

Pembrokeshire

Parishes Places & People

Rhoose Hundred

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Speede Map

Included Mining, Parishes Places, People and references for those who would like to do further research.

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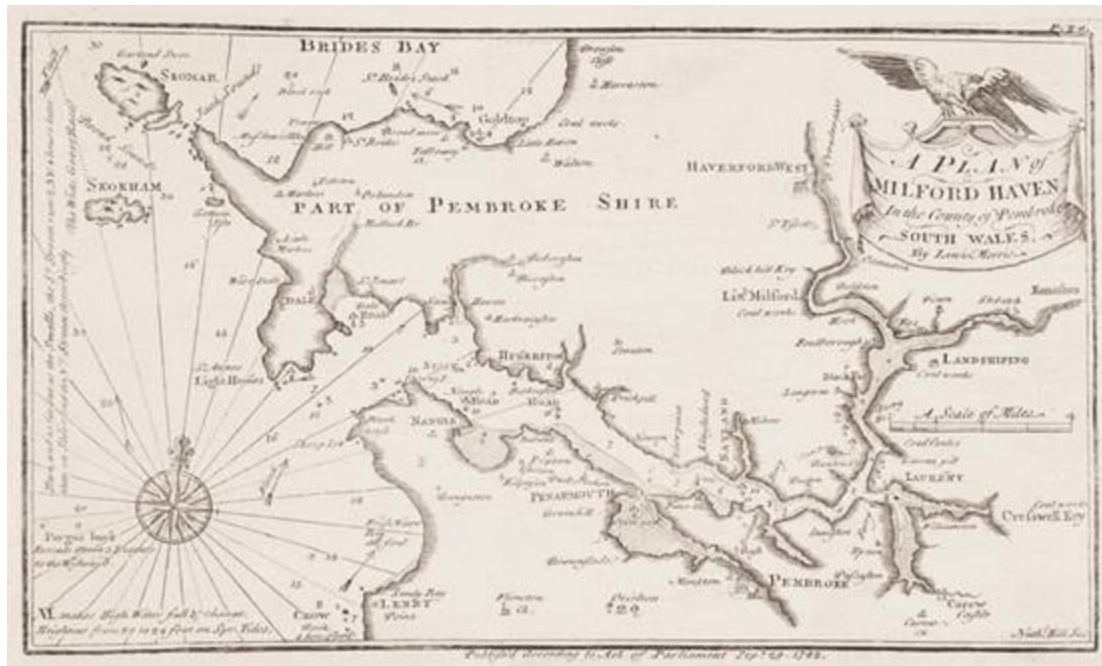
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Roose Hundred

1847 Education Roose Hundred,.

THIS district lies on the western side of the county between-Dewisland hundred to the north, and Castlemartin (from which it is separated by Milford Haven) on the south. Its western boundary may be roughly taken as the road from Fishguard to Haverfordwest. Of the 97 parishes, or parts of parishes, included in it, with a population of 14,777, five only, with a population of 991, are utterly without a day-school Yet most of the schools in it are of an utterly inefficient character, and large portions of it here and there are very destitute Between Haverfordwest and Burton there is no school worth mentioning, except that supported by **J. H. Philipps**, Esq., at Williamston, quite down at the south. Yet the upper part of this quarter comprises a considerable mining population. Some of the

cottages about Freystrop were the worst and dirtiest that I saw in Wales. In more than one, pigs and poultry were going in and out. A large school is much wanted here—another in Llanstadwell parish — another somewhere about Hasguard. -January 1847 Wm Morris Assistant



Introduction

When I did my apprenticeship I lived in an area of Plymouth called St Budeau and attended worship at a church dedicated to St Budoc. I was interested in the history of the area and was a member of a local youth club. Part of the grounds included some very fine old yew trees and when clearing we found remains of a 13 century church, the original church of St Budoc.

Years later my daughter lived at Steynton, a large house called the old Vicarage, next to the church, with a huge fig tree in the garden and old gravestones for paving slabs. She asked wanted information on the area, so I started checking my collection of old books.-- What did I find – a priory dedicated to the same saint St Budoc that I had researched down in Plymouth.

Most of this area was part of the original parish of Steynton till officially in 1891 when a notice was published in the London Gazette transferring it to to the new parish of Milford

The London Gazette October 2 1891

The Schedule to which the foregoing Representation has reference

The District Chapelry of St Catherine Milford Haven being :-

“ All that part of the parish of Steynton (being part of the benefice of Johnston-with- Steynton) in the county of Pembroke and in the diocese of Saint David's which is bounded upon the east and upon the south east by the parish Llanstadwell in the said county and diocese upon the south by Milford Haven upon the west by the parish of Hubberston in the said county and diocese and upon the north by an imaginary line commencing upon a boundary which divided the said parish of

Hubberston from the parish of Steynton aforesaid in the middle of the tidal creek called or known as priory Pill at the most northerly point of intersection between such boundary and the Parliamentary boundary of the Milford Division of the united boroughs of Pembroke and Haverfordwest and extending thence first north eastwards then south-eastwards then northward then again south eastwards and then again northeastwards along the said Parliamentary boundary for a distance of seventy four chains or thereabouts to the point at the junction of the Great North road with the road leading to Black Bridge and Waterston and with the private road which leads to the farmhouse called of known as the Mount and extends thence that is to say from the said Parliamentary boundary first eastwards along the middle of the private road for a distance of sixteen chains or thereabouts and then northeastwards for a distance of eight chains or thereabouts along the middle of the footpath leading towards the stream called of known as Deadman's Lake to the point where the same footpath is intersected by the boundary of the town of Milford as defined by the Milford Improvement Act 1857 and extending thence first northward and then south-eastward along the last mentioned boundary for a distance of fifty four chains or thereabouts thereby following the last mentioned direction the course of the said stream called or known as Deadman's Lake to the point at the confluence of the same stream called of known as Deadman's Lake to the point at the confluence of the said stream with the tidal creek called of known as Castle Pill where the said boundary of the town of Milford bends towards the east along the northern shore of the last named tidal creek and extending thence for a distance of twelve and a half chains or thereabouts first southward and then south-westward along the same creek (thereby following the course of the stream which at low water flows through the same creek) to Black Bridge Ford where the road leading from the Great North road to Black Bridge and Waterston as aforesaid crosses the said creek and extends thence first southward then north eastward then southeastward and then eastward along the middle of the last mentioned road for a distance of seventy four chains of thereabouts to the boundary at the junction of the last mentioned road with the occupation-road leading to the house called or known as Copybush which boundary divides the said parish of Steynton from the parish of Llanstadwell aforesaid.

And whereas the said representation has been approved by her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forth-with registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of St David's.

C L Peel.

The Milford Haven

Milford origin of the name

Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P Valentine Harris.

Milford Haven. c1190, Gir. Camb. Milverdicus portus.

1291 - 31- Milford. The 'ford' is undoubtedly N. fiord,' (Cf. Waterford) and the first part may be O.Sc. melf sandbank,' not OE. myln, 'mill.'

The Milford Haven (The Haven)

This name is derived from the ancient Norse 'Mille Fiord' (the Haven of the Thousand Fiords), and it is aptly so named, for the bays and creeks and indentations spread out on every side, and the main channel wanders like a river, branching high up into two channels, where it formerly bore the name of Aberdaugleddau, the Haven of the Two Swords: Gledheu being the old British word for a sword: the little river whose two branches feed the Haven being called the Cleddau, from the same source.

Milford Haven Waterway is a natural harbour, a drowned valley flooded at the end of the last Ice Age . As one of the deepest natural harbours in the world, it is a busy shipping channel, trafficked by ferries to Ireland, and oil/gas tankers. Nelson, visiting the harbour with the Hamiltons in 1801 , described it as the next best natural harbour to Trincomalee and "the finest port in Christendom"

By the late 18th century, the two creeks which would delimit the future town of Milford's boundaries to the east and west, namely Hakin and Castle Pill, were being used as harbours for ships to load and unload coal, corn and limestone. A ferry service to Ireland operated from Hakin around the start of the 19th century, although this ceased in the early 19th century.

1854 Milford Haven Cambrian Journal – Shakespeare's and Drayton's description of it.

SHAKESPEARE makes Milford Haven partly the scene of his play of " Cymbeline," where Imogen, hearing that Posthumous is there, inquires,

" How far it is

To this blessed Milford ? and, by the way, Tell me how Wales was made so happy as To inherit such a haven."

In this same play Shakespeare makes Milford the rendezvous of foreign invaders, and there embarks and lands ambassadors.

Nor is he the only English poet who has signalized the merits of Milford. It is well described and lauded by Drayton, who flourished in the reign of James I., in his Polyolbion, of which this extract may suffice :

" So highly Milford is in every mouth renown'd
 Noe haven hath ought good, in her that is not found :
 Whereas the swelling surge, that with his fomie head,
 The gentler looking land with furie menaced ;
 With his encount'ring wave no longer there contends ;
 But sitting mildly downe like perfect ancient friends
 Unmov'd of any wind, which way so e'er it blow,
 And rather seem to smile than knit an angry brow.
 The ships with shattred ribs, scarce creeping from the seas
 On her sleeke bosom ride with such deliberate ease,
 As all her passed stormes shee holds but cheap and base
 So shee may reach at last this most delightful place
 By nature with proud cleeves invironed round,
 To crown the goodlie road."

Milford Haven Its maritime capacities.

Its peculiar features as a haven

Milford is a phenomenon in English enterprise and civilization. It is the attribute of these elements to improve natural resources to their use, as they themselves grow in maturity and development, With Milford the exact reverse has happened, it has fallen into disuse as the means, skill and requirements which rendered its qualities more desirable and more available, have increased. With the exception of the dockyard at Pater, almost its entire utility for the purposes of navigation or war live in the history of the past.

Four centuries ago Henry VII. entered Milford on his way to the throne; our chief poets record its activity in subsequent centuries; and Cromwell not only embarked there for Ireland with 15,000 men, but made it his chief war station and channel of communication with Ireland and France.

At the beginning of this century Nelson pointed out its peculiar advantages as a great naval depot, and the fact that during winds favourable for the egress of ships from Brest and Rochefort, it was the only harbour from which a fleet could sail to meet them from the south-western coast of England. Yet of so little avail was his advice, that since then Milford and its vast capacities have been gradually neglected and disused, and six or seven years ago even the mail packets between Waterford and Milford stopped running, and all communication between South Wales and Ireland entirely ceased ! Although it is no unusual thing for hundreds of vessels of all kinds of tonnage to put in to Milford in stress of weather, and there to lie at anchor in perfect safety till storms subside, scarcely a single cargo is ever landed, so utterly barren is the haven of docks, quays, means of transit, and the ordinary appurtenances of a sea-port. As regards its military defences, so grossly have these been neglected that, until lately a foreign fleet might have entered and sailed up the haven, set fire to Pater dockyard, and landed any number of troops with scarcely any possibility of molestation from the existing means of resistance.

Of the peculiar mercantile and military capacities of Milford Haven it may be said, without fear of contradiction from any person competent to judge of either, that no such harbours exist, nor do any approach their merits, in the old world. Rio and St. Francisco may rival, but do not surpass it ; Cork and Naples are no more to be compared to it than the Wye with the Thames, as a navigable river.

I will very briefly describe the peculiar features which constitute the superiority of Milford. The entrance is nearly due south. From the mouth of the haven, lying between St. Ann's Head on the

west, to Sheep Island on the east, the width is two miles and a furlong, which decreases to one mile and three furlongs at the narrowest part, between the east and west blockhouses.

To stand at the eastern point of the blockhouse is to enjoy one of those magnificent scenes of which we carry the image through life. The blockhouse is built on the bluff summit of a rocky cliff. Immediately before you lies the splendid mouth of this gigantic harbour, with the bold promontory of Dale and St. Ann's lighthouses immediately opposite. To the right the view extends over the whole area facing the entrance of the haven before it turns eastward, and comprises an extent of some fourteen or fifteen square miles. Immediately on the right hand, and just within the entrance, stands Thorn Island, a towering and isolated rock, now being for the first time fortified. To the left is Sheep Island, which forms a bold feature at the eastern extremity of the same rock-bound coast. Seaward looms the Atlantic, and the broad expanse of ocean in the foreground of the landscape formed by the confluence of St. George's and the Bristol Channels.

Few sea views ever impressed me more intensely with depth, magnitude, beauty, and repose. May its last at-tribute soon pass away, and the fleets of the civilized world give life and animation to this stupendous work of nature!

Over three-fourths of the entrance, (with the exception of a few rocks easily blasted or buoyed), there is water enough to float the largest vessel at the lowest point of spring tides, varying in depth from fifteen fathoms at the west to seven fathoms at the east side ; and the depth of the main channel, and of the greater part of the entire width from shore to shore, continues up the whole course of the haven, ranging from sixteen to nine fathoms up to Weare Point, where it shallows to five fathoms, thus affording an area of no less than eight miles in length, and ranging from one mile and a half to two and a half in breadth, deep enough and large enough to contain nearly all the fleets in the world, with a good bottom for anchorage throughout.

Within a mile of the opening of the inner haven, on its southern side, and sheltered from every wind that blows, there is a spacious bay called Nangle, left dry at low water, but with sufficient depth at high water to float large vessels, over the whole extent of which there is a soft bottom. Into this bay ships which have lost their anchors are accustomed to run and take the ground with perfect safety, an advantage of no slight moment on a rock-bound coast like that of Pembrokeshire. The haven at this point turns to the north-east, so that not only Nangle Bay, but up the whole length of the haven, the shelter is perfect from winds at all points of the compass.

This immense advantage is enhanced by the nature of the shores, which rise sufficiently high on all sides to protect the loftiest ships, while the haven is peculiarly free from gullies and eddies, which could destroy the lake-like calm which reigns perpetually on its deep and placid water.

A pamphlet conteyning the definition of Milford Haven wherein is particularlie sett forth all or most of the Roades Creeks Points Harborowes Riding George Owen 1595

It is entitled, " A pamphlet conteyning the definition of Milford Haven wherein is particularlie sett forth all or most of the Roades Creeks Points Harborowes Riding Places daungers and other matters of worth within and neere unto the said Haven searving chiefly for the ex- plaining and right understanding of a Mapp made of the said Haven of Milford by George Owen of the Countie of Pembroke Esqre. A.D. 1595."

" It is," he says, " a lardg and spacious harborough entering into the main land by estimation sixteen miles long or more having all that space sufficient water to receive shippes of 60 or 600 Tons and in many places thereof the greatest vessell of whatever burthen that it on the seas may safely ride and harborow itself. The Haven after the entrance bendeth diverse waies making good land suckers over every Roade of the same and shooteth forth on everie side divers large and spacious creeks making diverse landing places and safe harborowes from all winds and is of itself calm and gentle having within the same many good roades and coves &c. and for form it may be likened to the picture of some greate crooked and forked Tree having many boughs and branches some greate some little growing even up from the Butt to the Topp and the same branches being lopped and cutt off some nere and some fair from the bodie of the tree &c.

" Depth of water. Att the entrance of the harborowe or the Haven's mouth and soe up very farr there is 16 fathom water and more at low ebb and at the ferry it is 8 or 10 fathom deepe att low water and as far up as Llangorne it is alwaies 6 fathom and good riding all along the channel.

"The water within Milford Haven riseth att full sea in a springe tide ffower fathome high and at ebb tide two fathome and between both according to the date."

He points out three places for fortification, viz., Ratt (Thorn) Island, the Stack, and Dale Point. The first is being constructed ; the Stack has been recently accomplished,(It is at present garrisoned with two men ! December, 1853) and Dale Point is about to be begun. Mr. Owen gives the dimensions of each of these islands, and recommends that the high ground in the centre of each should be hewn down. This has been done. Thorn Island, which he erroneously calls also Ratt Island, measured 18 perches in length, and 12 in breadth. It is about half a mile from the blockhouse on the east side of the haven, farther in. A fort here, and at Dale Point opposite, he rightly says, would, " if not utterly de-fend it, yet would greatly annoy any shipp that should offer to enter the Haven, and also the fort would annoy and defend both the rodes of St. Marywell and Dale being the two cheafest rodes of Milford so that no shippes of the ennemies's should ride there without annoyance."

He describes the Stack Rock as a low ridge of stones running east and west. He makes it at the foundation 43 perches or 693 feet in length from east to west, and 12 wide, or 198 feet. " It was," he says, " so much covered at high water that only the ' Mount ' and a few points remain dry, the Mount being 48 feet by 24. This,"he adds, " may be hewn so as to be three score square feet for a fort above high water. It is of a red sandstone easily hewn. There is a passage right through the rock. There was then plenty of water," he says, " for ships to pass between the Stack Rock and the shore."

The Dale Point. " This," Mr. Owen says, " was the terminus of an old mound, probably Danish, which with little labour would be repaired and made a stronghold and it is thought that if ennemies should land thereabouts that it weare one of the likeliest places they would first fortifie." It was 51 perches west and east longitude, and 21 broad north and south, the trench was 18 perches over.

" Nangle blockhouse, East" he says, " never was finished and was begun in temp. Henry VIII. for to ympeach the entrance into the Haven but for no good purpose for that stood too high." It is now a small ruin.

" St. Marywell Roade" he terms " the chieftest roade of Milford and safest upon most winds large and good anker hold and is about 16 fathoms."

It is well worthy of note that Mr. Owen gives a greater depth to the Haven in some parts than that of the recent soundings in the Admiralty Chart, but an old map, published subsequently to Mr. Owen's, makes them much the same, showing that the water is not decreasing.

" Pennar Mouth is the creek that cometh upp to Pem- broke towne. This is the largest and greatest creek of all Milford. It passeth up into the land 3 miles and more and at the upper end it parteth itself into 2 branches and compasseth about the Towne and castle of Pembroke serving the said Towne for a moate or strong ditch on every side thereof; a bark of 40 or 50 tons may enter this creek at low water and ride at ankher att Crowpoole but noe further without helpe of the tyde. The Crow is a shallow or shelf a pretty way within the entrance of Pennar and is neere right against the very entrance and it is an oyster bedd, on the Crowe groweth the best oysters of Milford." He mentions that the poor people gathered them there without dredging. "It is a bigg and sweete oyster."

Of Milford itself Mr. Owen little dreamt when he thus dispatched its site, " Hubberston Point is the point next by west of Priory Pill the description whereof serveth to small use."

" St. Anne's Chapel," he says, "forms after Precelly the only landmark to steer for as there appears to be no haven to all appearance at sea owing to the turn to the east which the Haven takes and which hides it from sight till it be entered." He recommends as a good policy that " if the enemy were on a sudden known to be at sea it would be a good plan to deface this landmark and erect it somewhere else to cause their shipwreck ! "

Dangers. He mentions a strong current between Stokholme Scaldey and the mainland beyond the mouth of the Haven.

" Dangers in Milford there are none, Save the Crowe & the Carre & the Castlestone." **Old Adage in 1595**

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In answer to the absurd objections sometimes raised by interested parties, that Milford has a rock-bound coast, and a bank six miles distant, it may be simply stated that shoals of vessels make the haven often in violent storms, and frequently without pilots, in perfect safety, and have done so for ages past. A shipwreck there is a rare event. It may also be stated that, with the exception of six points of the compass only, ships can weigh anchor and sail out of the haven in any wind without towing ; and as a glance at the map shows, they are then in the open sea, and are quickly in the Atlantic, if out- ward bound, without encountering any of the perils which beset the voyage either westward to Liverpool, or east- ward to London. In fact, it is only when vessels are past Milford, on their way to Liverpool, that danger begins.

Captain John Laws answers to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1853

, Captain John Laws who knows the capacities of the south-western coast, and was examined by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1853, on the Milford Haven Docks Bill, gave the following important evidence on these points :

Question. Do you know Pennar Pill ?

Answer. Yes.

Q. In your judgment is that situation suitable for the construction of commercial docks?

A. I think for about £400,000 you might make a floating dock at Pennar Pill that would answer every purpose better than that at Liverpool does, upon which six millions of money have been spent.

Q. You may effect for £400,000 what it has cost Liverpool as many millions to effect? A. It has cost between five and six millions, and must cost a good deal more, and then they will have nothing like so efficient a floating dock as may be formed at Milford Haven for £300,000 or £400,000.

Q. As to the nature of the estuary or creek itself and the neighbouring land it enables that to be done?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the rise of the tides ?

A. The ordinary tides are from 22 to 23 feet.

Q. Is there any harbour in South Wales to which any of the very large steamers could come with security ?

A. No ; there is not a harbour in South Wales that a ship of 200 feet in length would get into safely.

Q. That is excepting Milford Haven ?

A. Of course any fleet could get into Milford Haven, but the other ports are all tidal ports with the exception of Bute Dock a vessel of great burthen could not get in safely.

Q. At Milford Haven they can be got in at all times of the tide?

A. Yes; a fleet can get in.

Q. Is it not the fact that the commercial steamers and the commercial ships are being made of much larger dimensions than formerly ?

A. Yes ; I have two or three friends who told me that if they could send their ships to take their coal in screw steamers to South Wales, they would send them just coal enough to London, then take in their cargo and on the coast of South Wales take in their coal and go on to China, Australia, and long ocean voyages ; but they cannot do it now because there is no harbour.

Q. I understand you to say that the construction of docks where they are proposed to be made would, in the cases you mention, save the voyage?

A. It would not only save the voyage but more than that : take the case of corn. The clipper ships now going out have all small auxiliary steam power in them, besides their sailing requisites ; these vessels would go into any harbour on the coast of South Wales, if there were a harbour that could take them they would take in probably 2000 tons of coal that would be the very best freight they could take to Calcutta, Canton, or Australia it would be the best cargo they could take, if it was only to take them there and back ; coals fit for ocean steamers cannot be bought at any of those

distant parts under £5 a ton.

Q. Let me distinctly understand you : at present there are no ports in South Wales which would admit vessels of this kind ?

A. There are not.

Q. You cannot take in coal there ? A. No.

Q. How do they get their coal now?

A. The Liverpool steamers and all the American and New York steamers get their coal in this way. I am connected myself with a railway. It takes coal from the coal pit not more than 12 miles from Liverpool, which is of first-rate quality for all general purposes, but these ocean steamers ; although they can put them on board at from 6s. to 7s. a ton, they send round to Cardiff and Newport for the coal which costs them 22s. and 23s. a ton before they are on board. The only coals now fit for ocean steamers are those of Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire.

Q. Not the anthracite? A. Not anthracite, it is semi-anthracite.

Q. Is it not the fact that the same kind of coal is sent for as well to London for steam vessels ?

A. There is not a little vessel in this river but would give 35s. a ton to avoid the smoke and dirt of the ordinary Newcastle coal.

Q. Have you any doubt whatever that if proper docks were made at Milford Haven they would be of great public importance?

A. I have no doubt whatever in a national point of view ; for the supply of the fleet there can be no better place than the coast of South Wales. In the ordinary contingency of supplying the fleet with coals, it would become one of the most important arms of defence for the country. It takes almost double the quantity of Newcastle and Lancashire coal to produce the same amount of steam.

Opposite to the Weare Point, where the channel be-comes narrower, there exists a natural dock, entered by a narrow neck of water, called Pennar Mouth, which seems specially intended for the purpose to which it is at length happily about to be put, Milford being far less well placed for such an object, and, owing to the nature of the marginal bank, is a less convenient place for the formation even of landing docks.

Pennar Bay is entered by a narrow mouth, through which the little tributary river from Pembroke flows. It is scarcely a furlong in width, immediately expanding on either side into a capacious creek. The entrance is two fathoms deep at the lowest water, and it is capable of being greatly deepened. It appears as if designed expressly for the construction of dry and floating docks of any requisite size. With reference to this gigantic basin, the docks now about to be constructed there, and the traffic in coal likely to be exported thence, we must again have recourse to Captain Laws' evidence.

Question. Is it not a fact that the south-west wind prevails a good deal on that coast?

Answer. It does throughout the island.

Q. Is that a wind that offers any obstacles to vessels coming to Cardiff?

A. The whole Bristol Channel is a lee shore with a south-west wind.

Q. Is that an obstacle that does not apply to Milford Haven ?

A. No; it does not. I have come out of Milford Haven in a frigate when a heavy gale of wind has been blowing from the south-west, carrying away our fore-yard when we were about half channel over, and clawed off the shore notwithstanding.

Q. Is not a part of the steam fleet in the Mediterranean ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that supplied with the same kind of coal ?

A. With Welsh coal.

Q. This would be the port from which the coal would come, if it could be brought ?

A. I have no doubt that, with the aid of the railway, coals may be shipped at this dock to a greater extent than any in England, notwithstanding that we hear that on the Tees and the Tyne they are shipping ten million tons of coal in the year. I think some of the young men in the room will live to see as much shipped in that dock, if it is made, as ever was shipped at the Tees or the Tyne.

Nearly opposite to Pater, where the navy yard is situated, is a point called Neyland, where there are great natural capacities and sufficient depth of water along the shore for landing quays, and where lines of packet ships will doubtless shortly run. It will be the terminus of the South Wales Railway, until the other spur line is made from Carmarthen to Pennar Dock.

One word as to the topographical position of Milford Haven. It is more than a day's sail, even in ordinary winds, nearer to America and most of our colonies than Liverpool, with which it is impossible to avoid comparing it. Without exaggerating the difficulties of the navigation up St. George's Channel, and round Anglesey, and up the Mersey, it will not be denied that they are formidable, both as regards time, cost, and actual danger.

There are, moreover, peculiarities in the bed and channel of the Mersey, which, under the influence of a certain concurrence of wind and tides, may at any time render the navigation of that river, for vessels of heavy draught, no longer possible.

As regards internal transit, Milford is but about 15 miles further from London than Liverpool, and it is for all England incomparably the best starting point for the entire western hemisphere. In February last storms from the west caused several disastrous wrecks of vessels leaving and entering the Mersey ; whilst not the slightest danger attended the entry into Milford Haven, or departure from it.

Such are among the chief claims and capacities of Milford Haven. There is not a little, paltry, muddy inlet on the shores of the three kingdoms, with any pretence to be called a port, on which more money and labour have not been expended than on this matchless haven, whose vast advantages have stared us in the face for centuries of neglect, until its very name has sounded strange in our ears, and its position and qualities are a profound secret to three-fourths of the population; whilst the Commissioners appointed in 1845, to report, at the public expense (and of course for national objects), on tidal harbours, do not once even mention Milford in their report ! From its long and dead repose, the time is come when Milford will pass into mercantile and naval life. Its quiescence is just over, its activity about to begin. From what has been said, it is evident that Milford has been hitherto locked up from two causes, want of docks, and want of inland transit. Both are about to be supplied. A company is already formed, and the Act obtained, for turning Pennar Bay into spacious and splendid docks. The South Wales Railway will, in a short time, carry a branch to Pembroke, and round the new dock. The dock will be actually completed (so great is the natural capacity of the place) for a sum little exceeding that which has been recently given for one neighbouring estate !

Let us now glance at the probable future which this prospect opens to South Wales and this district. The Atlantic navigation which will pour into Milford is scarcely a matter of doubt ; and the first course it will probably take will be the creation of an entirely new traffic direct to London. The journey and voyage to the United States will be so much shortened that this is almost a certainty. I

am inclined to think that the existing South Wales line could not, even if it were a direct line, accommodate this extra traffic, together with the increase inevitably arising in the intermediate traffic between adjacent towns on that line. A glance at the enormous increase in the recent traffic of that railway already arising, will not only corroborate this view, but will also help to illustrate the immense wealth and industrial capacities of the district which the South Wales Railway skirts on its southern border.

Comparing the second with the first half of the year 1852, the total receipts of this line increased from £45,653, to £65,290, the mileage in both periods being 99. In the first half of 1853, the receipts increased to £95,548, the mileage open being 131 ; and it is worthy of remark that of this amount the merchandise traffic alone increased from £15,544, to £26,941, in the last half year, owing, I believe, chiefly to the dispatch of coal to Basingstoke for the Southampton steamers.

I have said enough to show that, even if not a single bale of cotton for the manufacturing market ever finds its way through Milford Haven, there are the germs of a vast commerce and traffic flowing eastward from this noble harbour, and giving an equal outlet to the produce of our western counties, and the vast mineral wealth through which this traffic must necessarily pass.

Let me briefly call attention to the lines which new railways for effecting this communication would probably take, and, in pointing to these, I beg to be understood as regarding the matter purely with a view to broad and national interests. If Parliament had long ago legislated for railway lines on the same principle, and checked the atrocious absurdities which local interests have perpetrated, the country at large might have reaped double the present accommodation its railways afford, and at half their cost.

A new line from Milford to London, avoiding the sinuosities of the South Wales line, will probably form the northern border of the great mineral basin, of which the South Wales Railway forms the southern border, and keeping nearly to the line of the level coach road, through Carmarthen, Brecon, and Abergavenny, cross the Severn, either at Gloucester, or the Lock Crib, two miles below Newnham.

From the latter place it might join the Great Western at the Standish Junction, near Stonehouse, and so proceed, via Swindon, to London: the traffic thus feeding the Oxford, Basingstoke, Newbury, and South-Eastern lines on its way. Or, another and more independent line would be that of a new railway the whole way through Gloucester and Oxford, and thence direct through Wycombe to London. Along either line powerful local interests, as well as great national ones, would be served. A still more direct line (one nearly straight) might possibly be formed to Merthyr, across the Severn at the Aust Ferry (if Mr. Brunei has still the enterprise and pluck to undertake it), to a few miles below Swindon, and thence, using the Great Western, or making an independent line, via Farringdon. This would be the shortest line, and would, save at the Aust Ferry, be attended by few formidable engineering difficulties.

Such considerations and future requirements may be well postponed until a nearer approach to the time when they shall arise and force themselves on public attention. Even when they do, the South Wales line, connecting as it does most important towns and debouchures of several prolific mineral valleys, has nothing to fear from a rival, and would benefit by such an ally. It could not possibly carry the whole traffic of the Atlantic to London through Milford.

One great object in bringing these various features of the industrial position of South Wales into notice, is to direct immediate attention to the certain revolution about to take place in the present topographical distribution of our maritime traffic.

So far from exhausting the materials of the topic, I have simply endeavoured to show where they lie, together with the great germs of our future commercial greatness.

The enormous mass of coal which every bale of cotton landed at Milford Haven must cross on the very outset of its long journey to the Lancashire factories, suggests the possibility that another fifty years may see a Pembrokeshire Manchester, as well as a successor to Liverpool, on this doubly gifted coast. The transition of a specific branch of industry is not a matter of very protracted or difficult accomplishment where several natural elements of its success exist in the new field. In this district four are combined :

1. Accessibility for the raw material, &c., and the re- shipment or transit of the manufactured article.
2. Abundance and cheapness of fuel for its manufacture.
3. Cheapness of labour.
4. An atmosphere peculiarly suited to this special manufacture prevails in this part of Pembrokeshire. It is well known that the highest numbers (that is, the finest qualities) of cotton yarn can only be spun in peculiar temperatures, and that many of the finer fabrics cannot be woven or even manipulated in cold and exposed places. So mild is the climate of South Pembrokeshire that in some parts, as for instance in the enclosed grounds at Stackpole Court, there is almost a tropical vegetation, and plants thrive in the open air which would require the protection of a greenhouse in most other parts of England.

1860 Handbook for Travellers --

As a harbour Milford Haven has not its equal in the whole world.; for its is capable of anchoring in safety the entire fleet of England. There is a handsome church erected in the town by Mr Grenville on a spot which was designed to be the centre. It contains a vase of red Egyptian Porphyry, brought into this country by Dr Pococke, and inscribed to the memory of Nelson; it was intended to serve as a font but was pronounced too heathenish. There is also the twisted vane of the mainmast of the French admirals ship L'Orient blown up at the battle of the Nile.

The estuary of Milford haven stretches for ten miles inland varying in breadth from 1 to 2 miles , having 5 bays 10 creeks and 13 roadsteads affording anchorage to the largest first rate. The tide passing up through its ramifications into the very heart of the county washes the towns of Pembroke and Haverfordwest situated at the extremities of two of its forks. It is well sheltered from the storms by undulating hills around but very destitute of trees and only scantily clad with vegetation, they present a desolate rather than picturesque aspect. A vessel may safely run in without anchor or cable as there are from 15 to 19 fathoms of water in most parts. Its importance was appreciated at an early period, and is attested by historical events which have occurred here. From Milford Haven the fleet of Henry II set out to conquer Ireland and here the French invading army 12000 strong sent over to co-operate with Owen Glendower against Henry IV affected their landing. Here Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII disembarked with a scanty retinue of followers from Brittany; but being received with open arms by Sir Rhys ap Thomas and a chosen body of Welsh troops under his command, set forth to win a crown at Bosworth.

Fortifications have recently been added by the Government at Popton Point, South Hook Point, blockhouse Point Dale Point Stack Rock and Thorn Island.

Pembrokeshire sea trade before 1900 B J George

Milford Haven from early times was the base of much of Pembrokeshire's trade. In 1566 Dale and Angle were the largest villages. Dale being as big as Fishguard and owning three 8-9ton ships. Its 18c exports included beer to Bristol but the village pier was in ruins by 1748. By 1800 trade had fallen away and the village ruinous and deserted (Fenton 1811).

The River Cleddau bisects the South Pembrokeshire coal field and was extensively used by coal boats. In some places vessels could be loaded alongside the banks but small quays were built at black hill, Little Milford, Hook, Lower Hook, Sprinkle, Landshipping, Landshipping Ferry and at Creswell. Sizeable cargoes went up the Eastern Cleddau to Blackpool. When ships outgrew the quays, barges took the coal downstream to Llangwn pool or Lawrenny to be reloaded into sea-going vessels. Limestone from West Williamston was also transshipped at Lawrenny.

In 1774 the little harbour of "Harbaston Haikin" was generally full of ships loading and unloading corn, coal and limestone; Castle Pill was busy in the same way.

Trade deserted these villages and creeks and quays when the towns were built.

Milford Haven was started in the 1790's and its docks were built in the 1880's ; Pembroke Dock grew in 1814 round the naval dockyard and in 1856 Neyland at the end of the railway line.

The shipyards around Milford Haven increased in importance after 1830 and some of the largest sailing ships ever built in the county were launched from Milford and Pembroke Dock. The important shipyards in Hubberston Pill had to close during the 1870's to make way for new docks and Castle Pill then became Milford's main yard. J and W. Frances built schooners and ketches in Castle Pill until 1909 when they launched the "Democrat" for owners in Branton.

An early description

I have left the following in the old English:-

Description of Mylford Haven for fortifications :George Owen, writing in 1595

"I conceive three places chiefflie fit to be fortified that is Ratt Iland (also called Thorne Iland) the Stack and Dale Poynt." He everywhere speaks of 'The Nangle, 'not Nangle. As to the 'Iland,' he makes an error. Thorn Island, more commonly called Thorney (Ey, island), is distinct from Rat Island, which is a mere rock, nearer the Haven's mouth. Of Thorney, calling it Rat Island, he says, 'The said Iland Iyeth verie neere levell but not fullie of the faire rode of St. Mary well, soe that I crossinge over in a boate from the stack to the Nangle bay I lost the sight of Rat Iland a good space before I came neere the land whereby I guessed that if a forte were builded upon Rat Iland it could not annoy ships riding in St. Mary Well roade, but to that the Maryners that carried us over being Nangle men, and expert in the harborowe, answered that noe great shypinge could ryde soe neare the shore there by reasons of the shallowes but that they must made within viewe of Rat Iland.'

- Further: 'The Stack is a rock or rydge of Stone, further up within the Haven and standeth between Iadie Chapped (St. Mary lodge) and Southhooke pointe, but somewhat more West and lower downe than Southhooke poynte".

Further: 'It is thought that St. Mary Well rode is within Culveringe Shotte of the Stacke.'

Further: 'Few ships are seene to passe on the North side of the Stacke . . . but the Masters of the Harborowe tell us that they may well passe . . . for there is water sufficient and noe danger.'

Further: 'Shippe Iland is semperinsula, yt is an Island at full sea but not at lowe water . . . between yt and the mayne there is another peece of ground and a greate ditch or trench betwixt yt and the mayne land verie hard to come to where there standeth the remnant of a towre built upon the entrance thereof as it seemeth, serving for a forte or defence of the same, and from the same peece of ground you may goe into Shippe Iland dry foote at half ebbe but not without a ladder for the hard ascending of the same, but at every full sea the same is compassed about by the sea; the neighbours here reporte that the same was a place of retrete for the Countrey people in olde time to save them and their cattell from the Welshman that then often assaulted them.... On the North side of this Shippe Iland . . . aloft on the toppe of the Cliffe . . . is seated the Easter blockhouse, commonly called Nangle blockhouses overlookinge all the entrance or havon's Mouth, being a rounde turrett never yet finished made in K. Hen. ye 8th his tyme for to impeach the entrance into that havon, but in most men's judgment to noe good purpose for that it stode soe highe above the full sea marke . . .

West Pille Roade is a little roade on the west parte of Nangle towne and standeth neere Ratte Iland, between yt and the South blockhouse, yt is a little Creeke or Pille full of Rockes turnynge into the land, but neere the same there is a place for Shippes to ride upon necessitie, but few shypinge useth to stave there, for that it is in the havon's mouth in effecte . .

St. Mary Well roade is the chieftest roade in Mylford and safest upon most VVindes large and good Ancker hould and about XVI fathoms water alwaies it recheth from Rat Iland to the entrance of the Nangle Baye which is XII. furlonges and more. . .

The Stack standing neere against the middle thereof so yt a forte upon the Stacke were able to comande that rode. .;

The Oyster Stones is a danger at the entrance of the Mowth of Nangle Baye and it is three stones Iyeing in the waye somewhat nearer to the Nangle pointe than to the other side, they first appeare at three quarters ebbe and are lockt at a quarter flood, the maesters of that havon are driven to come in by speciall markes for feare of this danger, but by reason that there cometh noe great shypinge nor any strangers to that Creeke, but onely smale boates of the harborowe there is no great accompt made of this danger. . .

Popten pointe is the Easter pointe of the Mowth of Nangle havon soe called of a little village neere the same called wester Popton upon this pointe there is an ould trench or sconce of earth . . .

The havon of Nangle is noe harborowe but a drye baye at every ebbe, soe that there is not rode or riding for any ships but verie good landing all along the Creeke from half flud to full sea but before half fud it is all owse and slime saving neere the towne, where is good landing at all tymes of the tyde; there are noe such smale Creekes to be seen within the baye

as Mr. Saxon in his Mappe hath noted downe....

'Crosward is a pointe on the wester side of Martyn's havon, yt is a rode for smale barkes and not for greate shypinge....

Martin's havon is a little Creeke that cometh up to Pwllcrochan Church, it is but a smalle landing place....

Pennar Mowth is the Creeke that cometh up to Pembroke towne this is the greatest and largest Creeke in all Milford, it passeth up into the land three myles and more, at the upper end it parteth into two branches and compasseth the towne and caster of Pembroke serving the said towne for a mote or strong ditch off every side thereof. A barke of XL or Lt tunne may enter this Creeke at lowe water and ryde at Ancker at Crowe Poole, but noe further without helpe of the tyde....

'The Crowe is a hollowe or shelve a pretty way within the entrance of Pennar Mowth . . . and it is an oyster bed, and on the Crowe groweth one of the best oysters of all Milford, being a bigg and a sweet oyster, the poore people thereabouts are greatly relieved by the oysters there, for upon lowe water the bed is drye, and the people gather the oysters there without any dredge or otherhelpe of boate.. ..

'The Carne is a rocke or ridge of stones on Pembroke side above Patrichurch a flight shoote in the Channell within the full sea marke. It is a danger, and the greatest in Milford; it is locked at half flood, but ells open.... The Carne Pointe is the pointe beneath the ferry house, and Denveen yt ane the ferry (Pembroke Burton Ferry) there is a Creeke (Cosheston creek) entering eastward and is lowe land and good landing there.

Goode landinge Slibberigl Cave. Goode on the east side of the bight beneth Hubberston called Con Jooke.

Indifferente the east and west side of Gelly's weeke.

Badd, South hooke pointe.

'The Earle of Pembroke, when he was President of Wales, sought to have this Harborough fortified, soe did Sir Jn. Perrott; they had licence, and should have had meenes to doe yt from Queen Eliz.: but that the death of the one and the downfall of the other did disappoint it.'

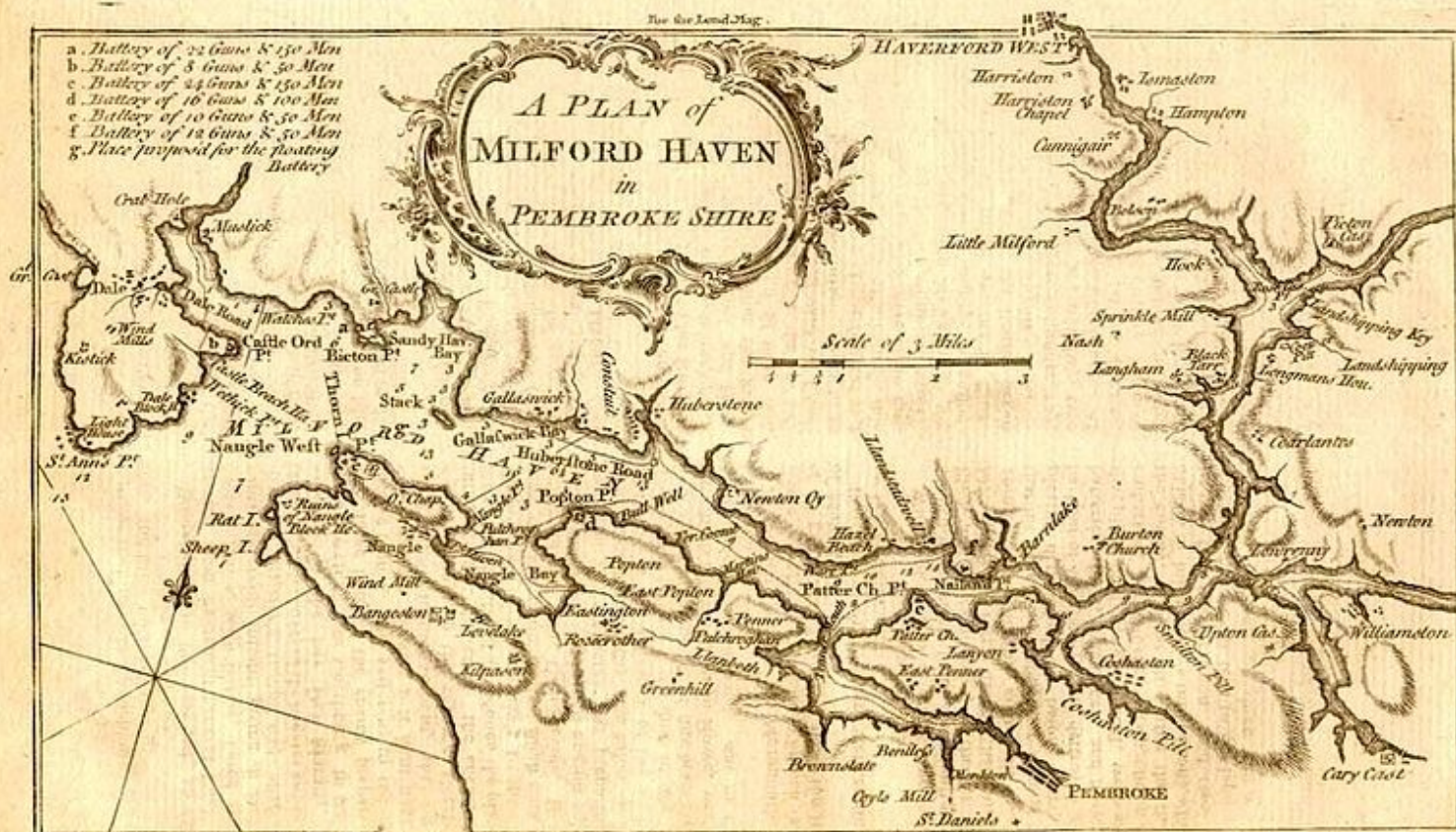
(Slibbeng' = 'slippery'; 'Jooke' = 'yoke,' both flemish, The cave was two hundred yards west of Cunjeck beach, now filled up.

[The confounding of the names of Rat and Thorn Islands is very curious, and he persists in it throughout; perhaps the 'Maryners of the Nangle ' misled him on this point. St. Mary's Well and Chapel are close to the site of the present Chapel Bay Fort; the well still exists, and traces of the masonry of the chapel, now built upon, could be seen a few years ago.

The new fort of East blockhouse stands immediately behind the old unfinished one of Henry VIII.'s time whose walls still remain standing, the mortar in them is of extraordinary hardness. The 'towre' on the approach to Sheep Island is gone, but rough stone walls and earthworks of the ancient refuge can still be seen.

Popton Fort now occupies the site of the 'ould trench or sconce of earth,' and Nangle bay is as it was, save that there is no longer any landing 'neere the towne' except at actual high water. In several other paragraphs besides the one quoted he differs from 'Mr. Saxon and his Mappe, of whom he does not appear to hold a high opinion! The Carne (or Carrs) Rocks have now been joined to the Dock-yard by a jetty built out upon them and are no longer a danger to shipping.

The old Chapel of St. Anne, on the western point of the Haven's mouth (which Owen curiously does not mention, nor does he allude to Dale), was demolished in Queen Anne's time to make room for the first light- houses. These were rebuilt in 1800.)]



Reproduction of A Plan of Milford Haven in Pembroke Shire. 1758. From the Scot's Magazine.

854

The Viking Chieftain Hubba the creek and village of Hubberston gets its name wintered in the Haven with 23 ships.

1405,

the French landed in force having left Brest in July with more than twenty-eight hundred knights and men-at-arms led by Jean II de Rieux, the Marshal of France, to support Owain Glyndŵr's rebellion.

1485

In a letter dated August 11, 1485, from Richard III to Henry Vernon, a squire of his body, he says "Our rebelles and traitoures departed out of the water of Sayn (Seine) the first day of this present moneth making their cours westwardes ben landed at Nangle besides MylCord Haven on Soneday last passed as we be credibly enfourmed."

Fortifications and the manning

The remains of pre Norman times earthwork fortifications can be found in many places on the cliffs lining the Havens.

The Normans built castles and churches with defensible towers but these though they could resist invasions they could not prevent the invaders landing and there are many places in the haven as George Owen points out suitable for invaders to land.

13c Dale Castle

Dale Castle is a 13th-century castle located close to the village of Dale in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Built after the English invasion of South Wales, the castle was originally built by the de Vales, descendants of a knight who had accompanied Robert fitz Martin on his invasion of north Pembrokeshire. The male line died out, meaning that subsequent owners have rotated through the female bloodline. The Walter family of Roch Castle took ownership, from whom Lucy Walter, mistress of King Charles II and mother of the Duke of Monmouth was descended. It was then owned by the families of the Paynters, Allens and Lloyds.

The modern house and farm at Dale Castle was re-modelled and re-built in 1910, incorporating parts of the original medieval castle. The south wing of the current structure was the central block of the medieval castle, 19.5 metres (64 ft) east-north-east to west-south-west by 17 metres (56 ft), with walls 2.4 metres (7 ft10in) thick.

Owned now by the Lloyd Philipps family and their trusts, they have sold much of the remaining non-core estate land holdings, including the island of Stockholm. The castle is not open to the public.

Naturally for the Tudor's they realised how vulnerable the Haven was to invasion from Ireland or Spain as it was in the Haven that Henry Tudor landed with his uncle, Jasper Tudor disembarked in 1485 before his march towards Lincolnshire, ending in the Battle of Bosworth

1539

Thomas Cromwell proposed the fortification of the Haven and two blockhouses were started at Angle and Dale but not completed.

1590

Two forts to defend the entrance to the harbour were started on either side of the entrance to the Haven – at Angle and Dale – but some authorities doubt whether either finished

1595

George Owen prepared a plan for the fortification of the Haven but it was not carried out

1643 Civil War Pill Fort

Richard Steele, a royalist engineer constructed Pill Fort near Milford Haven This was, according to

the remains, an earthwork defence with only small remnants of masonry. The aim of this fort was to prevent the reinforcement of the Garrison of Pembroke Castle from the garrison of Haverfordwest. Laugharne led an operation against this Royalist fort at Pill. He had a small army of 250 foot, half seamen and half landmen, sixty horse, and a number of guns was ferried across to the north shore on 22 February 1644. Laugharne deployed horse and musketeers to cover the road from Haverfordwest installing 25 musketeers in the tower of St Peter's Church Steynton and set up his guns to bombard the fort by land while Swanley's ships bombarded it from the Haven. The next day, a Royalist counter-attack was beaten off and the Parliamentarians occupied the village of Pill. The Royalists called for a truce and surrendered on 24 February on promise of quarter. The Parliamentarians took 300 prisoners, eighteen cannon, two Royalist ships sheltering near the fort and a good supply of weapons and gunpowder. Among those taken prisoner was John Barlow of Slebech whose estates were confiscated and who eventually went to France taking with him Lucy Walter's who used the name Barlow and had children by Charles II.

According to Fenton 1811

The last time it was used as a military post was during the civil wars in 1644, when it was considered one of the strongest posts the royalists had in those parts. The parliamentary forces in their attack on this fort were led on by Captain Willoughby, assisted by their little fleet under Admiral Swanley, and as the prints of the have it “animated with the presence of a good hearty old gentleman, Mr John Laugharne, Col Laugharne's father” With a wretched mixture of various sorts of artillery, as one demi culverin, a sacre, and five small field pieces and only two hundred and fifty foot, half seamen, such was the judicious position they took, so as to command the accessible sides of the fort and act in concert with the other troops stationed at Stainton under the command of Col Laugharne, that the garrison called by the victors in their narrative of their proceedings by way of derision “invincible” soon surrendered on quarter; where there were taken prisoners Mr John Barlow, master of the ordinance, as they term him a church papist, with five captains and their inferior officers, eighteen great ordinances, six excellent field carriages, three hundred common soldiers with their arms and the Bristol ships which Lord Carbery had just procured to protect Milford and furnish ammunition, wherein were twelve pieces of ordinance and several barrels of gunpowder here at that time to use the sarcastical expression used by the parliamentary writers, “impounded” in shelter of the fort. Of the great importance this post we may judge by the effect the news of its surrender produced, which was no sooner brought to Haverfordwest than the royalists there under the command of Sir Henry Vaughan precipitately vacated that garrison.

Acc to Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909

Pill Castle The Fort overlooking Pill Haven (Welsh pwll a bay) was built by Royalists for a place of defence during the Civil Wars. A certain amount of walling and masonry exists. The fort was surrendered by John Barlow to Parliament forces in 1644; it was considered a strong place, and contained many guns. John Barlow was the relative of the famous beauty Lucy Walters, who lived at Rhosmarket, near by. After the break-up of Royal power Barlow took Lucy to the Hague, where she became acquainted with Charles II. In consequence of this she was known as Barlow or Walters.

Pill Fort: The construction of Pill Fort began during the autumn of 1643. The king's forces in Wales were anxious to prevent re-enforcements from reaching the Parliamentary

garrison of Pembroke Castle and, more importantly, wanted to provide a safe landing place for royalist troops who were expected to arrive from Ireland. This was regarded as so vital that King Charles granted £400 towards the cost of raising men and building the fort. A Captain Steele, described as 'a great talker who pretended much to be an engineer', arrived to supervise its construction. A site was chosen on the west bank of Castle Pill, then known as Prix Pill, where a headland reared up at the junction of the pill and the waterway. This is steep-sided bluff, known in later centuries as 'The Gunkle', may originally have been an Iron Age fortification. The new defences seem to have consisted of stout earth banks, probably strengthened with timber or even masonry. An archaeological survey of the site carried out in the early 20th century mentions that some stonework was still visible. As the winter wore on, two Royalist ships, the *Globe* and the *Providence*, arrived from Bristol carrying guns and ammunition. Two culverins, two demi-culverins, two sacres and two minions were placed within the fort, as well as some of the ordnance from the ships themselves. Scarcely had the fort been completed than it met its first challenge. On 23rd January 1644, five Parliamentary warships, under the command of Captain Swanley, arrived in the Haven. A few days later three other vessels joined this little fleet. The *Globe* and the *Providence* took shelter in Prix Pill, under the protection of the guns in the fort, which over the following week exchanged occasional shots with the Parliamentary fleet. During one of these cannonades, a cannon ball smashed into the empty bed of one of the Parliamentary captains. On 24th January, a conference took place on board Swanley's flagship, attended by Major-General Rowland Laugharne and Colonel John Poyer, the leaders of the garrison at Pembroke, during which Swanley promised his help in driving the royalists from the county. As a result, with a mixed force of foot soldiers, sailors and artillery, Laugharne was able to take the enemy strongholds of Stackpole House and Trefloyne House.

The turn of Pill Fort came next. Early on the morning of 23rd February, Laugharne crossed the waterway with a force of 250 foot, half of them seamen, sixty horsemen, a demi-culverin, a sacre and five smaller guns. The *Crescent* frigate guarded their passage and they probably came ashore in the vicinity of Newton Noyes. A troop of musketeers was placed in the tower of Steynton Church to prevent an attack by the royalist garrison of Haverfordwest, whilst a body of horse scoured the countryside. The larger guns were placed on the high ground on the eastern shore of the pill, a number of local people assisting the troops to drag them into position. A bombardment of the fort began, in which four of the parliamentary ships took part, as well as a gun placed on the south side of the haven opposite the fort. Nightfall put an end to the cannonade. The soldiers were forced to sleep in the fields around their guns, it being a bitterly cold night. Early next morning the main attack commenced. Laugharne's force made its way around the head of the pill and after attacking and scattering an ambush awaiting them near Steynton, they swiftly occupied the village of Pill and the nearby ruined chapel of St Thomas Beckett. The royalists were now under concentrated fire from several directions. Two of their garrison had been killed and it was not long before an offer of surrender was made. Laugharne's men quickly entered the fort, taking prisoner three hundred men and eight officers, one of whom was John Barlow, master of ordnance, a member of the Barlow family of Slebech. Eighteen great guns and six field carriages were captured, as well as the two ships sheltering in the pill.

There are few reminders to be seen today of the action at Pill Fort. The overgrown ramparts existed until recently on the Gunkle, but were bulldozed flat in the early 1990s; bungalows were built upon the site. St Thomas' Chapel was restored in the 1930s and can still be seen behind the houses on the Rath.

Civil War Pwllcrochan

During the Civil War ,two companies of Royalists landed at Pwllcrochan, and took up their quarters in the church until more suitable quarters could be provided for them. The next day they were surprised by a party of Parliamentarians under Poyer, but they resisted stoutly until allowed to march away and embark for Cardiff, after giving an undertaking not to land again in Milford Haven

1649

Milford Haven - Oliver Cromwell embarked for Ireland from the Haven on his way to invade Ireland

1689

The Privy Council discussed the problem of the defence of the haven and an engineer was sent to survey the area but no further action was taken

1748

Lewis Morris carried out a survey of shipwrecks and navigation in the haven and suggested that a small fort be built on Stack Rock -- nothing was done

1757

Lt Col Bastide (Director of Engineers was sent to survey the area and advise on suitable sites for forts and batteries.

He suggested -- Dale point, Great Castle Head, West Angle, Popton Point, Paterchurch and Neyland and a floating battery anchored 500yds north of Chapel Bay. --- The effective range of the cannon was about 500yds so there were areas not covered.

An alternative plan provided for a fort at Paterchurch point, one at Llanion Point and one at Neyland. The Ordinance department was put in charge of construction and land purchased. Only one the Paterchurch fort was started but it was not completed. The Paterchurch fort that was started stretched from the Carr Rocks to the foot of St. Patrick's Hill and the walls were built in the form of a zigzag with a total area of 10 acres. When the remains of this fort were demolished in 1836 during an expansion of the yard, the masonry of parts was so hard that it to be blown up to remove it.

1758 According to the Map of 1758 The Dale point battery was to have 20 guns, Paterchurch 24 guns,Neyland 12 guns, West Angle 10 guns Popton point 16 guns, Piston Point 22 guns

1800's Fortifications Milford Haven

1801 to 1803

Batteries of guns were sited at Milford Haven to defend the dockyard there one at Hakin Point and one on the site of St. Katherine's Church. It is not recorded what guns were actually sited there. (see Fenton below)

According to Fenton 1811 (Tours)

Nor has the defence of the place been overlooked, as two batteries have been erected one on side of

the new town mounting seven guns , and another on the opposite side mounting seven guns.”

(The One of the side of the new town was near St Katharine’s Church and the old chapel was used as a magazine. And the other on the opposite side mounting seven guns – did Fenton mean the opposite side of the town or the opposite side of the Haven.(Popton?)

1852 Gordon of Khartoum

He was commissioned in 1852 as a second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, completing his training at Chatham

1854 promoted to full lieutenant and his first assignment was concerned with the construct fortifications at Milford Haven; these plans were eventually implemented.

1859

Concerns raised by Royal Commission on the Defence of the United Kingdom about the potential threat posed by the French Navy which had achieved numerical equality with the British fleet, prompted the construction of a number of Forts at various strategically important coastal sites, including Milford Haven. Mgr William Jervois RE was appointed to oversee the designs As Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, had appointed the committee The forts became known as Palmerston Forts or Follies

Some of the fortifications in the Haven were actually built before this Commission but are miss-referred to as Palmerston Forts.

Most of the forts are now disused.

1858 West block House

The original West blockhouse was a fortified tower dating from about 1580. The present West blockhouse was built in the 1850s to guard the entrance to the Haven. Solidly constructed out of limestone and granite, the fort had accommodation for 41 men and one officer and a battery of six 68-pounder cannons.

Behind the battery is the barracks consisting of two floors and the roof where there is a loopholed parapet and the remains of the positions where the two 3pdr quick fire guns were mounted. The entrance to the barracks is over a drawbridge that spans the moat and levels out to form the terreplein for the gun battery.

In 1872 it was decided that the proposed guns at West blockhouse and Thorne Island should be 80pr rifled mussel loaders In 1893 the battery was reduced to practice status until disarmed in 1900. A short time later, between 1904-05, gun emplacements were built on the cliff top above the old

fort; these gun emplacements can be seen behind the fort. In the First World War West blockhouse was manned by the Royal Artillery, and it was brought into service again in the Second World War when it was again garrisoned by the Royal Artillery and was the 'Examination Battery' July 1946. The Gann, Dale responsible for ensuring ships neither entered nor left the port without authority. Beyond the fort, in Warwick Bay, is the small quay where all the fort's supplies would have been landed. West blockhouse has been restored by the Landmark Trust and visitors are able to stay there

1887 West block House Battery

Dale In 1887 it was proposed that a new battery be for 4 x 9inch rifled muzzle loaders guns be constructed near West blockhouse Fort for defence of the entrance to the channel, however the Committee decided that: despite the advantages of the site, it is inadvisable to place heavy guns in so isolated a position which would necessitate a self-defensible work with a considerable garrison. The battery was not constructed. The Battery at West blockhouse was eventually built on the recommendation of the Montgomery Report to command the entrance to the Haven and cross fire with east blockhouse Battery opposite. The five guns were in position by the time of the Owen Report which declared that the three six inch guns were not required; these guns were not dismantled immediately but remained in place as a practice battery for battle practice. In the First World War the three 6-inch guns were withdrawn at an unspecified date as was a 9.2-inch gun in 1917. At a time after the war two 6-inch guns, probably from South Hook Fort, were mounted in the 6-inch battery followed by a 9.2-inch gun in 1933. An armament return of 1937 shows the 6-inch battery as the examination one and the 9.2-inch battery as mounted in reserve; just prior to the outbreak of World War II the 9.2-inch guns were withdrawn. The 6-inch guns probably remained in position until the dissolution of coast artillery in 1956 when they too were withdrawn. The battery lies some 150 yards to the west of West blockhouse Fort and at a higher level with a good view seawards and of the entrance to the Haven. The positions for the five guns can easily be made out with their concrete aprons, the 9.2 inch positions have been partially filled in as has one of the 6-inch positions. The underground parts containing the shelters magazines and stores have been buried. The two BC Posts appear to have been buried and are covered in vegetation. The hutted camp and other buildings that lay behind the battery have all been removed. A practice PF cell and a spigot mortar position survive at the site.

1850/1858 Dale Fort

Dale Fort Dale Point was fortified in Napoleonic times, with a battery of cannons protected by an earth bank

A work (battery) was recommended for Dale Point in 1829 but nothing was done until General Sir John Burgoyne reiterated the need for such a work in 1850. During the 1850s the battery was constructed, no definite dates can be given as official records are silent but it had been completed by 1858. The Fort is situated at the end of the Dale peninsula and is cut off from it by a ditch that reaches down to the shoreline on either side of the peninsula. The ditch is covered by a tiered loophole wall which at its highest point forms a plateau where a battery shaped like a Tudor bulwark, with embrasures for three guns projects out into the ditch covering it on both sides. Inside the Fort are separate soldiers and officers barracks stores and magazine; the gun battery is at the

eastern end of the site, and is tiered in that the first four guns are at a slightly lower level than the last three, all fired en Barbette; originally there was a small magazine behind the four gun battery but this has gone. Alterations over the years have been made, notably an accommodation block has been built on top of the main magazine. The Dynamite gun position survives outside the dining area together with the underground chamber. Its garrison of 60 had charge of one 80lb Millar's Pattern shell gun, seven 68lb guns plus two 32lb guns for landward defences. The battery was originally proposed to prevent an enemy making use of the anchorage at the mouth of the haven. In 1858 the main battery was criticised as being too close to the rock face behind it rendering it potentially untenable during a bombardment; Dale Fort was one of the last built in Great Britain to counter wooden-walled, sail-driven warships and by 1871 it was considered obsolete. The fort was reoccupied in 1892 and was altered to allow the installation of a Zalinski dynamite gun, a new pneumatic coastal defence weapon which could fire a 15" shell weighing 966lb over 4,500 yards using compressed air. A paddle-steamer called the Harpy was used as a target and the trials proved to be highly successful, but in the meantime a bore-safe high explosive called Lyddite had been invented, rendering the elaborate compressed air system unnecessary.

The War Office sold the Fort in 1902 to Lieutenant-Colonel Own-Evans (RE) who converted it into a private residence for himself and his family.

It was used as a signal station in the First World War, and was also one end of the Haven's boom defence (the other end was at Thorn Island). The fort was again pressed into service in WW2 when it was used as a Degaussing Range to measure the magnetic signatures of ships to ensure they were not capable of setting off magnetic mines laid by the Luftwaffe. If the signature was too great the ships would be ordered into Milford Docks to be 'degaussed'. The fort is now a Field Studies Centre and public access is limited.

1858 South Hook Fortifications

The Fort sometimes referred to as a battery, was the result of the proposals of the 1858 Committee. It was some 80 to 100 feet above high water and was secured at the rear by a defensible barracks capable of mounting guns on its roof and connected to the batteries by a parapet and ditch on each side. The western battery mounted fifteen and the Eastern one five guns linked by a covered way. The barracks is a two storey building with a bomb proof roof; the outer wall some four feet thick forms a scarp 35 feet in height. Its outline is an arc culminating in two demi-bastions at the rear with two small caponiers covering the scarp wall. Just outside the rear of the barracks is an underground tunnel leading to the main magazine. The Fort was the cornerstone of the Haven's defences until batteries were built at East and West blockhouse; it was manned by regulars and militia and in 1886 was used during the Milford Haven Experiment, an exercise to assess the effectiveness of the minefield, searchlights and guns to defend a commercial port. The western fifteen gun battery was demolished in 1889 and replaced by batteries for two 10 inch breech loader however only one gun was mounted. These batteries were replaced between 1900 and 1904 by ones for three 6-inch and a 9.2 inch breech loaders. At the western end of the covered way a battery was built for three 6pdr quick fire between 1897 and 1898 but these guns were never mounted, instead the battery was adapted to take two 12pdr quick fire. The Fort was used in 1890 to evaluate a 10 inch breech loader gun on a Royal Carriage Department mounting. The Owen Report declared

the 9.2 inch gun superfluous so in 1907 it was dismantled and sent to West blockhouse to replace a gun there that had developed choke.

During the First World War a 6-inch gun was removed from the Fort and a 12pdr quick fire was withdrawn; sometime between 1919 and 1928 the two remaining 6-inch guns were dismantled and sent to West blockhouse. Finally in July 1935 the two 12pdr quick fire guns were dismantled and sent to East blockhouse to form a practice battery.

In 1914 there was an examination battery at the Fort during the war. The Fort was sold in 1936 however it was requisitioned at the beginning of the Second World War and became HMS Skirmisher operated by WRENS controlling all Naval movements in the Haven. In the late 1950's the Esso Petroleum Company purchased the Fort and built an oil refinery however the future of the site remains uncertain as the refinery has been demolished. In October 2005 the fort was empty, but secure.

1850/1860 Stack Rock Fortifications

A work on Stack Rock went back to the initial proposals for the defence of the Haven made by Colonel Bryce in 1817. General Burgoyne reiterated the need for a work there and in the mid-eighteen fifties a three gun tower was built; it is not generally appreciated that this tower still remains, as it was enveloped by the casemated work that was built in the eighteen sixties. The tower had a basement for stores and the magazine, at ground floor level was the main gun battery. Above it was the first floor with accommodation for a garrison of an officer and thirty men; above the first floor was the roof which may have had an earthen bomb proof covering that was removed at a later date. After the casemated work had been built the tower was adapted for other uses though the first floor remained as accommodation for officers. The second Fort was originally to be a circular casemated one for 45 guns, with two tiers of casemated guns and a third tier on the roof firing through embrasures men.; there was to be barrack accommodation for 250 men. The second fort completely enclosed the older gun tower. The ground floor had the entrance and the casemated battery covering the Haven where sixteen 10inch rifled muzzle loaders guns were mounted behind armoured shields. In the gorge at the rear at the entrance were three 9-inch rifled muzzle loaders guns; underneath the casemated battery were the magazines and stores. Above the gun casemates at first floor level were the casemated barracks for 5 officers and 175 men that faced inwards, again in the gorge was a casemated battery for four 9-inch rifled muzzle loader's. There were to be, on the roof of the casemates, three turrets mounting two 25 ton guns in each, but like the Solent Forts at Portsmouth, these were never built. With the improvement in range and accuracy of artillery by the eighteen eighties the Fort was considered weak and the magazines insecure; it was proposed to remove eleven of the 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders and all the 9inch rifled muzzle loaders so that the Fort could be strengthened. By 1895 only five 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders remained in the casemated battery although the 9-inch rifled muzzle loaders remained in the gorge; also by this date the fort had acquired two 6pdr quick fire guns to cover a nearby minefield. In the basement most of the old magazines were filled with concrete and those that were not were adapted for other uses. A number of the armoured shields were removed from unused casemates and sent to the casemated battery at Hubberston Fort. Three 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders barrels remain on the fort but all are partially dismantled.

In 1902 positions for four 12pdr quick fire guns in two groups were built on the roof of the casemates with positions for four maxim guns. In the meantime all the 9-inch rifled muzzle loader's had been withdrawn and two of the 10-inch rifled muzzle loader's, these latter ones were replaced by two searchlights. The remaining three 10-inch guns were retained as 'run past' guns until 1907/8. During the First World War two of the 12pdr quick fire were withdrawn; by 1929 the searchlights and the remaining two 12pdr quick fire were removed and the Fort was sold in 1932 for £60. In many ways the Fort is the most interesting of the Haven's defences though sadly the most inaccessible; The fort was put on the market in June 2005 for £150,000.

1860 Fort Hubberston

Fort Hubberston was approved by the Royal Commission of 1860 as part of the defences of Milford Haven. It was completed in that year as a nine gun installation and housed about 250 men in D-shaped, bomb-proof barracks which were defended at the landward side by a ditch protected by a counter-scarp gallery. The casemated battery was situated further down the headland and originally comprised 28 guns. In the 1870s, eight of the guns on top of the casemates were removed and replaced by Moncrieff guns. These guns were set on carriages and operated on a counterweight system so that they remained hidden in special concrete pits until the time came to fire them, when they would be hoisted into position; although partially infilled with concrete for a 12-pdr quick fire practice battery these concrete pits are still visible. In 1884 the infantry garrison was removed. In 1885 the three remaining Moncrieff guns were removed. In 1908 its sole armament was one 12pr. quick fire gun in a practice battery. It was never upgraded with modern weapons and shortly after World War One it was abandoned. The casemates were bricked up early in the 20th century. In WW2 it was pressed into action as a communal air-raid shelter and as an American army camp, but it has since fallen into disrepair and has been so badly vandalised that visiting the fort is not advised. A small brick structure built over the east magazine and visible from the road is a WW2 mine-watching post.

1861 Fort Scoverston

This fort was originally intended to be the central work of the Northern line defences of Milford Haven, consisting of six works covering the northern land approach. When the plans were examined by the Government the entire line was struck out, but after some deliberation, Scoverston was reinstated to cover likely approaches to Neyland and Milford Haven. It was commenced under contract in 1861 and continued under two more in November 1862 and April 1864. In 1880 it was described as an excellent work, in good order, only requiring minor modification of parapets for the reception of the standing portion of the armament. In 1883 it was proposed to store the movable armament for the land defences in Scoverston. The Secretary of State for War did not approve this. They do not appear as mounted on any lists. A hexagonal work with sides 130 yards in length, it is surrounded by a dry ditch 36 feet wide at the bottom with an escarp of masonry 22 feet high. The counterscarp is cut from natural rock. It is flanked with one double and four single caponiers on two storeys with access over a rolling bridge and tunnel through the gorge. The work is enclosed by a rampart with chemin des rondes, covered way and glacis. It was planned to mount 32 guns on the ramparts and had accommodation for 128 men in bomb proof barrack rooms, together with a main

magazine and stores. The rear faces are protected from reverse fire by a parapet and a traverse thrown across the interior parade. One source states that it was never armed and no armament is shown on the 1886 RA and RE Works Committee armament return.

For most of its life it served as barrack accommodation or stood empty under a caretaker. During WWI the fort became the main camp for troops manning extensive trenches and fieldworks between Weare point and Port Lion. A large number of hutments were constructed within and outside the fort to serve a training and transit camp. It was abandoned after WWI and was sold to the local farmer in October 1932 for £1,400. During WWII it saw active service once more as an AA gun battery was fitted and was used by the locals as an unofficial air raid shelter. It was used to store large quantities of ammunition during the build up to the Normandy landings. After WWII it was abandoned once more and is now empty, derelict and much overgrown. The caponiers are intact and relatively dry. Their intended armament appears to have been machine guns. The terreplein is devoid of gun emplacements but the expense magazines were constructed. The main magazine survives and shows signs of having been fitted with racking for ammunition.

1891 Chapel Bay Fort

The battery at Chapel Bay overlooking Milford Haven was built in 1891 and had three ten-inch rifled muzzle loading guns that were replaced in 1900 by three six-inch Breech Loading Mk VII guns on CP11 mountings. The fort is privately owned and is in the process of being completely renovated.

1858 Fort Popton –

“Popton point is the Easter point of the Mouth of Nangle havon soe called of a little village neere the same called wester Popton upon this pointe there is an ould trench or sconce of earth” Owen 1595

Popton Fort now occupies the site of the ' ould trench or sconce of earth,”

Popton Fort Built on a commanding headland overlooking Angle Bay and Milford Haven, Popton Fort was completed in August 1865 at a cost of just over £76,700. It had accommodation for ten officers (including one Field Officer), five Staff Sergeants, 158 NCO s and Privates in the barracks, 86 NCO s and Privates in the casemates and six married men

Sometimes referred to as Popton Point Battery, the Fort was built as part of the recommendations of the 1858 Committee and consists of an irregular hexagonal barrack block constructed of limestone ashlar and brick, the outer walls form a scarp 22 feet high flanked by six musketry bastionettes protected by a glacis. Connected to the barracks by a wall and ditch is the casemated battery for 11 guns, this battery was always intended to receive armoured shields but never did. On the roof of the casemates a battery for seven guns was built however it was considered weak and was remodelled to take six guns on Moncrieff carriages. At the same level as the Moncrieff battery was the open battery facing north over the Haven that was initially to mount 13 guns but was built for only 10, though only 7 were actually mounted. In the event only two guns were mounted in the Moncrieff

battery and were removed in 1885. . In 1885 the two 7inch guns, together with three from Hubberston, were to be redeployed as armament for salients of works at Portsmouth.

In 1886 it was reported “The casemates are without shields and the bastions are weak. The Moncrieff Battery on top has been dismantled. Alternate casemates should be disarmed and the bastions strengthened. The guns in the open battery are too crowded. this battery should be armed with 2 x 10inch rifled muzzle loaders and 2 x 9inch rifled muzzle loaders. The main magazine is conspicuous from the sea.”

The next year the casemated battery was to be reduced to 5 guns and the open battery covering the Haven was to be remodelled for four guns; it seems little or nothing was done to reduce the number of guns at the Fort which retained its rifled muzzle loaders armament of one 10-inch and twelve 9-inch until it was disarmed in 1905.

The casemated battery survives with its open embrasures for eleven guns and on top are the pits for the six Moncrieff mountings; immediately behind the casemated battery is the sally port with the positions for the two rifled breech loaders guns that covered it. The open battery survives very overgrown though there are plans to cut back the vegetation. The barracks remains with its six bastionettes, the buildings inside were restored by British Petroleum after a period of dereliction but the roofs on them are modern. In 1912 the Fort was given to the Admiralty and finally sold in 1932 for £300 to a private owner. In the Second World War the RAF operated a flare path for flying boats from the redan. British Petroleum purchased the Fort in 1957 as part of their Angle Bay Ocean oil terminal and a set of pumps for a large oil pipeline to the Llandarey Oil Refinery were built in the casemented battery. The main magazine was demolished and five oil storage tanks were built behind the casemented battery. The terminal closed in 1986 and the five storage tanks were dismantled. The Fort is a Grade II Listed building.

1861 Chapel Bay Battery

1861 the Defence Committee considered a design by Colonel Jervois for a battery at Chapel Bay. The design was for a battery to mount six heavy rifled guns on Moncrieff mountings with a barrack for 3 officers and 60 men in the rear so disposed as to form a keep.

The Committee approved the design except for the Moncrieff mountings as the parapet was 122 feet above sea level and it was decided to mount guns en barbette. The whole work to be surrounded by a ditch and wall flanked by caponiers. Although Chapel bay was to be the site of a battery it was not until 1891 that the Battery was built for three 10-inch rifled muzzle loaders guns, it was square shaped surrounded by a dry ditch that on the western and eastern sides stretched down to the shoreline; in the ditch were two concrete caponiers, one in the south-east corner and the other on the western side reached by underground tunnels from the battery. Two guns faced north over the Haven the third faced west. Underground shelters were provided in a horizontal traverse, there were two underground magazines serving the three guns and the DRF position was provided on a higher traverse; caretaker's quarters were built immediately inside the entrance to the Battery.

Between May 1898 and March 1899 a battery of three 12 pdr quick fire guns was built outside the Battery on its eastern flank, from June 1900 to August 1901 the Battery was reconstructed to take three 6 inch guns, extra shelters enlarged magazines, living and office accommodation together with

a number of other facilities., The three 6-inch guns replaced the two north-facing rifled muzzle loaders, the west facing rifled muzzle loaders position survives. There were a number of changes in the armament during the First World War that culminated in the last two 6-inch guns being dismounted and sent to East blockhouse Battery and mounted there. The last guns left the Battery in 1920 when the remaining two 12pdr quick fire were dismounted and the site was sold in 1932. The battery has recently been purchased by a retired army officer, Major George Gear who now lives in it. He is actively restoring it and hopes to open it on selected occasions as a museum.

The Battery was used as an adjunct to a farm until it was purchased for conversion into a private residence. The 12pdr battery was used in the Second World War when a mining observation post was built on the eastern gun position; the battery survives though very overgrown.

Tudor East block-house:

On the cliff overlooking Rat Island, about three-quarters of a mile west North Studdock farm-house, are the poor ruins of a block House which, according to George Owen, was erected temp. Henry VIII. The term East distinguish it from a somewhat similar building (now destroyed) which was known as the West block House, in Dale parish. It is described in the *Pem.*

Arch. Survey (p. 88) "24 feet from north to south by 13 feet from east to west. It was divided into two unequal chambers, each lighted by two windows looking east and west. The walls seem originally to have been about 15 feet high, but much has fallen, some recently. There seems to have been an enclosure on the north side, and a second building little distance off to the south-east, which was 22 feet by 9."

East blockhouse Battery

Built at much the same time as West blockhouse Battery on the opposite side of the Haven when it was decided to concentrate the defences at the entrance to the Haven to prevent hostile vessels actually entering the Haven before being engaged by the defences. During the First World War both 6-inch guns were withdrawn in December 1914 to be followed by a 9.2-inch gun in 1917. After a review of the defences two 6-inch guns from Chapel Bay Battery were mounted in the 6-inch battery in August 1918. In 1929 a 9.2-inch gun was mounted in the emplacement vacated in 1917.

A practice battery was built in the left flank of the 9.2-inch battery for quick fire guns and in 1935 two 12pdrs from South Hook Fort were mounted there and remained until dismounted in 1938. During the Second World War the two 6-inch guns were dismounted in June 1941 and sent to Lavernock Battery in the Bristol Channel defences. Two 12pdrs arrived early in 1941 and were mounted in the practice battery; the day after the two 12pdrs had gone another one arrived and was put in the practice battery. One twin 6pdr (possibly two) came to the battery and was to be mounted to the south of the 9.2-inch battery. The emplacement was not completed and the gun was withdrawn the following year. The guns were for training and practice only and did not form part of the approved armament. Finally in 1944 the battery was disarmed with the withdrawal of the 9.2-inch guns, the ammunition did not leave the site until 1947. In a gentle arc are the concrete positions for the 9.2-inch and 6-inch guns; the 9.2-inch battery can clearly be seen, the 6-inch positions have been filled in and masked by vegetation. The underground stores magazines and shelters have all been buried, also buried by vegetation are the engine room and BC Post. All the buildings

associated with the site have gone with the exception of the caretaker's quarters. The battery remains the property of the Ministry of Defence although the coastal path skirts the gun positions.

More recent military installations nearby include gun and searchlight emplacements built in 1904 and during the Second World War and a disused LORAN wireless navigation station.

In front of the 9.2-inch battery is a small piece of stone wall, all that remains of the Tudor defences.

1852 Thorn Island Fort.

A Fort on Thorne Island was originally conceived by Colonel Bryce in 1817 as a six gun battery with a barracks in rear for 1 officer and 40 men. General Sir John Burgoyne recommended a Fort for the island mounting between 12 and 18 guns.

Some time between 1852 and 1858 the existing Fort was built, one source suggests that building commenced in 1854 and that is the date shown above the entrance to the fort. The Fort was built with a seaward facing battery for nine guns all firing en barbette with a single storey barracks in the rear at a lower level around a small parade ground; most of the barrack accommodation was for soldiers, the officers' accommodation was on the left flank. At roof level on the barracks there was a loopholed wall facing the mainland. The magazine was on the left flank just below the gun battery.

One of the last forts in Britain built specifically to combat wooden sailing vessels, it had a barbette battery of nine 68-pdr smooth bore muzzle loading guns and held a garrison of over 100 men. The defences were never put to the test and the fort had become obsolete by the end of the 19th century.

The battery was originally proposed to prevent an enemy making use of the anchorage at the mouth of the haven. In 1872 it was decided that the proposed guns at West blockhouse and Thorne Island should be 80pr rifled muzzle loaders. In 1874, referring to the proposal to mount guns at Thorne Island it was decided 'Owing to the salient position and the wide lateral range required to bear on the channel from Stack Rock on the right, of East blockhouse Point on the left, these guns cannot be mounted in casemates. They should be mounted so as to obtain this great lateral range, and their number should be increased to four. Also considering the width of the channel opposite the island, the extensive range of these guns have seaward, and the increasing thickness of ship's armour, 11inch guns of 25tons should be provided instead of those hitherto proposed. Accordingly the Committee recommend that Thorne Island be remodelled for an armament of 4 x 11inch guns. Bearing in mind however the large number of guns already provided for Milford Haven they are of the opinion that the supply of the guns to Thorne Island may be postponed until more oppressing requirements at other places have been complied with.'

In 1886 it was decided that: no heavy defence is required in advance of Stack Rock and West blockhouse and Thorne Island should be disarmed.

In the early years of the twentieth century a searchlight position was built below the battery with a directing station above it on the parapet of the battery, These remain today. After the Fort was sold in 1932 it subsequently became an hotel and has been on the market a number of times in recent years - in 1997 with an asking price of £250,000 and again in 2011 for £750,000. Thorn Island is privately owned, but the fort, which is now an hotel, may be easily viewed from the coast path.

Pembroke Dock Fortifications

1814 Royal Naval Dockyard Pembroke Dock

Protected by high walls and gun towers, the Naval Dockyard occupied an 80-acre site. Work on building the dockyard began in 1814 and by 1890 some 2,000 men were employed constructing ships for the Royal Navy. The Naval Dockyard closed in 1926, and remaining traces include the grey-stone buildings of The Terrace and the recently restored Avenue and Dockyard Chapel. The western end of the dockyard was until recently still occupied by the Royal Navy (I worked there as a shipwright) and here can be found a former oakum store, the pickling pond and a couple of slipways. The deep water Carr Jetty was built in 1898 and superseded Hobbs Point as the quay for fitting out warships. The 12 foot high dockyard wall is still more or less complete, except for breaches to allow a railway line and, more recently, a new road to the Irish ferry terminal. Inside the original dock gates is a mural depicting the badges of all the regiments which garrisoned the town for a century and a half.

It was originally intended that the market hall would be within the dockyard wall. When this plan was changed the wall had to be diverted around the market, creating a blind spot which was not covered by the artillery in the two gun towers. Consequently this section of wall was fitted with musketry loopholes which are still visible. Outside the Dockyard, in Fort Road, are the remains of the Admiralty gasworks dating from 1855. The nearby South Pembrokeshire Hospital was built as a Naval Hospital in 1902 and was extended by the RAF in World War II.

1813/ 1830 Pater Fort

1830 With the Dockyard moving to Pater in consideration was given to fortifying the area and in 1830 work was carried out at Pater Fort. It was garrisoned in 1831 but in 1836 it was dismantled. No record is available as to what armament was installed.

1840 Paterchurch Battery

Only a few pieces of the outer wall remain of the first battery and these are within the Dockyard walls

Paterchurch Battery Paterchurch Battery was built by the Admiralty in 1840 - 42 on the western side of Pembroke Dockyard, on the site of a fort built during the Seven Years War. In 1856 the battery was taken over by the ordnance department and renovated from plans prepared by Lieutenant Charles Gordon (1833 - 1885), later General Gordon of Khartoum. This famous military figure was stationed in Pembroke Dock with the Royal Engineers in 1851, and sailed from the town that year for the War in the Crimea. Until 1855 it was only entered through a gateway via the Dockyard and in charge of a Naval Gunner. The last one was a Mr Turner.

It was used by the Royal Dockyard Battalion from 1847 to 1857 and in that year, on its being taken over by the Ordnance Department a gateway was made so as to allow entry to the Battery from outside the Dockyard Wall.

In 1864 the Pembroke Dock Artillery Volunteers used it for gun drill and firing practise. The battery,

which mounted 23 guns, was much used by the Pembroke Dock Artillery Volunteers for practice and drill. This volunteer movement was first started in the town in 1859 and the men wore a grey uniform. In 1860 its name was changed to the 2nd Pembrokeshire Rifle Volunteers, but two years later this name was altered to the Pembroke Dock Volunteer Artillery. The commanding officer was Captain Edgecumbe Chevalier who was eventually succeeded by Captain J Richardson. He held command for some years. The post of surgeon at that time was filled by a Dr Reynolds, and the sergeant majors were W H Lloyd and George Sloggett.

On July 10, 1861, a ceremonial silver bugle was presented to the Volunteers who also received a set of Colours - the imaginative and skilful work of some Pembroke Dock ladies. These Colours were later given to the Vicar of St Mary's Church, Pembroke, presumably after the regiment was disbanded outside the old Pater Battery in 1884.

In 1904 a new volunteer company, known as C Company, the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Welsh Regiment, was formed in Pembroke Dock, and some time later the silver bugle presented to the town's volunteer artillery back in 1861, was passed to the new company during an official parade.

The Battery was finally dismantled in 1902 when some of the stone was used for the erection of a new fitter's workshop and some for St Teilo's Church Llanion.

Traces of the defensive walls of the original fort can still be seen on the seaward side and the Resident Naval Officer's Office is the former soldiers' quarters.

Pater Battery Findley 1875

is situated at the north west extremity of the dockyard, which it adjoins and protects. It mounts twenty-three guns-among them being one breech loading Armstrong 112-pounder. It is a very neat and compact fortification, and is much used by Artillery Volunteers for gun-practice. It is occupied by the Royal Artillery.

When the Pembroke Dockyard was built in 1813 the Royal Navy also built a gun battery in the north-western corner facing down the estuary; in the eighteen twenties the battery was transferred to the Board of Ordnance who consolidated the structure and closed the gorge with a wall and a defensible guardhouse. A bombproof magazine was built that could contain 272 barrels of powder. A report of 1844 noted that there were twenty-two 24 pdrs mounted but went to state that the guardhouse was uninhabitable due to a faulty roof and that the wall on the right flank had bulged and needed to be taken down and rebuilt.

In 1886 it was decided by the Defence Committee that the 4 x 32pr smooth bore guns should be removed and the 64pr rifled mussel loaders be retained for practice.

The battery was superseded when the other forts and batteries were built along the shores of the Milford Haven estuary; the armament steadily decreased until only eight guns remained for drill and practice. All the guns were withdrawn in 1901 and the next year the battery was dismantled and transferred to the Royal Navy who demolished most of it to construct a jetty.

Only a few pieces of the outer wall remain of the first battery of the Milford Haven defences today and these are within a secured area.

1850 Martello Towers



The Martello towers were built in 1850-1851; the contractors were 'Messrs. Joseph and Charles Rigby, London; chief-foreman, Mr, Stovall; under-foreman Mr.Noakes, father of Mr.Noakes, High Street. They were intended as a coast defence. One is situated off the Hard, Front Street, and the other opposite the Fort Road. One to the South West , was designed to accommodate 1 x 32pounder + 4 x 12 pdr. brass howitzers and the other,by Front street 3 x 32 pdrs. These towers were formerly occupied by sergeants of the artillery and their families, but are now unoccupied and obsolete for military purposes.

1848 West “Martello” Tower

(The two were commonly called a Martello Towers but do not fit the general description which states that a Martello Tower – (stand up to 40 feet (12m) high (with two floors) and typically had a garrison of one officer and 15–25 men. Their round structure and thick walls of solid masonry made them resistant to cannon fire, while their height made them an ideal platform for a single heavy [artillery](#) piece, mounted on the flat roof and able to traverse, and hence fire over, a complete 360° circle. Wikipedia))

A tower was proposed for the site by Colonel Bryce in 1817 so that it could cover the southern wall of the dockyard and protect the flank of Pater Battery. It was not until 1848 that construction started and it was well into the eighteen fifties before the Tower was armed. The Tower remained a defence work until 1881 when the Defence Committee decided that, as with the modern advanced works for the defence of the Haven they are no longer required.. and not calculated to resist the effects of modern artillery. Even before it was dismantled it was being used as married quarters and this no doubt continued until after World War I when it would have become unsuitable due to public health and sanitation requirements. Thereafter, the Tower was used as a store and navigation aid. The local Council purchased the Tower in 1974, did little or next to nothing with it then sold it in June 2000 to a private individual ostensibly for restoration. The Tower is situated on the foreshore at the western end of the south dockyard wall so that it can fire down the whole southern face of the wall; it can also cover the southern flank of Pater Battery and assist with fire down the estuary. The Tower is octagonal in shape with three sides facing down the Haven, and is four stories in height. In the basement is the magazine, stores area and a water tank holding 4,550gallons. The entrance is at first floor level with embrasures for five guns and accommodation for six men,immediately inside the entrance is the spiral staircase that leads to the basement, the second floor and the roof. The second floor has embrasures for five guns and accommodation for six men whilst on the roof there was a position for a 32pdr on a traversing carriage; at a lower level there was a loopholed parapet

covering the entrance and the foreshore to the south.

South West (Fort Road) Gun Tower : The Fort Road, or South West tower was built in 1848-51 simultaneously with the Front Street tower and could contain a garrison of 24 men. The gun tower's main armament was a 32lb smooth bore cannon mounted on a cast iron platform on the roof. Internally there were four bronze 12lb howitzers two on each floor - and also on each floor was a rack for 16 rifles. The fort was cleverly situated so that it not only guarded the Milford Haven approach to the dockyard, but on the landward side it commanded a field of fire along the entire length of the southern dockyard wall, from the sea to the market hall. With the Front Street gun tower commanding the eastern wall along Commercial Row, any enemy force attempting to attack the dockyard from the landward side would be raked with gunfire from the two forts. Both were obsolete for military purposes by the end of the 19th century, although in WWII, two Lewis light anti-aircraft machine guns were positioned on top of the tower. The Fort Road tower was later utilised for storage and is now privately owned.

1848 East "Martello" Tower

A tower defending the eastern end of the dockyard and able to cover the water in front of it, was proposed by Colonel Bryce in 1817; like its counterpart, the South West Tower, nothing was done until 1848 when construction work started and when it was completed in 1851 a number of years elapsed before it was armed. Its life as a defence work ceased in 1881 when it was dismantled for the same reasons as the South West Tower - obsolescence. The Tower continued in use as married accommodation, this probably ceased after the First World War because of increasing health housing and sanitation requirements. After use as a store the local Council purchased the Tower in 1974 eventually restored it and it is now the Gun Tower Museum operated by the Pembroke Dock Museum Trust. The Museum is well worth visiting as the whole of the Tower can be explored, the main floor is the actual museum with a wealth of information on the locality and on the defences of the Haven. On the roof a 32pdr has been mounted in one of the gun positions on a traversing carriage and slide.

From the seaward side the Tower appears to be three towers joined together, at the rear the entrance is recessed into a large alcove and covered by loopholes on either side and from above. The Tower is three stories in height with a basement containing stores, a magazine for 198 barrels of powder and a water tank for 12,500 gallons. The ground floor (or upper floor) contains the main internal gun battery for the nine howitzers, divided into two rooms for the 17 man garrison, a room for the officer and the kitchen; immediately inside the entrance are two spiral staircases to the basement and the roof. On the roof are the three gun positions for the 32pdrs on traversing carriages firing en barbette whilst at the top of the spiral staircase is a covered loopholed musketry gallery protecting the entrance.

North-east (Front Street) Gun Tower The two gun towers - known locally as 'Martello' towers - formed part of the defences of the Royal Dockyard. Construction of the Front Street tower began in 1849 and the fort was built to house one officer and 33 gunners who would have manned the three 32-pounder smooth bore cannons which formed the main rooftop battery, and also the three 12-pounder bronze howitzers on the main level. By the late 1870s the development of armoured

warships and rifled guns firing explosive shells meant that the smooth bore cannons on the Gun Tower were obsolete. The guns were removed in about 1881. In WWII, three Lewis light anti-aircraft machine guns were positioned on top of the tower to deal with low-flying enemy aircraft. The Gun Tower is now a museum and visitor centre, housing displays on the history of Pembroke Dockyard and on the fortifications of Milford Haven. On the roof is an 18-pounder smooth bore cannon, cast in about 1812-16, which came from Popton Fort. It is still capable of being fired.

From the gun tower a sentry post can be seen on the dockyard wall. This sentry post was originally part of Paterchurch Fort and was probably moved to its present site in the 1840s.

1848 Defensible Barracks

The Pembroke Dockyard was founded in 1813 and was slowly provided with defences; to the south of the dockyard was a ridge that overlooked it and to guard against an attack from the south the ridge was to be occupied by a redoubt which became the Defensible Barracks. Construction took five years and subsequently it received its armament. In 1887 it was decided that the barracks may be disarmed. For most of its military existence it served as a barracks, a depot and a headquarters. When the forts and batteries protecting Milford Haven estuary were completed the defensive role of the barracks ceased and it was scheduled to be disarmed in 1886; thereafter such armament as was mounted there was for drill, practice and saluting, although in 1911 the Barracks is shown as having two machine guns on field carriages for the defence of the dockyard.

Superbly built in limestone to a classic, if outdated diamond-shaped design, the barracks came complete with a dry moat guarded by corner bastions. A drawbridge led over the moat and through an entrance arch in the gate-house. Inside the fort, the barrack square is flanked by four, two-storey terraces; it has been described as 'the finest Georgian style square in Wales'

From 1908 the Barracks became a drill centre for the local Territorial Forces, whilst in the First World War it was a Siege Training School for the Royal Artillerymen. The training role continued into the period in between the World Wars and into the Second World War. In 1942 17 servicemen killed on April 28, in an explosion at the Defensible Barracks during a mine disposal course. It was also the headquarters of the Milford Haven coastal batteries and this role continued until 1956 when the coast defences were abolished.

The Ministry of Defence sold the Barracks after 1956 to the South Pembrokeshire District Council who used it as a store and leased part of it to a local golf club that used it as a clubhouse. In 1987 it was sold to a developer, ostensibly for conversion into an hotel; by 2003 the Barracks were empty and derelict but appeared secure. In 2004 a feasibility study by the Prince's Regeneration Trust offered several sustainable solutions to bring regenerative uses to this Grade II* Scheduled Ancient Monument. In 2006 the Barracks was owned by The Defensible Barracks 1844 Limited who have so far not agreed with the Pembrokeshire County Team a way to rescue and repair the structure which is deemed to be "At Risk".

The Barracks is a regular four sided work with a bastion at each corner, set within a deep dry ditch. Much of the enceinte is loopholed for musketry and the gun embrasures and concentrated at the salient of each bastion except for two embrasures on the eastern curtain. The entrance is over a drawbridge, through a loopholed gatehouse and onto the parade ground, around which are the

barracks.

There is a basement where there were two powder magazines, above this there are two floors, the outer faces of which were loopholed for musketry to cover the rampart; on each face there is a turret that could provide flanking fire along each face. There is access from the parade ground to each of the bastions. Over the years various extra buildings had been built against the outer faces of the barracks or into the bastions.

This and the odd bullets, cap badges and tunic buttons, which are still occasionally washed to the surface by the winter rains that lash the Barracks Hill, are all that remain to remind the golfer and stroller of a proud and distinguished past when practically every major regiment of the line was garrisoned at Pembroke Dock and the only thing I have ever seen in the moat keeping the brambles down.

1844 For the army garrison the defensible barracks was erected above the town work commenced in 1844 and the army took possession on 25th November 1848. This barracks was not designed to mount artillery but a Gun was fired daily at noon and at 9.30 pm from it.

This needed according to the original plans a clear field of fire with no buildings encroaching on it surrounding the Barracks and the War department drew up proposals to clear all building to Llanreath at the west, to the stream of water running at the south and east of Cross Park, to the road at Tregennis Hill (all the houses built on the west side) and down to Victoria Rd on the north.

Farmer Whites house and all the farm buildings were the first to be cleared as their lease had expired. All the other buildings were held on leases with unexpired portions and the tenants were asked to sell. It would appear that pressure was brought to bear on many of the tenants especially those who were working for the Admiralty and the houses were demolished. All the houses on the west side of Tregennis Hill, much of Cross Park including all those on the North side, and all Wesley Row including the Ebenezer Chapel.



The Defensible Barracks Findley

standing on the summit of a hill overlooking the town, are always most conspicuous and striking objects. They are visible at a distance of, several miles. From their elevated position, they command the town- a large portion of which lies at the foot of the hill, the harbour, and the country in all directions: they would in case of actual necessity be well adapted for purposes of defence. ,

They are strong and well-constructed buildings, occupying an area of 6,000 square yards." The

outworks are strengthened by ramparts, loopholes, for small arms, and an entrenchment thirty feet wide and twenty feet deep. The outer boundary of the entrenchment was formerly unenclosed, which made it very unsafe for persons approaching it after night had set in; and during the first occupation of the defences by detachments of the Royal Marines-Plymouth Division-some twenty-eight or thirty years ago, several unfortunate members of that corps lost their lives through falling into it, as the grave-stones erected to their memory in the Old Burial Ground only too truly testify. The barracks, occupying the centre of the works enclose a large quadrangular area and are reached by a drawbridge. The Royal Artillery has for many years occupied them. The armament at present consists of twenty four pounders(used only for firing salutes), likely shortly to be replaced by much heavier ordinance. From here a gun is fired morning and evening -- sunrise and sunset-daily throughout the year, as is usual in most garrison towns."

1899 Quarters for married artillerymen were built on the east side of the Barracks on the site of some very old cottages.

1875 Pennar Torpedo Stores and Magazine near Pennar Point.

1875 A description by Findley in 1875 reads--Near the shore at Pennar Point (or Pennar Gut) are torpedo stores and magazines. Submarine mining experiments have been carried on in connection with this station, and all appliances are kept there for mining the Haven in case of need. At present these submarine mining works belong to the War Department, and Royal Engineers are established there. But in the near future it is thought that the Admiralty will take over from the War Department all these works. These arrangements are understood to be part of a new scheme for the defence of Milford Haven, and will probably be developed on lines suggested in a recent Parliamentary statement made by the Right Hon., Arnold-Forster, Secretary of State for War.

If this transfer should take place, it may eventually happen that a torpedo depot will be established in the neighbourhood of Pennar Gut. This has, it is believed, been under consideration, and a part of the Pembroke river already been surveyed for this purpose.

Much money has been expended on the various buildings in connection with this establishment at Pennar, the total cost approximately being £17,000.



Pennar Barracks

Royal Engineers Barracks were built here in 1903 in connection with a submarine mining establishment at Pennar Point which had been in existence since about 1875.

The barracks complex comprised workshops, offices, mine stores, quays, married quarters, barracks, a raised water tank, ablutions blocks and various ancillary buildings.

Today the site accommodates a large housing development and only a small quay and a row of military fence posts remain to remind of its military and naval past. During WWII it was again used as a barracks and also housed RN coastal forces.

1850's The Hut Encampment Pembroke Dock

situated upon a acclivity on the north-east side of the town. It was formed about the time of the late Crimean War. It consists of a large number of huts, built chiefly of wood, arranged in parallel lines - those of the officers standing separately from those of the non-commissioned officers and men and those devoted to hospital purposes from both.

A large stone-built residence for the doctor-formerly used as a hospital, a fine brick canteen, and a splendid gymnasium ; besides schools, ball-court, etc. There is also a capital parade ground, with plenty of space for field, exercises, and a most capacious magazine for the storage of the War material necessary for the troops in this district.



The Hut Encampment with the Dockyard in the background

Haven Garrison

1875 *Findlay* records

The Garrison comprises Artillery infantry of the line and forms part of the 24th Brigade depot'. The total number of men of all ranks, including those in charge of the forts down the Haven, is about 1,500, the larger portion of which occupies the Hut Encampment and the Defensible Barracks.

The need to garrison regular troops on a permanent basis did not arise until the establishment of the Admiralty dockyard at Pembroke in 1814. Originally the Yard was under the care of caretakers, then a small force of under a naval lieutenant was formed.

Royal Marines

Eventually it was decided to protect the yard with a force of 500 Royal Marines. These men were to be accommodated in HMS Dragon, a hulk deliberately run ashore near the developing dockyard. This accommodation was used until the Defensible Barracks were opened. Work on Defensible, which overlooked the dockyard, had commenced in 1844 and possession was taken at 3 pm. on 25 November 1848. This was signalled to the spectators by the hoisting of the Union flag; meanwhile, the workmen who had been employed in the construction enjoyed a substantial dinner. When the barracks were ready for occupation the Marines, drawn from the Plymouth, Portsmouth and Woolwich Divisions gratefully moved in.

The Royal Dockyard Battalion

1847 Was a force of volunteers formed from the Dockyard employee's. It is believed that every man who was fit in the Yard, except for one, volunteered. It was raised in 1847 and consisted of eight companies of artillery and infantry combined and one company entitled the boat brigade. The salaried Yard Officers formed the Officers of the battalion and the instructors were professional soldiers, target practice and once a year a field exercise was held to which the general public were admitted. blank ammunition was used for these field exercises but there was the one occasion when a ramrod was fired off by mistake narrowly missing the Commanding Officer. There were comments that the man who fired should have been court-martialed for missing the target. Target practice by the infantry was much encouraged by setting apart certain afternoons during the summer months for the purpose. The place selected for the firing was Llanreath Point, just a little to the west of Mr. David Price's house. The target was fixed along the beach to the south. A good deal of rivalry existed between the companies which was fostered by the officers in giving prizes, and it was a remarkable fact that the company possessing the greatest number of shipwrights was the premier shooting company. The leaden bullet used at that time was five-eighths of an inch in diameter.

1857 it was decided that the Royal Dockyard Battalions were no longer required, and with the exception of Malta, they were removed from the Army List.

After the Pembroke Dock Battalion were disbanded the Pater Volunteer Artillery Corps were reformed, and they continued to serve until 1861.

The Royal Dockyard battalions were never intended to be used as front line troops, their primary

task was to defend the Dockyards, but in the event of invasion they were expected to assist the Coastal Defence Units. The Yard Officers appointed the non-commissioned Officers from among the volunteers. The uniform consisted of a blue frock coat and trousers, red facings, brass buttons and a spiked helmet. They drilled for two hours, twice a week and were paid sixpence an hour.

Regiments of the Line pre Crimea war

1850 the Royal Marines, who had formed the Pembroke Dock garrison since the first houses were built around the dockyard thirty-five years previously, were replaced by regiments of the line. General Gordon, destined to die at Khartoum many years later, was a young Royal Engineer Lieutenant stationed at Pembroke Dock at the time of the outbreak of the Crimean War. It is said that when he received his posting to the Crimea, Gordon exclaimed: 'I have received my death warrant!' The 21st East Surrey Regiment was at Pembroke Dock when it, too, received orders to embark for the Crimea. Their departure was impressive; on a bitterly cold morning the East Surreys, led by their Commanding Officer, Colonel Slater, marched from the Barracks Hill to the dockyard steps. From there they were ferried out to the troopship Imperadore. After the soldiers had gone, collections were made in the town and dockyard in aid of the wives and children left behind. The Royal Monmouth Militia replaced them

Militia Men

Militiamen formed the Pembroke Dock Garrison for most of the time of the Crimea War, and from all accounts they were an ill disciplined lot. Many were billeted on the townspeople, who were pleased, when the war ended and the militiamen departed. The Royal Monmouth Militia had to march from Haverfordwest in a blizzard to Pembroke Dock and moved into the Defensible Barracks the same day that the East Surrey's left.

Regiments of the Line post Crimea war

1856 to 1861, regiments stationed at Pembroke Dock included the Monmouthshire Light Infantry and the green-uniformed Montgomery Rifles.

1861 batteries of the 15th Brigade, considered to be an elite corps, arrived, to be followed by the

1865 62nd Wiltshire Regiment. This regiment had its own band; it played at the unveiling of the memorial to the Prince Consort on Castle Hill, Tenby, by HRH Prince Arthur, later Duke of Connaught.

1866 The Royal Warwickshire Regiment whose soldiers rendered valuable assistance when the original Bush House at Pembroke, seat of the Meyrick family, caught fire in 1866 succeeded the Wiltshires. Despite their heroism and that of others, the stately building was destroyed although much of the contents were saved.

1871 The 103rd Foot, also known as the Bombay Fusiliers, occupied part of Defensible in 1871

1873 The 1st Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers whose Commanding Officer was a Colonel Prevost. Even in a town used to the pomp and splendour of the Victorian military, this regiment attracted considerable attention, not least because of the handsome goat that invariably led ceremonial parades.

The 'Holy Boys' of the 9th East Norfolk Regiment followed the Fusiliers. Their fine band under its dashing Italian Bandmaster, Signor Bonicoli, a member of the Regiment, created a big impression.

95th Derbyshire,

54th Dorsetshire and

41st Welch Regiments, the last-named commanded by Sir Hugh Rowland, VC. It, too, had a goat as its mascot.

1877 The 36th Worcester Regiment was in residence at Defensible from 1877 to 1879. Its soldiers were the last in Pembroke Dock to have a green facing on their uniforms and to wear the old shako-style headdress. The Regiment was also the last to attend services in the Royal Dockyard Chapel. For some unknown reason Dr Ring, the Dockyard Chaplain had objected to the presence of troops in the Chapel. The military took offence and ever thereafter attended Divine Service in the Parish Church of St. John.

1880 A hutted encampment was created to lodge an overflow of men from Defensible. This was on land overlooking the present Pier Road at Pembroke Dock, just below the future site of Llanion Barracks whose building was due to begin in 1889. One of the encampment's first occupants was the 2nd Battalion, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose Commanding Officer was Colonel Luke O'Connor, V.C.

While the Fusiliers were at Pembroke Dock, a detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery was also stationed there, quartered in the hospital ship Nankin. This was the time of the Fenian scare and the Marines were brought in from Portsmouth to add weight to the police protection of the dockyard, taking sentinel duty on the yard's boundary walls.

Throughout the Boer Campaign Pembroke Dock was overflowing with troops for, in addition to the Royal Northern Reserve Regiment, stationed there, the town also accommodated Number 1 Company of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the 35th Royal Engineers, and a section of the Royal Pembroke Militia. They all did garrison duty until the New Year of 1903. Many of the men in the Royal Northern Reserve Regiment were time-expired veterans who had fought throughout the Empire in Queen Victoria's 'Little Wars'; they wore a string of campaign medals with great pride.

1903 One of the most famous regiments in the British Army, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Bulman, DSO, arrived in March 1903 from Poonah, India, and there were mixed fortunes for the men in respect of accommodation. Some were lucky enough to move into a block of the half-completed Llanion Barracks, but the majority was quartered in the old hut encampment.

1899 Llanion Barracks

Although condemned some nine years earlier by the Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, the huts had remained in use and the decision was made to extend their life until the new barracks, able to accommodate two battalions, was ready. Building commenced in 1899 and was completed in 1906. There were a number of innovations, not least a commodious mess hall for the soldiers. At Defensible and the hut encampment, they had slept and eaten in the same barrack-room, a practice that had been common throughout the British Army until the modernisation of barracks and the construction of new ones like Llanion. The new messing arrangements, therefore, were warmly welcomed. Each barrack-block had a veranda so that the men could sit and chat in the open air, and the large gymnasium could also be used for concerts, balls

and other entertainments. Houses were built for married personnel who wished to bring their families to Pembroke Dock.

The opening of Llanion Barracks signalled the gradual demise of the sixty-year-old fort at Defensible. It had served its purpose well, quartering throughout Victoria's reign many thousands of troops in defence of the Royal Dockyard. It would never again be the principal source of accommodation for regiments garrisoned at Pembroke Dock, although right up to the early 1950s it continued to be occupied from time to time by various small units of the regular army, and local territorial's.

Wrecks in the Haven

1543 February UNIDENTIFIED Spanish Sailing Ship In the Haven Carrying Gold. Taken as prize by French, but forced into the Haven by Gale.

1629 UNIDENTIFIED Small Spanish Sailing Ship. Milford Haven Cargo of wheat plundered by Sir John Perrott.

1629 UNIDENTIFIED Small Spanish Sailing Ship Milford Haven Cargo of wheat and wine. Salvaged and sold.

1629 February UNIDENTIFIED Sailing Ship Milford Haven.

1660 March 24th UNIDENTIFIED Sailing Ship Milford Haven

1703 November 27th PEMBROKE Ketch Milford Haven.

1751 June 14th SEA NYMPH Sailing Ship Near Milford Haven

December 29th VAINIVER Sailing Ship Near Milford

1755 January 21st HAPPY RETURN Sailing Ship Near Milford Haven.

August 29th PRINCESS AUGUSTE Sailing Ship Near Milford Haven.

1757 September 2nd LA MUETTE. (FRENCH). Sailing Ship Stranded near Dale. Forced to shelter but broke-up. Total wreck Bordeaux to Canada laden with wine, baled goods and small arms.

1758 December. ANNE. Small Sailing Ship Lost near Milford Haven. Cork to Bristol.

1771 October 25th NEPTUNE. Sailing Ship. Milford Haven.

November 5th TheL. ???? Sailing Ship. Milford Haven.

December 17th NANCY Sailing Ship. Milford Haven.

1772 September 25th ROSE. Sailing Ship Off Milford Haven.

1774 April 19th ROBERT. Sailing Ship. Milford Haven. .

1776 March 19th PRINCE WILLIAM Sailing Ship. Off Milford Haven.

1789 January 13th WILLIAM. Sailing Ship Lost near Milford Haven. Cadiz to Bristol.

1794 November 28th MARIE ELIZABETH Sailing Ship. Near Milford Haven Portsmouth to Bristol.

1795 February 3rd CHESTERFIELD PACKET Sailing Ship. Near Milford Haven. Waterford to Milford.

December 1st ANNA MARIA Sailing Ship Near Milford. London to Barmouth.

December 29th TheLIZABETH AND SARAH. Sailing Ship. Milford.

1796 April 1st JOHN AND HENRY. Sailing Ship. Milford Haven. Ipswich to Liverpool.

December 26th MARY. Sailing Ship. Milford Haven. Martinique to London.

1806 June 9th. SWALLOW.

1809 August 11th. SLOOP. Sloop Yacht. Near Milford.

December 16th FLORA. Smack. Milford Haven. Milford Haven.

1828 February 11th LIZABETH AND MARY. Sloop. Near Milford.

August 14th. FAME. Sloop. St. Ann's Head.

1829 FLORA. Sailing Ship. Off Milford. .

1831 late. ROYAL OAK. Sloop. Near Milford..

1832 May 19th. SOPHIA. Sailing Ship. Milford Haven.

1833 February 22nd CAROLINE Sailing Ship. Milford Haven.

1834 March VALENTINE Sailing Ship. Sandy Haven, Milford Haven.

1838 February. MARY ANN. Sailing Ship. Dale Roads.

1839

1841 May 27th. FANNY ANNE. Sloop. Off Milford.

1842 MORNING STAR. Schooner. Milford.

1844 August 4th RICHARD. Brig Tenby. Wrecked..

1846 TANTIVY. Schooner Near Milford Haven.

November 20th. VICTORIA. Schooner. Off Solva. Driven onto Green Scar Rock in SW gale.

1847 February 2nd ELIZA Sailing Ship. Caldey Island

1853 April 1st LIBERATOR Schooner. Milford Haven.

1854 January MARY. Sailing Ship Milford Haven.

1856 ?? ANN JONES. (CARDIGAN). Sailing Ship. Milford Haven. Ran down by another vessel.

1860 SPECULATION. Near Milford.

April 4/5th. SURPRISE. (CARDIGAN). Smack. Milford Haven/Stack Rocks. Beating up Haven in strong winds run down by Dublin Schooner, Isabella.

1861 October 5th NEW HOPE. Sloop Off Milford.

1862 January 22nd. CORONET. Brig. Near Milford Haven.Severe gale end of January....

January 24th SWAN. Barque. Milford Haven.

January 25th MAYFLOWER Brig. 200 tons. Off St. Ann's Head. See other vessels lost in Jan Storm. Bucket found after storm 1862 . Ships bell found 1970's.

November. DEFENCE. Trow. Milford Haven.

March 24th. MONTEZUMA. Barque. Off Milford.

November 9/10TheGLANTINE. (FRANCE). Schooner. Mill Bay

November 9/10TheLIZA AND MARY. Sailing Ship. Mill Bay.

November 10th. ALFRED ELIZA. (TROUVILLE,FRANCE). Smack. Mill Bay. Carrying coal.

November 9/10th COMMODORE. (RYE). Barque. Mill Bay. Swansea to London with Coal.

November 9/10TheLIZA AND JANE Smack. Mill Bay.

November 9/10th ISABELLA. (ISOBEL).(TRURO). Schooner. Mill Bay. Neath to Plymouth laden with coal.

November 9/10th HOPE. (POOLE). Schooner Mill Bay. Poole to Swansea. Cargo of coal.

November 9/10th KING OF THE FOREST. Brigantine. Mill Bay. Cardiff to Liverpool laden with iron rails.

1867 January 9th. TRIUMPH Schooner. Milford Harbour.

HANDY. (MILFORD). Sloop. Milford Haven.

HENOY. (MILFORD). Sloop. Milford Haven.

1868 November 9th FAVOURITE. (ABERYSTWYTH). Schooner. Off Milford.

1869 July 30th. MARVEL. Schooner. Milford Haven.

1870 January 30th KELPIE Brig. Milford Haven.

1871 September 12th DARING Smack. Milford Haven.(Partial loss.).

September 12th OSPREY Smack. Off Milford.

1872November 9th HEROINE Schooner. Milford Haven.

1874 July 23rd. MARY. Sloop. St. Ann's Head.

August 3rd. WILLIAM. (MILFORD). Smack. St. Ann's Head

September 23rd MARY. Sailing Ship. St. Ann's Head.

November 3rd. CADWGAN. Sailing Ship. Milford Haven.

PEMBROKE. Barge. Neyland.

1878 October 9th GEORGE BROWN. Schooner. Angle, Milford Haven.

1880 March 23rd ALICE Smack. Milford Haven/Little Haven. Loaded with limestone,close hauled, travelling down. Body found at Angle.

August 10th FREDERICK STONARD. Schooner Stack Rock, Milford.

1881April 2nd. BRITISH KING. Steam Tug. 50 tons. Ramsey Sound. Out of Liverpool, working in Milford Area.

June COMET Sailing Ship South Bishop Comet freed herself, crew boarded, succeeding in making

Milford with bad leak.

September 10th CLAROVINE. (ABERYSTWYTH). Barque. 245 tons. 3 masted. Close to Pennar Mouth. Carrying Baltic timber. Vessel catches fire. Towed to Pwllcrochan Flats. Vessel total loss.

October 22nd ELIZABETH. BIDEFORD). Ketch. Dale blockhouse Fort. Ran Ashore.

October 26th. LASS O'GOWRIE. (MILFORD). Sloop. (Bt E.Jarrow,Durham). Marloes Sands. Foundered off.

November 22nd BARBARA Barque. Freshwater Bay.

1882.

April 3rd. JANE MORELL. CORK). Schooner. Chapel Bay, Angle. Collided with steamer whilst at anchor. Vessel was departing the Haven.

July. ANN. Smack. Milford Haven

1883 March 1st. ST. HELEN. CAERNARFON). Brigantine. Off St. Ann's Head. Holed off Bishops returned to Milford. Outward bound for Hamburg laden with Portmadoc Slates.

September 26th SLANEY Schooner. Dale Roads, Milford Haven. Dragged her anchors in Dale Roads. Driven onto rocks and broke up.

December 25th SHAMROCK. Steamship. Near St. Ann's Head.

1885 LOYALTY. Schooner. Milford.

1886 December 8th JOHN HALL. Sailing Ship. Milford.

December 8th PORTLAND. Schooner. Milford.

December 8th QUEEN. Ketch. Milford Haven.

1887 January 10th. PIONEER. Sailing Ship. 124 tons. 1/2 mile out from St. Ann's Head. Newport to Cork laden with coal.

1888 January.25th OTTONE PADRE Barque. Near or On St. Ann's Head.

1888 to 1892. ?? RASONA. Steamship. Dale Point.

1889 May 21st. STAR O'TAY. (SCARBOROUGH). Steam Paddle Trawler. 17 tons. Wood. Lyndsway Rocks,St.Ishmaels,Milford Haven. Leaving Haven vessel sprang a leak.

November 7th PRINCESS LOUISE. Sloop. Angle.

1894 January 30th LOCH SHIEL. (GLASGOW).(BT GLASGOW 1877). Fully rigged ship. 1277 to 1218 tons. 3 masted. Wood & Iron. 225' x 36'x 21ft. S.Side of Thorne Island.25.M.out. Height: 2-4 metres State: Broken up Sea Bed: Rock & Kelp Glasgow to Adelaide (Australia) with 7000 cases spirit and general cargo. Including bottles. Ribs still standing. Thorn Island Hotel believed owners.

April 8th OGMORE Steamship. Near Milford.

1895 January 30th PAULSILIPPO. Sailing Ship. Milford.

1896 January 2nd. CAROLINE. Schooner. Milford Haven.

February 18th TRIAD. Barge. Milford Haven.

1897 March 12th. HANNAH. Sailing Ship. Near Milford Haven.

1900 December 29th BORG. Schooner. Milford Haven.

July 10th LORD ROBERTS. Sailing Ship. Milford Haven.

1902 November 14th CYMRO. Ketch. Milford Haven.

November 29th MUDMAN. Barge. Angle Point.

1903 January 17th RUBENS. Barque. 1 mile S.W. of St. Ann's Head.

1905 December 31st COMMODORE Smack. St. Ann's Head.

December 29th CAMELIA. (GUERNSEY). Schooner. Chapel Bay, Milford Haven. Whilst lying at anchor in Chapel Bay was in collision with unknown trawler.

1910 GLYNDWR Dale.

December 8th ATLAS. St Ann's Head.

1912 December 12 The AGLE. Sloop. Milford Haven. (18th.??).

1915 December 14th SUSANNA. Patrol Drifter. Royal Navy. Off St. Ann's Head. Foundered in gales.

December 27th FERNDAL. Patrol Drifter. Royal Navy. St. Ann's Head. Turned into Haven. One person washed overboard. Foundered in gale. Struck rocks below St. Ann's Head and sank.

December 27th LADYSMITH. Patrol Drifter. Royal Navy. Off St. Ann's Head Foundered in gale.

September 23rd FAITH Sailing Ship. St. Ann's Head.

September 26th H.M.S. LOCH SHIEL. Minesweeper. (ex Aberdeen Trawler). Off St. Ann's Head. blew up and sank off Milford Haven.

December 26th AGNES. Sailing Ship. 15 miles S.W. by W. of St Ann's. Sunk by enemy U Boat.

1917 February 12th PINNA. Tanker. Beached Milford Haven. Torpedoed twice. Torpedoed by enemy U Boat.

February 26th HANNAH CROASDELL. Steamship. 4 miles W.3/4.N. of St. Ann's. Struck an enemy mine and sank.

March 1st DUNNET HEAD. Steamship. Milford Haven.

March 25 The VANGEL. Minesweeping Trawler. Off St. Ann's Head. (24th.??). Sunk after hitting mine off the port.

March 29th. GLENFEADON. Schooner. 8 miles S.W. St. Ann's Head.

August 12 The LEAZER. Fishing Vessel. 25 miles S.W. by W. of St. Ann's Head. Shelled by enemy U-Boat.

September 15th SAINT JACQUES. (FRANCE). Steamship. Off St. Ann's Head. Believed mined by U-Boat UC-51.

October 3rd HURST. (GLASGOW). Steamship. Armed merchantman. Off Skokholm Island/Off Milford Haven. Torpedoed 2 miles off Skokholm Island.

October 15th ACTIVE III. Admiralty Patrol Drifter. Off St. Ann's Head. Believed mined by enemy U-Boat.UC-51.

December 28th LORD DERBY Steamship. Collier. 3767 tons. 7 miles S.W. by S. of St. Ann's. (SWS/SW). Possible enemy action. Torpedoed or mined. Lies seaward side of the turbot bank.

1918 January 2nd BOSTON CITY Steamship. ????. 11 miles of St. Ann's Torpedoed by enemy U-Boat.

DIEGRENE. Steamship. Outside Milford Haven.

February 24th RENFREW. (FORMERLY GALAVALLE). Steamship. 3830 tons. 8 miles S.W. of St. Ann's Head. Torpedoed by enemy U-Boat.

March 14th. MARGARET AND ANN. Sloop St. Ann's Head.

May 9th. WILEYSIKE. Steamship. 2501 tons. Collier. 8 miles S.W. of St. Ann's Head. Torpedoed by enemy U-Boat.

1920 March 14th. MARGARET AND ANN. Sloop. St. Ann's Head.

TAMURA. Trawler. On the rocks between Castlebeach and St. Ann's Head.

September 13The.39. Submarine. Watwick Bay, Milford Haven. (south side of bay, off and below steps.). Built by Palmer 9.11.16. Sold to S.Wales Salvage Co; foundered whilst in tow. Was blasted and scrap removed, part still remains. In 8-10 metres. Sand bottom.

1925 January 25th TERRIER. Schooner. St. Ann's Head.

1925 January 26th OLIVE BRANCH. Schooner. Dale Point.

1928 February 10th. ARRAVALE. Smack. Milford Haven.

1928 February 27th ALICE WILLIAMS. Schooner. 2 masted topsail. 132 tons. 88'feet long. (Bt Llanelli 1854). Skokholm Island With cargo of Coal struck rock near Milford Haven. Fully set, she was abandoned by crew. Sailed into Skokholm. WRECKED.

1929 November 25th LUCY. Schooner. Milford Haven.

1931 November. MAVALS. Trawler. Milford Haven.

1933 October 18th FOXHOUND. Motor Ferry Vessel. Mill Bay, Milford Haven.

1934 August 1st. KUMAKI. Motor Vessel. Tenby.

1936 January 5th SEA BREEZE. (SHORE BREEZE???) (Lowestoft). Motor Fishing Vessel. Trawler/Drifter. Under cliffs at St. Ann's Head, during 90 mph gale.

1936 January 6TheTHEL MAY. (Chester). Topsail Schooner. Dale Roads. Lost in Easterly Gale.

1936 February. NELLIE FLEMING. Topsail Schooner. 3 masted. Lost off South Pembrokeshire. On passage from Lydney to Youghal. Wreckage found off Milford Haven.

1936 June 10th RECLAIM. Steamship. West Angle (stranded).

1939 January 17th The GLANTINE. Schooner. Milford Haven.

1940 January 27th ADAMANTIOS J PITHIS. (Pithos) (Greece). Steamship. 4537 tons. (Bt Glasgow 1908). (ex Baron Minto). 385'x 51'x 26'ft. On side of St Ann's Head.. From Rosario to Sharpness loaded with grain. Rocky seabed. Broken up. Owned by Hart & Davey.

1940 November 3rd Van De Weyden. Motor Vessel. Milford Haven.

1940 November 21st DAKOTIAN. (Liverpool). (Bt Glasgow 1922). Merchant Ship. 6426 tons. 400'x 52' x 35ft. Dale Roads. . Sunk by German parachute mine. Anchored laden with tinplate and general cargo.

1940 November 22nd PIKEPOOL. Ropner Steamship. 3683 tons. 23 miles E.S.E. Smalls. Off Linney Head. Sunk by mine.

1940 November 24th BEHAR. Coastal Steamship. 6100 tons. Beached Milford Haven./South of Great Castle Head.. Holed by mine and beached. Part raised for scrap. blasted. . WAR GRAVE.

1940 November 24th PRESERVER Motor Salvage Vessel. 630 tons. South side of Milford Haven. Sunk by mine.

1940 December 6th HELENE. (Belgian) Motor Coaster. St. Ann's Head.

1941 February 3rd M.G.B. 12. Motor Gun Boat. Royal Navy. Milford Haven. Mined in Haven.

1941 March 26/27th FARADAY. (London). (Bt 1874). Steam cable ship. 2934 tons. 360'x 52'x 35'ft. Hoopers Point. South of Marloes Sands. Falmouth to Milford laden with 3870 tons of submarine cable. Bombed. Salvaged 90 miles of submarine cable.

1941 April 28th. JOHANNA CAROLINE. (Caroline.??). (Dutch). Steam Trawler. 253 tons. Temporary Minesweeper. Milford Haven.. . Whilst sweeping in 70'ft of water, exploded mine under vessel. Vessel sank. C

1941 June 7th. EXAMINATION VESSEL No 10. Motor Vessel. 280 tons. Off St. Ann's Head./Milford Haven. Mined off port entrance.

1941 June 31st MINICOY. Motor Ferry Vessel. St. Ann's Head.

1941 July 24th. MATRONNA Steamship. Milford Haven.

1941 July 25th. Pilot No 10. Motor Vessel. Dale Point.

1942 January 27th H.M.S. EVELINE. (Dutch). Trawler Mine-sweeper. Off St. Ann's Head./Milford Haven. Collision off the port.

1942 April 5th The MPIRE BEACON. Motor Vessel. 6 miles off St. Ann's Head.

1943 March 13th MORAY. (Bt 1981). Trawler. Used as Victualling store ship. Off St. Ann's Head. Foundered. Early '40's hired to Admiralty as danlayer.

1943 April 25th L.C.G. 15 Motor Vessel (Landing Craft.). Off St. Ann's Head./Sheep Island. [and Fresh'west]. Belfast to Falmouth. Forced in by gales. 2 x 4.7" guns + twin Oerlikons. WAR GRAVE.

1943 April 26th. L.C.G. 16. Motor Vessel (Landing Craft.). Off St. Ann's Head./Sheep Island. Belfast to Falmouth. Forced in by gales. WAR GRAVE.

1943 December 18th THOR. (Dutch). Motor Coaster. Off St. Ann's Head./Milford Haven. Running for shelter in SW.gale. Overwhelmed by following sea. Sank.

1944 June 8th. ARTEMUS WARD. Steamship. Angle Bay.

1944 December 3rd COLLIER P.L.M. 21. Steamship. Admiralty hire. Off St. Ann's Head./Milford Haven.

1949 October 21st. CYDONIA. (London). Steamer. Beached East Angle Bay. Hit mine 30 miles North of Strumble.

1954 July 28th. PROGRESS. (Bideford). (HULK). Ketch. Beached East Angle Bay. Regularly sailed to Newfoundland. towed in for repairs 1954 enroute for Canary's.

1954 November 30th ABILITY. Coaster. Scotch Bay, Milford Haven. blown onto rocks.

1957 September 6th PAULINE ELIZABETH. Barge. Thorne Point.

1958 September 10th CONCHA. Motor Vessel. ?? miles off St. Ann's Head.

1960 July 9th. ESSO PORTSMOUTH Tanker. Milford Haven.

1961 June 25th. ETROG. (Israeli). Cargo Ship. Beached Dale. Damaged by fire 13 miles off Smalls. At Dale hole cut in hull to fight fire in the hold.

1964 March 14/20th H.M.S. BARKING. Steamship. Boom defence vessel. Mill Bay. North side of bay. Broken up/part removed 1974. Being towed to Thos Ward breakers yard Briton Ferry.Broke away and drifted on SE wind into Mill Bay.

1967 October 10th PEMBROKE MALLARD. Barge. Neyland.

1973 August 5th. DONA MARIKA. (Liberian). Tanker. 11000 tons. Milford Haven Grounded near St. Ishmaels. Major damage to starboard side. Refloated on November tide.

1974 October. JADESTAR GYPSY Trawler. Milford Haven.

BERTHA GRACE. (HULK). Sailing trader Beached Pembroke Dock.

SELA. (HULK). Brigantine. (Bt Prince Edward Island1859). Neyland Beach.

ROSIE. (Bt Appledore 1885). (HULK). Schooner. Ended her days at Milford Haven. Refitted as an auxiliary Ketch in1912.

MARY JANE LEWIS. (Bt Pembroke Dock). (HULK). Schooner. Beached East Angle Bay.

Coal Mining

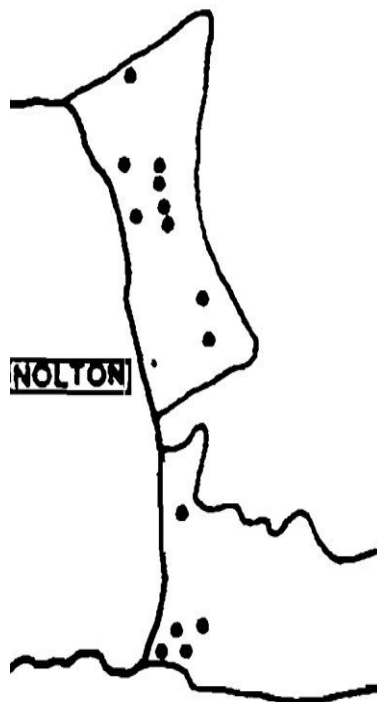
Coal and Culm Mining

Extract from the British Geological Survey (BGS) 11 th October, 2008 site visit by Dr J R Davies to Broadhaven report

“Mining within the Pembrokeshire Coalfield appears to have reached its zenith in the latter half of the 18 th Century, from when it rapidly declined. As a result, sources of information are lacking for large parts of the coalfield, and the relationships between coal seams within different areas are not fully understood. Much of the coal was worked in a piecemeal manner from opencast pockets (‘slashes’ or ‘slatches’) as, and when, they were discovered, although underground working also took place.”

1385 Early Records

George Edwards in “The Coal Industry in Pembrokeshire” states



1595 George Owen Pembrokeshire (English language and spelling of the period)

Most of the gentlemen of the sheere are well servid with wood for their fuel; but for the most parte, those that dwell neere the cole, or that may have it caried by water with ease use most cole fiers in their kitchings, and some in their halles because it is a ready fiere and very good and sweete to rost and boyle meate and voyd of smoake, where yll chymnies are, and doth not require a man's labour to cleve wood and feede the fiere continually. Nest unto the wood, or rather to be preffered before it for fuell, is colefiere, for the generalities of it, as that which serveth most people and especially the cheefe townes. This cole may be nominate as one of the cheeffe commodities of this countrey, as without it the countrey would be in great distress. It is called stone cole for the hardness thereof, and is burned in chimneies and grates of iron; and being once kindled giveth a greater heate then light and deliteth to burse in darke places: it serveth alsoe for smithes to worke wit,

He goes on to describe the methods of coal extraction

“The diggin of this cole is of ancient tymes used in Penbrokeshire, but not in such extent and skilfull sorte as now it is; for in former tymes they used not engines for lifting up of the coles out of the pitt but made their entrances slope, soe as the people carried the coles upon their backes along stayers which they called landwayes: whereas nowe they sinke their pittes downe right foure square about six or seaven foote square and with a wyndles turnid by fouremen, they drawwupp the coles a barell full at once by rope: this they call a downright dore. The lords of the land have eyther rent or the third barrel, after all charges of the worke deducted.

The cole is first found by a small appearance thereof, which they call edge, which being found, they search which way the veyne leaneth, and on the cotraire side they begin to sinke for the coal is found to lye slope in the ground, and seldom down right; the cole being found the workmen follow the veyne every way, until it ende, or be letted by water or rocke, the veyne will not be for the most parts passing five or six feet deepe soe that the cole is caried stooping; for they commonly leave a foote of cole in the bottome undigged to serve for a strong foundation, except they finde the rocke underfoot which they calle the Deen Stone which if they find then they dig cleane all the cole and further then that stone they looke for noe cloe; and overhead they are driven to tymber their worke to keepe the earth from falling, which is chargeable; but in some grounds they have a rocke above, and then they save much labour and cost in sparing of tymber.

In these workes the water springs are troublesom, which they avoid by sinking a great pit right under the dore, to which all the water will run, and from thence draw it up with a wyndles, by barrells or els by making a levell (as they call it) which is by a waye digged under ground, somewhat lower then the worke, to bring a passage for the water; this is very chargeable, and may cost sometimes £20. and oftentimes more.

They now most commonly sinke down right twelve, sixteen or twenty fathoms before they come to the cole, whereas in old tymes four fathoms was counted a great labour; when they finde it, they worke sundrie holes, one for every digger some two, some three or four, as the number of diggers

are; each man working by candlelight and sitting while he worketh; then having they bearers which are boyes that beare the coles in sitt basketts on their backes, going alwayes stooping, by reason of the lownes of the pitt; each bearer carieth this basket six fathome, where upon a benche of stone he layeth it; where meeteth him another boy with an empty basket, which he giveth him, and taketh that which is full of coles, and carrieth it as farre; where another meeteth him, and soe till they come under the doore, where it is lifted up. In one pitt there will be sixteen persons, whereof there will be three picjaxes digging seaven bearers, one filler, four winders, twoe ridlers who riddle the coles when it is lande, first to draw the small coal from the bigg, by one kind of rydell, then the second rydling with a smaller rydell, with which they drawe smaller coles for the smythes from the colme, which is indeed very dust, which serveth for lyme burning. These persons will lande about eighty or a hundred barrells of cole in a day. Their tooles about this work are picaxes with a round pole, wedges and sledges to batter the rockes that crosse their worke.

All tymes of the yeare is indifferent for working, but the hott weather worst by reason of sodaine [sudden] dampes that happen which oftentimes cause the workmen to found and will not suffer the candells to burne, but the flame waxing blew of collor, will of themselves go out. They worke from six a clock to six a clock, and reste an hour at Noone, and eat their allowance as they terme it, which is 6d in bred to every man, and 4d in drinke among a dozen: this is of custome on the charge of the pitt, although they worke on their owne charge. All their worke is by candell-light throweout the yeare.

The cole they finde is eyther an ore cole, a string, or a slatche, as I have learnid their termes. The ore is the best and is a great veyne spreading everyway and enduring longest; The string is a small narrow vayne, sometymes two, three, or four foote in bigness, and runneth down right, and is always found betweene two rocks; a slatche they call a piece of cole by itselfe found in the earth is quickly digged about, and no more to be found of the peece. The first of those three sorts is the best, then the next, and the last countid worst of all.

The dangers in digging these coles, is the falling of the earth, and quelling the poore, or stopping of the way forth and soe dye by famine, or els the sodain irruption of standing waters in old works. The workmen of this blacke labour observe all abolished holy dayes, and cannot be wayned from that follye"

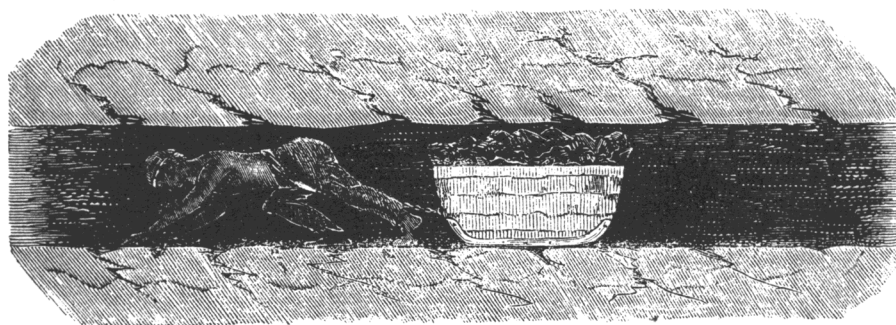
1842 Children's Employment Commission

REPORT by ROBERT HUGH FRANKS, esq., on the Employment of Children and Young Persons in the Collieries and the Iron- Works of South Wales, the district of Merthyr Tydvil, the collieries of Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire and on the State, Condition and Treatment of such Children and Young Persons.

An exact total of persons and children employed could not be obtained as several have not made their return and other have objected to do so.

Children under 13. In the divisions in which the ages of these employed in the collieries and manufactures are relatively classed there is no provision for the entry of the particular ages of young children under the age of 13 years. It can scarcely be said to be an uncommon occurrence for a child to work at the early age of five years and a half. This is the youngest age at which I myself have found any employed but Mr. Thomas Josephs, mineral agent for the Plymouth Works, Merthyr Tydvil, in his evidence, states, "children are employed as air-door keepers at 5 years of age, as horse-drivers at 14, as colliers at 12 years of age."

Mr. Hananiel Morgan, agent to Sir Thomas Phillips says on the subject, "young boys are taken down as soon as they can stand on their legs." and Mr. William Strange, medical assistant, Llanvabon also states, "they [the people] certainly had a bad practice here of taking children down as soon as they can creep about, many as early as five or six years of age."



Pembrokeshire mining

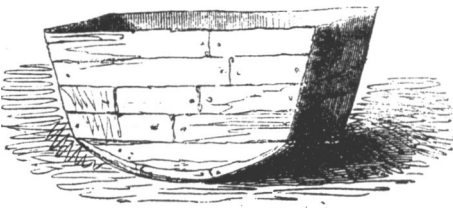
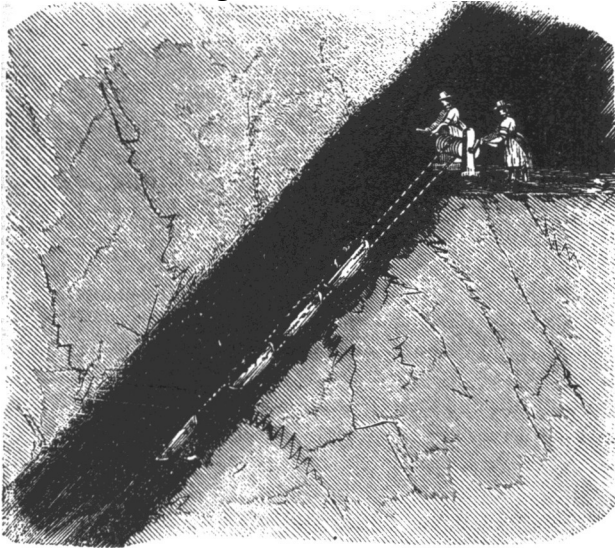
In the county of Pembrokeshire the field or bed of coal is what is called anthracite or stone-coal and in many parts the angle is so highly inclined as to demand a particular form of labour. Supposing a vein of coal to lie at an angle of 45 degrees, windlasses are fixed at convenient distances on the incline on the vein by which means (if the mine is worked by adit or level and above the adit) the coal, after being brought from the stalls to the stage of the windlass in carts or skips, is dropped by the chain of the windlass down the incline to the level road and the empty carts are worked up the stage on which the windlass is fixed by the opposite chain of the windlass. If, on the contrary, the coal is worked to the dip, the coal is in a similar manner worked up to a convenient stage by windlass and then taken by shaft to the surface.

Windlass-women.

These windlasses are worked by women and their labour is certainly severe, though only of eight or ten hour's duration.

Pitching veins.

Windlass girls and coal wheelers in Pembrokeshire



Hours Of Work. Collieries.

In the collieries of South Wales the hours of work are generally from six in the morning until six at night including the time given to meals and as in collieries and iron works, the labour of children and young person's accompanies the labour of the adult workmen, their hours of labour are of the same duration as the labour of men.

Meals.

The children and young person's employed in collieries generally take to their work bread and cheese for their meal in the day time for which, however, no fixed time is set aside. The haulier eats his food as he drives his horse along. The little air door boy may take his meal when he pleases and as the colliers are.

Treatment And Care.

The industry and the cleanliness of the female population of South Wales are apparent in their persons and homes and I am led to believe that their children, in infancy, are the objects of tender maternal solicitude and if the Welsh mother knew of the dangers which awaited the physical constitution of her child by its exposure to the foul air of the colliery at the immature age of five years, no legislative enactment would be required to limit the age at which the boy should

commence work. In general, the Welsh women are remarkable for attention to warm clothing, which they secure for themselves in woollens and flannels &c. Nor are they less anxious for their husbands and children. The man and children are always well defended against the general inclemency of the mountain country. On the return from work it is usual for the workmen and children to be washed. In fact, in lodging houses it is art of the bargain that the lodger shall be washed every night previous to retiring to rest. A point which, by the way, is strenuously insisted by the housekeeper. At five years of age, however, arise the call for labour. To add an extra half-crown per week to the wages of the father, the child is sent into the mine. From this period the mother seems to consider herself relieved of the responsibility for the treatment and care of her child. That child follows a new teacher, a new instructor. The father or employer becomes the object of his imitation. He drinks. He smokes, and swears, The child follows his example and the children of seven years of age and even less, will be found to enter in their expenses at the shop their supply of tobacco and the evidence will show that swearing, drinking and obscene language are all too frequent amongst the young. Education is a subject to which the working people seem to attach little value. Ignorant themselves, and never having suffered severe distress, they note no distinction in the wages of the boy or the man who can read or write and those who do not and they cannot appreciate the value of that education of which they themselves never know the want. The consequence is that the children if they so to Sunday School are sent rather as a mark of respect to those who recommend education, than from any esteem of the benefits to be derived from instruction. Parents are careless of the attendance of their children at school and it has been observed to me that in a free school opened for the instruction of the children of working people, copy books, &c., were expected to be found for the children and because they were not found the children were withdrawn from school.

It is difficult to get children to attend the Sunday School for the same cause, the carelessness of parents and it is to be lamented that numerous as are the chapels of many denominations of Christians and large as they are the congregations which at the appointed hours of public worship throng these chapels both in the week and in the Sunday, the spiritual education of the young seems to be grossly neglected.

It is much to be lamented that few or no efforts are made to facilitate a change in their habits of the manufacturing and mining populations of South Wales. A little time and though given to the welfare of the people would not only tend to wean them from the gross habits in which they indulge but would produce an abundance if kindly feeling between the employer and the employed. It has been suggested that the establishment in mining or manufacturing districts of reading rooms of the better sort, of decently conducted coffee rooms with books, periodicals, &c. for the working man, together with familiar lectures on matters connected with the labour of each district and this not conducted with too strict a hand or under the imposing titles of Athenaeum, Mechanic's Institute or Temperance Hall but rather in an inviting and conciliatory spirit that in the exclusive tone which too often mars the effect of such well intended attempts and in the villages a little more of wholesome incitement to excellence in the distribution of small prizes for the best cottage, the best garden &c., would be productive of immense good, nor can these things be done with half efficacy by others as by those who are residents amongst the people themselves. A personal interest in the people and the distribution of but a small fund in each district to the humble purposes alluded to, would invite the labourer from the vulgar line he now treads in. As matters stand at the moment, in the largest manufacturing town (Methyr Tydvil), the working man after labour has no resort but the beer shop. His boy accompanies him, his daughter often passes the evening there. It is unnecessary to pursue this further. It is not intended to be inferring that the collier or mining or manufacturing population is to be changed by one sudden movement but it surely a source of great regret that a small proportion of the enormous wealth of the land and some of the influence of larger proprietors, should not be applied to the improvement of the moral and educational condition of its inhabitants, the productive sources of that wealth.

Of the girls it may be said, although perhaps the age at which they commence labour, excepting as air-girls, is not so early as that of boys, still their usefulness in the house to assist the mother in

cleaning, scouring, nursing, and fetching water, which latter is a heavy and fatiguing part of the girl's duty, is a plausible reason for their being kept away from school.

Interference seems rarely to be the vice of the women of South Wales and however frequent and early the connection of the sexes may be, the cases of bastardy are comparatively trifling. It being usual, as I am informed, for a youth to marry a girl when discovered to be pregnant by him.

Many instances of improvidence occur as many be expected from such early marriage, A mere child of 14 becomes a wife and her first important act is to open an account at the shop for goods, clothing and food. This facility of procuring goods to the credit of her husband's labour induces extravagance in clothing, food and other modes of increased expenditure.

Hiring And Wages.

The usual mode of hiring in the collieries, iron works, tin works and copper works of South Wales is by the month.

In many instances, in the works under inquiry, where certain proportions of work are taken by the job, the younger hands are employed by the men and not by the master and the terms on which they are hired are of course determined by the adult whom they assist and in the collieries the collier boy is, to all intents and purposes, the property of his father (as to wages) until he attains the age of 17 years or marries, His father receives his wages, whether he be an air-boy of five years of age or a haulier of 15.

A very absurd custom exists amongst the colliers in South Wales, a custom which, however, is by no means confined to this particular country of claiming and being allowed privilege of work for a male child taken into the mine, in some instances indeed the same privilege is claimed for girls. I am informed, no matter the infant's age, strength or capacity, into the mine he must be taken to enable the father to claim an extra tram of coals, that is to say, supposing a given number of men working a colliery, and the quantity of coal desired to be raised being limited, the full day labour of a collier not being required, it is obvious that each workman must be reduced below his usual work. To remedy this, in the case of a man with a family, the system of privileges seems to have been devised and by this means the married man works for himself perhaps a full day's work. By this circuitous mode of giving the man with a family a chance of extra work, the unfortunate child, who of course is of little use to his father, is taken into an unwholesome atmosphere from his mother's side and deprived of the slender means of education afforded. It being at the same time obvious to the end proposed (viz. Allowing the married collier extra work) might be secured by handing in a certificate to the oversman, or any other convenient proof, of the existence of such a child, &c., and the child at the same time might be kept out of the mine.

Physical Condition.

For an estimate of the physical condition of the working population, both infant and adult in the districts through which I passed, I beg to refer to the evidence of the medical gentlemen

Colliers.

That amongst colliers the diseases most prevalent are chronic diseases of the respiratory organs, especially asthma and bronchitis arising probably from inhalation of atmosphere charged with carbon &c.

I have not been able to ascertain from want of sufficient data the average duration of a collier's life but it is admitted that such average duration is less than that of a common labourer.

In the county of Pembroke, however, James Bowen, Esq., surgeon, Narbeth, in that county informs

me :-

“The average life of a collier is about 40. They rarely attain 45 years of age and in the entire population of Begelly and East Williamson, being 1163, forming, strictly speaking a mining population, there are not six colliers of 60 years of age.”

The Rev. Richard Buckby, rector of Begelly in answer to one of the Queries in the Educational Paper of the Central Board, writes:-

“The foul air of the mines seriously affects the lungs of children and young persons employed therein and shortens the term of life. In a population of 100 there are not six colliers 60 years of age.”

“The employment of children in the mines at a very early age tends to produce disease by exposing a constitution not matured to foul air but other causes contribute to this effect. Such children are very much exposed to wet and cold, especially during winter and the rainy season. They are moreover deprived of solar light which is as necessary to the proper development of animals as vegetables.”

James Bowen, Esq., surgeon, Narbeth (whose evidence I have had occasions to refer to), states:-

“The practice of taking children down into the mines at the present early age had a manifest tendency to shorten the average duration of human life and it is highly desirable, in my opinion, that children should not be taken down before 12 years of age.”

Accidents.

I was desirous of ascertaining the whole number of accidents that have happened in the different mines and works which I have personally visited but it is much to be regretted that an apparent unwillingness to communicate exists amongst those who alone are capable of affording the requisite information. At present, it would seem, no record whatever is kept of accidents, either by the medical gentlemen, which is invariably attached to each work, or in any of the books of the particular firm.

In order, however, that I might be enabled to lay before you such materials as should be sufficient to show the importance of this branch of the inquiry and the very unsatisfactory and inefficient means of affording of estimating its extent,

In perusing the general body of evidence your attention will have been to the effect that there is a general laxity in the administration of justice particularly with reference to inquests held in cases of fatal accidents, and the mode of proceeding is thus described:-

“When a man dies the viewer looks at the body and sends to the coroner and unless a case of suspicion is made to the coroner, he does not come, but sends an order to the constable to bury and frequently the coroner does not attend until there are five or six cases to clear off.”

Or thus, by other witness:-

“When a death (i.e. accidental, or out of the ordinary course of nature) occurs a communication is made with the coroner, he issues his warrant and, through the constable appoints a jury and the coroner seldom visits us until there are five or six cases to be disposed of.”

It had been represented to me that in cases of fatal accidents, which, however, have not been of

sufficient magnitude to rouse public attention, many difficulties lie in the way of obtaining an impartial, for the jury in many instances, selected from the fellow workmen of the deceased and who are willing to hear, even if they think it unnecessary to call, evidence which may possibly involved either their employer or any one employed in the same work as themselves and it is not improbable that, from the difficulty of carrying out the useful objects of the office of coroner, the benefits to be derived from a proper administration of the important office amongst a population so exposed to frightful accidents as those engaged in the iron works are not duly appreciated. There exists, besides, a feeling amongst the people themselves, especially those of the country, averse to keeping a dead body above ground more than a clear day, nor in some places will they work while the body is above ground and in a conversation with Mr. Rees, of Cardiff, that gentleman stated he had no doubt that if the coroner did not attend on such occasions, or an order were not sent to the constable. The relatives would bury without an order whatever. This, however, proves but the existence of a strong prejudice and custom, which I think it would met be difficult to repress by punishing all engaged in such informal burial as for misdemeanour.

Means of education.

It will be seem that the means of education are adequate only to the education of a very small proportion of the rising generations and that it is those districts where a greater number of schools presents greater opportunities to the population, the want of a proper appreciation of the benefits of education prevents them from availing themselves of the advantages presented.

From a careful examination of the collected evidence and from attentive inquire into the several subjects distinguished in this Report, I submit to you the following points as to the result of my investigations:-

1. - That labour, in the collieries of Glamorgan and Pembroke in South Wales and of Monmouth in England is unwholesome and productive of diseases which have a tendency either to shorten life or reduce the number of years of useful labour in the mechanic.
2. - That the physical health and strength of children and young persons are deteriorated by their employment at the early ages and in the works before enumerated.
3. - That the education, both secular and religious, of the children of the working population is lamentably defective the means of instruction small and the slender opportunities afforded of intellectual, moral and religious culture, diminished by the early age at which children commence working.
4. - That a restriction of the age at which children should be allowed to labour in the mines and works should be fixed, and young girls altogether excluded from such labour and together with such measures that an educational qualification to labour should be established throughout the mining and manufacturing district of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

I have the honour to be, Gentleman, With the greatest respect,
Your obedient Servant, Robert H. Franks

London, December 12th.. 1841.

St Brides Bay coal mining area

1841 Evidence Collected By Robert Hugh Franks, Esq. Collieries In Pembrokeshire. For Mines Act 1842

Mr. M. Whettow, agent, Nolton Colliery.

“Children are not required in our mines under 12 years of age. A limitation of age is desirable.”

Nolten Colliery, parish of Roch, county of Pembroke.
Messrs. Bowen, Whittow and Co.,

Number of persons employed:-

	Males		Females
Adults	24	Adults	4
Under 18	14	Under 18	0
Under 13	3	Under 13	0

No.419. Mr. W. Whittow, agent.
steam power, 30 horses.

Our mine is entered by shaft, 36 fathoms(1 fathom = 6ft) from the surface depth and we ventilate by air pits. Little or no bad air, or foul gas exists and no accident whatever has occurred from such accumulations since the operations commenced. Our machinery is daily inspected by the foreman and not more than four are allowed to ascend or descend together. Only one serious accident within the last two years, viz. a man was killed while coming up the shaft by incautiously holding the rope by hands only which caused him to drop when half way up.

Our coal is brought from the workings by young people from 13 to 18 years of age. Seventeen males and one female. None draw by the girdle and chain. The distance they draw is 120 fathoms and two boys drive to mouth of the shaft about 30 fathoms. The weight of coal in the corve is 6 cwt. Children are not required in our mines under 12 years of age as the vein is four feet thick, and the least height on the ways is three feet. A limitation of age is certainly desirable at which children should enter mines; I think 11 or 12 years might be fixed upon. The usual number of hours which our people labour rarely more than 8 to 10

NOTES :- This would appear to be the only colliery in the Bride's Bay to replied to the report or to have been inspected.

Also The strata of the Seams or Veins in this area were folded with fault outcrops and would frequently dip at 20 to 30 degrees.

[SEE Also the Individual Parishes for information of the coal mines in those Parishes]

Burton

Neyland, Burton and Llangwn Parishes



Acc/to *South Pembrokeshire Place Names* -- P Valentine Harris
 c1188 Gir Camb Bertune Old English Burgh tun - fortified dwelling place.

The name indicates that Burton was a "fortified settlement" and Burton Ferry a small port on the Daugleddau; "Le Gift of God of Burton" sailed from here in 1566.

The area has been inhabited since prehistoric times. Neolithic Microliths (diminutive flint implements of the Tardenoisian culture) found at Benton
 Acc/ to the *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments*

Hanging Stone,

Two miles from the church in the direction of Haverfordwest but reached by a side road is a cromlech in excellent preservation with a very massive cap-stone. supported on three pillars
 A burial chamber, probably 3000-2000 BC

This cromlech stands in the field directly east of Westfield Cottage, and within a few yards of the western boundary of the parish of Burton. The hedge has been brought up to the site and covers a

small portion of it. The cromlech is aligned north and south. The massive capstone, 10 feet 6 inches long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep, is supported on three boulders of a height of between 5 and 6 feet. The lower surface of the capstone is fairly flat, but the upper side is roof-shaped. When visited by the Cambrian Arch Association in 1864 (*Arch. Camb.*, III, x, 346) there were visible " the remains of original small, dry masonry by which the gaps between the larger stones were carefully filled up." By 1872 the chamber had been cleared out, and only " a very small portion of the dry masonry remained " (*ib.*, IV iii, 125). The hedge has gradually encroached upon this part of the structure. There is visible a portion of another large stone, which suggests that the original structure was a double cromlech. .About 120 feet to the north is a stone 3 feet high which may have had some connection with the cromlech.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

Benton Avenue

(Williamston)

In *Arch. Camb.* for 1870 (IV, i, 120, with plan) Sir Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S., drew attention to what he described as " one of the largest and most important " stone avenues in the United Kingdom which he had examined and planned in the year 1862.

Doubt is thrown upon the authenticity of the alignment, it being stated that when the members of Pembrokeshire association visited Benton, August, 1897, Mr. Davies, the tenant, informed. Edward Laws, that many years ago he and his father. during the temporary absence of the late Sir John Scourfield, removed a portion of the alignment, but that when Sir John returned ' he almost cried with rage and made the Davies's restore the avenue,; because his mother had made it.' " The avenue does not appear on early maps or in literature, and there can be little doubt that it is of modern construction.—Visited, 20th July, 1920.

Hill forts

On the field close by Hearson (Hill) Mountain Methodist chapel is a circular earthwork which is not marked on the 6 in. Ordnance sheet. The surrounding bank of earth and the corresponding exterior ditch have disappeared in places, but sufficient remains to show that the enclosed area had a diameter of about 190 feet To the south-east the bank is from 4 feet to 6 feet high, and the counterscarp of the ditch has a rise of about 4 feet. The entrance was probably on the west side,

Church

Acc/ to the *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments*

The church consists of chancel (22 feet by 11feet), nave (26 feet by 18 feet), south aisle to chancel named St Andrew's chapel (22 feet by 13 feet), north transept, south transept chapel, north aisle, west tower (18 feet six in by 15 feet 6in), and south porch.

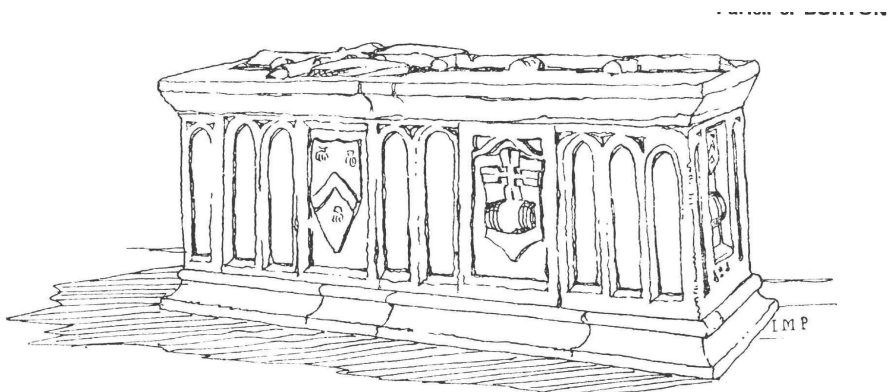
The oldest part of the present church is St Andrews chapel or aisle which was probably the original church around which the other parts have been added. The north wall of this aisle retains a length of stone moulding above the arcade opening into the Chancel and on the original exterior side of of the same wall, now the south side of the chancel, are three rude corbels of the earlier roof. In the west wall is a blocked door, having above it a small pointed window. The chapel is lighted at the east end by a modern three-light decorated window, which is probably a copy of the original, and by six narrow lancets of the Early English period, which, though restored, are those of the first church. Beneath the east window is a plain pointed Aumbry. To the Early English building the main structure less the modern north side,appears to have been added at the end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century.

A new church was built ao the north of the original building, the east end of which was kept in line

with the existing east wall, and the earlier church became St Andrews Chapel being connected with the new chancel by an opening of three plain pointed arches resting on square piers formed out of the walling. The chancel has a shallow recess in the north wall, probably for a tomb or chantry chapel. The windows have been modernised. A squint was made in the west wall chancel wall from the north transept; on the south side what was probably the west door of St Andrews church became an interior doorway between that Church and the east end of the nave.

Across the east end of the nave was a rood-loft which probably carried across that part of the original west wall of St Andrew's church which had been taken into the new building. Externally this eastern nave wall was crowned with a sanctus bell-cote. the transepts are both plain vaulted. The chancel has a piscina, a recess, and a squint from the south transept.

The small transepts are 14c additions to a 13c nave and chancel. The west tower and probably also the porch are 15c or 16c. The north aisle is Victorian. The church, has an uncommon altar tomb dated c1520 in the centre of the chancel of one of the Wogans of Milton and Boulston. There is no effigy. The slab bears a cross *ragulé* with two shields; whilst other shields decorate the sides. Note the initials R.W., and the "canting" device of a windmill and a tun (the Wogans being the lords of Milton).



The font probably dates from the early church but has been considerably altered.

Early fonts did not have covers but in 1236 the Archbishop of Canterbury ordered fonts to be covered and locked so that superstitious people could not steal the holy water.

Prior to 1603 there may well have not been a pulpit in a church.

It was then that it was ordered that pulpits be placed in all churches. Previously a sermon would either have been preached outside probably at the preaching cross or from the altar, later from the chancel steps. the early pulpits were moveable so as the preacher could have it moved to the least draughty part of the church.

There were originally 3 preaching crosses in the parish of Burton but traces have been lost--- *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Burton Rectory has been in lay hands from the date of the earliest known presentation. This church was assessed in 1291 at £8, the tenths payable to the King being 16s.—*Taxatio*.

In 1594 the patronage was an appendage to the manor of Burton. *Owen's Pembrokeshire*.

Burton.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione regia unde David William's, clericus, exist rector habens rectoriam glebam et terras dominales. Et valet dicta rectoria communibus annis xvj tam le terris dominicalibus quam fructibus. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinarie quolibet anno tercio xvjd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro si no dal ib us et procur ac iorl ibus sS ix d . Et remanet clare £15 12s. IId. Inde decima 31s- 3 1/2d— *Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading 'Livings remaining in Charge:— Burton R. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno IS_ 4d Archi-diac' quolibet anno 5s. 9d. The King, 1535; John Campbell, Esq., two turns. Sir Hugh Owen ane. John Campbell, Esq., 1765. 8, Sir William Owen, Bart., 1779—King's Books, £15 12s. Id. Yearly tenths, £1 11s- 3d—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 25 April, 1865, the schoolroom at Houghton was licensed for divine service.

Church Registers

from 1689 to 1699 and from 1716 onwards Held in the NLW

The Rectory

Prior to the year 1905, when it was completely remodelled, this house possessed several features of interest, including " a fine vaulted room used as a dairy. which were then destroyed. What was described by the rector as ' a concrete floor about two feet thick, and forming the floor of one room and passage between the house and the stables, which were joined at the time, was then discovered. The floor was composed of very hard cement, beneath which was earth and then large stones plastered together and arched. This has been removed and the stables separated from the house by a wide passage."—Visited, 20th July 1920.

Baptism well

In the Churchyard by the road. Some reports suggest this was originally the site of the destroyed Holy well of the Church It has also been used as a baptistry for total immersion as the well dimensions are eight feet six inches long by three feet wide and three feet six inches deep but restored and cemented before the visit in 1920 of the inspector Acc/ to the *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments*

1592 July 14. Haverfordwest.

George Owen, Albane Stepneth And John Ap Rees To Robert Vaghan, John Garnons And Owen Philipps Of Penbedo, Gentle-Men, Thomas Ap Richard, Clerk, Parson Of Penbedo, Jevan David, Clerk, Parson Of Bridell, And George Owen, Clerk, Parson Of Whitechurche.

Whereas we have received letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most honourable privy council to us and others directed whereby we are willed and required to inform ourselves of all places within this county of Pembrooke where in times past there have been pilgrimages, images or offerings whereunto (as their lordships are informed) divers sorts of people do use to repair as well in the night season as other times of the day, and that in great numbers, and that we should cause those idolatrous and superstitious monuments to be pulled down, broken and quite defaced, so as there be no monument, token or memory remaining of the same, and likewise to take order that thereafter there be no such unlawful resort to these superstitious places, but to appoint some discreet and well affected persons to have an eye and regard to those that, notwithstanding this inhibition,

shall repair to those places and to see them apprehended and brought before us to be severally punished for their disobedience and lewd behaviour.

Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85.

There is site of another holy well called Bishop's Well. This was in a field near Houghton School and there is reference to another one but no traces exist.

Causeway Meadow

There is also a field North east of Houghton which had the name Causeway Meadow . This name is recorded in the early 1800 and would have been a traditional name then but there is now no evidence visible of a causeway.

Nonconformist Churches

Baptists

Galilee Chapel built 1831 in the part of Langum which is in the Burton Parish It was a branch of Sardis Chapel Burton and had in 1840 about 40 members although the return for 1851 would suggest that the average attendance was 280. The records for 1820 to 1836 are held in the Public Records Office London. In Robert's details of the founding of this church he describes the houses of the area as being little cottages some squatty in appearance clean and homely with earthen floors and thatched roofs

Sardis -- This was began in 1816 at Hook Quay by a Home Missionary called J H Thomas. The chapel was built in 1822 near Southland Burton and had 50 members in 1840. J H Thomas was the minister from 1816 till 1829. In 1837 it joined with Horeb Johnston Parish. In 1851 the return was signed by Henry James Morgan as Minister of Front St. Pembroke Dock services were held alternately mornings one week afternoons the next and it was recorded that the congregation was a very scattered one and attendance's depended on the weather.

Calvinistic Methodists

This cause began in about 1850 at a home near Burton Village and formed into a church in 1865. According to the census of 1851 services were held in the Burton School Room with an average congregation of 45 and the Minister was John Davies of Mead Lodge Pembroke. The chapel was built in 1884 as a branch of Gershom Pembroke Dock and later had connections with Neyland.

Wesleyan Methodists

John Wesley preached in the area several times and a cause was formed about 1810 with the chapel at Hearson Mountain (Hill Mountain) being erected in 1815. It was part of the Haverfordwest circuit and the records of this chapel are held in the Pembrokeshire Records Office as part of the Haverfordwest and Milford Circuit records. In 1850 it had 50 members and the Deacon was William Esmond.

Rhoos Ferry

The first record of this which is the north landing point of the Pembroke Ferry was in the charter of

Pembroke granted to Pembroke by Henry II in 1154 -- This charter is believed to have been a repeat of the charter granted by Henry I in 1100.

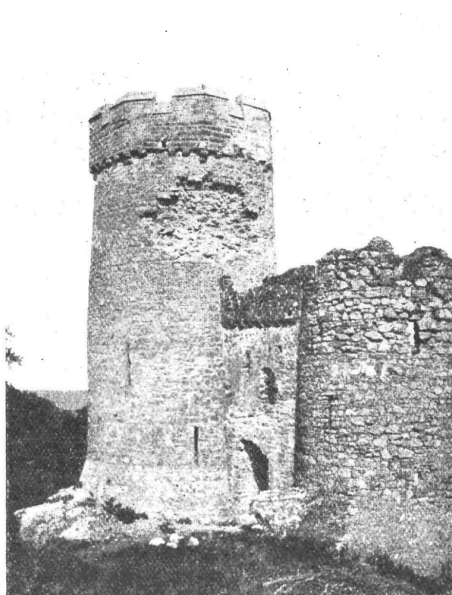
The ferry was worth over £26 per year to the Earl of Pembroke in 1330 and operated from Pembroke Ferry to Burton until the early 1890s.

The horse ferry had been used by **John Wesley** when journeying between Haverfordwest and Pembroke. On 2nd August 1771 after riding from Haverfordwest, in his Journal he writes 'I preached at Houghton to a lovely congregation of plain artless people.' On 21st August 1772 after riding from Haverfordwest he notes, 'the water men were in no haste to fetch us over so I sat on a convenient stone and finished the little tract that I had in hand.' It is said that the stone still exists at the Jolly Sailor Inn. On 19th July 1777 he again preached at Houghton, on his journey between Haverfordwest and Pembroke. In 1781 there were four members of the Wesleyan fraternity at Houghton.

Main Road

The Main road to Haverfordwest from Pembroke would have probably been poor before the Highways Act of 1555 the responsibility for road maintenance lay with the lord of the manor who cast this obligation on his tenants. After 1655 and until 1835 the maintenance of the roads became the responsibility of each parish and was carried out under the direction of the surveyor appointed annually (with the overseers and constable) at the vestry meeting. The duty was compulsory on all able-bodied men who were required to work for six days a year on road repairs or to provide team labour for the same period. The road must be 9 feet wide. It was not until 1925 that the road from Burton to Haverfordwest was tarmac.

In 1788 due to the importance of the road a number of prominent landowners made application for a turnpike trust to be created giving the trustees power to levy tolls on users of the highway, the proceeds being applied to maintenance, under the supervision of a surveyor appointed by them although the right to call upon parishioners to give six days labour or provide six days team labour still existed. One of the toll houses was opposite the Stable Bar. This was destroyed on 3rd August 1843 by the Rebecca rioters and was rebuilt during the 1844.



Benton Castle.

On a steep cliff above the western banks of the Cleddau. A small medieval castle which has been ruinous and deserted for many centuries. Little of its history is known. Like many such buildings it had its ghost as shown by the letter written on 22 December 1693 from **Nicholas Roberts** of St. Davids to **Edward Llwyd** - "Benton Castle, formerly said to be haunted, upon which account seldom visited, where they say the Devil would often appear in the shape of a black mastiff dog, and sometimes lie by the fire, but mostly in a vault or cellar, to guard some hidden treasure there."

Mr G T Clarke (*Arch Camb* 1865)

recorded that 'in plan it comprehends a very small court of irregular figure, at the south -west angle of which rises a small cylindrical tower of three floors surmounted by an octagonal battlement probably of somewhat later date of which each face contains one embrasure, whose ruined coping is the only trace of cut stone in the building (this feature had disappeared by 1920) The walls are thick, the floors have been of timber, there appear to have been no fireplaces and there are no stairs in the tower wall, so access to each floor was probably by ladders and trap doors. The doorway had a pointed arch but no trace of a portcullis. Appended to its west side is a square projection which rises to the summit and contains garderobes for the two upper floors. From these a shaft descends to the foot of the tower and opens upon the ditch. The lower stage is lighted by loops, one of which commands the castle entrance. Above are some small coupled windows. A door on the east side opens from the first floor upon a short and low curtain nine feet thick with battlements and a rere wall, which is pierced by the main gateway of the place a narrow and pointed arch without trace of portcullis or gatehouse. At the east end of this curtain is a second and smaller tower much ruined and from this the curtain seems to be extended round the court. Only traces of the wall remain but drawings of the 18c show a sort of tower or building on the north side of which traces remain and there is an arch of which may have been a postern. Below the castle towards the walls is a small court or paddock defended by an earthwork and no doubt intended for the pasture of cattle in times of danger. The defense of this paddock passed all round the castle'.

An photograph of the early 1900's shows the whole tower covered in ivy.



BENTON CASTLE.

The author, **R. M. Lockley** in *Pembrokeshire* 1977, p. 121, states that the castle “was uninhabited from the time of its reduction by Cromwell until about 1930 when its reconstruction was undertaken by a genial hermit **Ernest Pegge**, who with his own hands lovingly rebuilt it, using the rock tumbled from its walls by time and Cromwellian cannons, and oak beams from the shipbreakers' yards at Milford Haven” “Many a happy hour have I spent with Ernest Pegge, a surprising but sane man and contented as he worked in and about his castle in the lovely wooded estuary. He placed his own mark in concrete over the entrance to the renovated castle”. After World War II it was the home of the late **Colonel J. A. Sullivan**, *High Sheriff* of Dyfed in 1974.

[NB. I could find no information on it being garrisoned or besieged during the Civil War]

Dumpledale -Ashdale

An ancient mansion, renamed Ashdale in the period 1845-50 by the then owner-occupier **George Lort Phillips**, later of Lawrenny. The property is at the northern end of the parish, about half a mile from Langwm on the Eastern Cledau. From the reign of Henry VII it was the home of the Jordan family, also settled at Jordanston (in Llanstadwell), Honeyborough, Hayston, Neeston, Barrett's Hill, Berllan (in Cemaes), Haverfordwest.

John Jordan of Dumpledale was assessed at four hearths in 1670. The family arms were; *Ardent a chevron between 3 greyhounds courant gales*. The last of the male line at Dumpledale was the **Revd. John Jordan M.A.** Jesus College, Oxon.). JP, who died without issue on 27 April 1808, aged 59. Later in the 19th century Dumpledale was sold to **George Lort Phillips**, who made alterations to the house, described in 1840 by **Lewis** as 'a handsome modern mansion'. It changed hands several times after the Lort-Phillips occupation and was bought in 1973 by **Mr. William Lees** of Haverfordwest who repaired and improved the house. A Sale Catalogue of 1983 describes Ashdale as of two storeys with range of five windows, and an attic storey with three (modern) dormer windows, six bedrooms, three reception rooms, kitchen: the present courtyard at the rear was formerly part of the domestic quarters, and was once a north wing which accommodated the principal rooms. Today it is called Ashdale, but the old name is perpetuated in the name of an adjoining farm, Little Duple Dale.

Milton.(Burton) .

Formerly a residence, one and a quarter miles north-west of the parish church; it is now a farm. The earliest known family there was that of Wogan.

Richard Wogan of Milton married **Maud Philipps** of Picton Castle. He died without issue, and his widow then married **Morgan Jones** who was of Milton when he was *High Sheriff* in 1547 Morgan predeceased Maud and was followed at Milton by his son **William Jones**, gent.

William died in 1577, and his will mentions his brother **Thomas Jones** of Harmeston, his son **Henry Jones**, a minor, and his mother **Mrs. Maud Philipps Wogan**, gentlewoman, who proved the will. Little else is known of Milton, and it was let to farmers. The owner in 1786 was **David Hughes** Esq. (of Harmeston), and **Richard Fields** as tenant.

Williamston. (Burton)

Home of the Bowen and Scourfield families. **Fenton** described it as an 'old baronial residence' and it was certainly at one time an Elizabethan manor house. He goes on 'Williamston, where for many years a family of the name of Bowen, an offset from the family tree at Upton, flourished, but which

is now the residence of the **Revd. Dr. John Philipps**. This house I conceive to have sprung up in consequence of Benton Castle being abandoned as a habitation from the thorough change in the state of the country and the modes of life. The land at its back, between it and the haven, was in Queen Elizabeth's time noted as a park having deer, an addition it still retains, together with a very parkish appearance'. There are, in fact, two houses joined together.

John Bowen was assessed at four hearths in 1670.

William Bowen was *High Sheriff* in 1761.

Other owners who served in this office were **John Henry Philipps** (1833) and **Sir Owen Scourfield** (1881). **Colonel Owen Philipps** of Williamston (Pembrokeshire Militia) inherited Williamston through his wife **Janet Bowen**, daughter of **Thomas Bowen**. He married **Anne Elizabeth** daughter of **Henry Scourfield** of Moat. Their son, **John Philipps** (b. 1808), assumed the name of **Scourfield** and inherited the property. He was created a baronet by Disraeli in 1876 and married **Augusta Lort Phillips** of Lawrenny Park. A prominent Tory politician he in later life became a recluse who imagined himself to be a pauper. His son, **Sir Owen Scourfield**, 2nd Baronet died without issue and the title became extinct. Sir Owen, by all accounts, was also something of an eccentric. He was over generous to the poor and whenever he visited Haverfordwest handed out coins galore to the populace. He had a passion for steam trains.

A few years ago this handsome mansion was bought by **Mr. Richard Fairclough**, a trained Nurse and psychologist. He converted the house into a nursing home but put it up for sale in 1989

The Cleddeau Bridge

begun in 1968 was not completed until seven years later. A section of the box girder construction collapsed in 1970 and work was suspended into that type of construction for a period.

The bodies of several young sailors wrapped in their hammocks were discovered buried in the mud near the site of the Cleddeau bridge. It is thought they were victims of bubonic plague and could have been buried secretly to avoid the ship being quarantined. One had a coin of 1650 on him -- is it a coincidence that Haverfordwest was visited by the bubonic plague in 1651. As was Llanstadwell

1671

value of the living of Burton £50 Acc to a *History of Rosemarket Church* by *Geoffrey Nicolle*

1834 - Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

BURTON, a parish in the hundred of Rhos, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (North.) from Pembroke, on the road from that town to Haverfordwest via Burton Ferry, containing 694 inhabitants.

This Parish is situated on Milford Haven, and abounds with scenery in every part interesting and occasionally picturesque. Among the most interesting objects in time vicinity are the remains of Benton castle, on the western shore of the haven, probably erected by some of the Norman's, as a border fortress for the protection of the territory which they had acquired on this part of the coast. It does not appear to have been originally of very great extent ; and the present ruins, which, from their situation on the margin of an estuary of Milford Haven, have a truly picturesque appearance, consist principally of a lofty round tower, which, rising above the thriving plantations in the vicinity, forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St David's, rated in the King's books at £ 15. 12s. 11d., and in the patronage of **Earl Cawdor** for two turns, and **Sir John Owen**, Bart., for one; **Earl Cawdor** presented at the last vacancy, and has also the next presentation, A handsome and commodious parsonage-house was erected by the **Rev. D. Bird Allen**, the late incumbent. There are two places of worship for Baptists, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. Some trifling benefactions have been made for distribution among the poor of ,which the principal is a rent-charge of £3, bequeathed by Mr. **Morgan Owen**, in 1776, which is annually divided among six poor men and women, in portions of ten shillings each. Burton Ferry, which is also called Pembroke Ferry, is held under the crown. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £ 10. 1s.

1847 State of Education in Wales – Parish Of Burton

Of the three principal proprietors in this parish, one is resident, **J. H. Philipps**, Esq., of Williamston. who has built, and for the most part maintains at his own expense, the school next reported. Of the schools in this parish, the Church Sunday school, and the branch Sunday School from Gershom, are held in Burton village.

Burton National School.—*I visited this school on the 9th of January, in company with the promoter. He receives in subscriptions and school-pence £24. 17s. 9d. per annum; the rest of the expenses (£26 18s 1 d.) he pays himself. The school-house is a substantial and handsome building recently erected, and in perfect repair. The school-room is adequately furnished with cards, maps, boards, and a gallery. It is well lighted and ventilated. The apparatus comprised a large map of England and Wales, maps of the British Isles blank and filled, a map illustrating geographical definitions, three maps of Palestine, the travels of St. Paul, and a table of chronology, besides cards for reading and spelling, and texts of Scripture on the walls. A mistress attends daily to teach the girls sewing, and receives £6. 6s. per annum for her services* I saw the master, who appeared intelligent; but the scholars were at home for their Christmas holidays at the time of my visit. So far as I could judge the school seemed to be made really efficient; and it was commonly spoken of as one of the best schools in the country.

Galilee Chapel Sunday school—

This Sunday-school belongs to the Baptists, and is held in their chapel, on Sunday mornings and afternoons, alternately. I was informed by the superintendent that the attendance is much less these last months than it was some time ago. The scholars are all under fifteen years of age, except one. I found four elementary and three Scripture classes present. The elementary classes are taught principally by the individual mode, and the Scripture classes collectively. The Bible class read the 37th chapter of Isaiah tolerably well; the class consisted of seven lads, varying in age from ten to fourteen. They could answer hardly any questions.

Another class of boys from seven to nine years of age read a part of the 6th chapter of St. John, fairly. To questions proposed by the superintendent they said, Jesus Christ is the Son of God; he is the Son of Man too; he was born in Bethlehem, in a stable; no room for him in the inn; the Virgin Mary was his mother, Joseph the carpenter his reputed father; he was laid in the manger.

A class of females from seven to eleven years old read the 16th chapter of St. Luke, but they could answer no questions from the chapter read. The superintendent desired the books to be taken up, and, to questions put (by him) to the whole school, it was said that John the Baptist was the son of Zachariah, and (by me) was born six months before Christ; (by the superintendent) was his forerunner; came to prepare the way before him. Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary; she was a descendant of King David- A star appeared in the heavens when he was born, (by me) directing the wise men from the East to the place where he was; an angel from heaven also told about his birth to the shepherds. Jesus Christ preached the gospel; healed the man with the palsy; opened the

eyes of the blind; raised Lazarus and the son or the widow of Nain from the dead; he was betrayed by Judas; was crucified by the Jews; is the only Saviour. A verse was sung, and the school was concluded with prayer by a member of the Church of England, who came in to school while the superintendent was proposing the general questions. *January 1847 Wm Morris Assistant*

Population

1563 -- 36 households
1670 - 65 *Hearth Tax* Payers
1801 - 104 families. --- population was 457
1821 - 641
1851 - 979
1861 - 1,029
1901 - 1,037
1931 - 824 -- there was a boundary change after this.

Some names associated with Burton

Tombs **Joseph** 1872 Burton Clerk *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

ap Morgan Traharn 1491, 27 October. On the 27th day of October in the chapel in the manor of Lamphey **Sir Leonyll Griffin** was admitted by the aforesaid lord to be another of the chaplains of the said chantry of **Wogan Sir John Knight**, founded in the cathedral church of St David's on the presentation of **Traharn ap Morgan** and **Done Joneta** his wife of the parish of Burton (her sister **Done Joan** wife of **ap Philip de Picton Thomas** was co-patroness of the other chaplain). And he was instituted and invested in the same. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids*

Allen. D. Bird, Rev Rector of Burton in Roose, died December 81st, 1831 built parsonage House Burton *Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis 1834.*

Allan John 1885 youngest son of the Rev. **D. Bird Allen** appointed Archdeacon of Salop. *Arch Camb*

Allen Bird October 25th, 1841 son of the Rev. **D. Bird Allen** a memorial erected by public subscription in the south aisle of the chancel of Tenby Church, died in command of H.M.S. Soudan, October 25th, 1841, at Fernando Po, on his return, with Captains **W. Allen** and **Trotter**, from a disastrous ascent of the river Niger. *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen Charles 1827 of Tenby fifth of the six sons of the Rev. **D. Bird Allen**, Rector of Burton entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1827, and retired from it early in 1857, He settled afterwards at Tenby, in the Norton, where he died, November 5th, 1884. By his first wife, **Mary**, who was his second cousin, and the youngest sister of **Thomas Allen**, he left six sons, five of whom hold Government appointments in China, India, or Burma, while the fourth is Vicar of Shirburn, Oxfordshire. *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen James 1878 Rev son of the Rev. **D. Bird Allen** became Dean of St. David's in 1878. *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen Joshua Jullian 2nd January 1885 who inherited was the eldest son of the Rev. **D. Bird Allen**, Rector of Burton died at the age of 86 at Bath on 2nd January 1885 *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen William 9th April 1872 Rev son of the Rev. **D. Bird Allen** was Rector of St Brides and of Boshaston Pembrokeshire He died 9th April 1872 *Arch Camb 1885*

Allen William 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*.

Barloe John 1593, Sept, 1 **William Wogan**, gent., son and heir apparent of **John Wogan** of Wilston, esq., lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of Kyllgarran, esq., and **William Kettle** of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent., **John Barloe** of Slebech, esq., and **George Barlowe**, gent., his son and heir apparent, Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of Kylvelgy otherwise St, Issels with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc., the advowson of the church of Martletwye, the fourth part of the manor of Burton, in St, Issells, Burton, Martletwy, Earbeston, Lawrenny, Wiston, and Slebech-- *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlowe John of Slebech, 1579, Sept, 14 ,John Woogan of Wyston, esq., John Barlowe of Slebech, esq., Grant, in consideration of a Covenant to pay a sum of £500 to the Crown and of £100, of the manor of Burton, the messuage and lands of Cresswell, messuages and lands in Arnoldeshill and Donstrete, a messuage and lands in Slebech in the tenure of Richard Mathewe, a tenement called Clerkenhill in the parish of Marteltwy with tithes, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bevan David 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen John 1670 Burton H 4 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Thomas 1690s of Burton refused to take the oath of allegiance to William of Orange.

Burleigh Lord 1573, June 3 .Lord Burleigh, High Treasurer of England, and others,---**John Wogan** of Wyston, esq. Agreement on the part of the said **John Wogan** to pay £900, part of the debt of **Richard Smithe**, gent., late one of the tellers of the Exchequer, and as security for the payment of the said sum to levy a fine of the manor of Llanvernagh and Burton, the messuage of Cryswell, messuages in Arnoldshill and Donstrete, a tenement called Southderye, tenements in Benaston, Williamsonne, Carne, Langdon and Thomas Chappell, two tenements in Slebeche one being called the Newe parke, two water mills called Gryst Milles and two water mills called Fullinge Mylles, and the parsonage of Mertyltwye. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Burrowe William 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Carew Widdow 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

David John 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Mr August 1897 Burton *Pembrokeshire association*

Davies William 10 March 1788 Rosemarket Mariner Offence Perjury Wilfully implicating **Rees Richard** Rosemarket **James Garret**, **Griffith Furlong**, Lamphey all ship carpenters in stealing timber from **Lord Milford's** Wood carrying it in prisoner's boat from Llanstadwell to Burton where prosecutor worked to make boats Burton Prosecutor **Fields John**

Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis John Tucker 3 Mar 1806 born Llangwm Pembrokeshire died 30 Dec 1888 Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Thompson Hannah** on 29 Nov 1830 at Lowgate Kingston Upon Hull Yorkshire **Hannah Thompson Davis** died 16 May 1837 at Guilford Burton Pembrokeshire Wales Married to **George Letitia Ann** on 9 Apr 1839 at Burton Parish Pembroke Wales **Letitia Ann George Davis** died 30 Dec 1888 in Spanish Fork Utah The name of the ship that brought **John Tucker Davis** to America is not known He left Liverpool in 1851 and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 1 Oct 1851 with **Isaac Allred's** Fifty Easton Kelsey Company *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis Mary Jane Burn 14 Feb 1834 born Guilford **Burton** Pemb Wales died 10 Dec 1903 Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Spencer Orson** on 15 Feb 1852 at Utah Married to **Finch Joseph** on 8 Feb 1855 at Salt Lake City **Mary Jane Burn Davis** was the daughter of **Davis John Tucker** and **Thompson Hannah** She came to America with her father and stepmother **George Letitia Ann** and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley 1 October 1851 with **Isaac Allred's** Fifty Easton Kelsey Company *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Dickman H J 1988 Burton *Burton Parish*

Dusse Anne 1670 widdow Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dusse Edward 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dusse Phillip 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Dymet Robert 1482-1483 farmer of the ferry of Burton *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Edmond William 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Edmund John 1670 .Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edmund Katherine 1670 .Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edmund Thomas 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Esmond William 1851 deacon Burton *Wesleyan Methodists*.

Eynon Phillip 1670 .Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gay Henry 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George Letitia 2 Aug 1815 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 26 Jan 1872 Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Davis, Tucker John Capton** 9 Apr 1839 at Burton Parish, Pembroke, Wales arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 1 Oct 1851 with Isaac Allred's Fifty, Easton Kelsey Company. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffith Mary 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gudrich Elizabeth 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gudrich John 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hale John 1978 Rector of Burton Rosemarket church

Hay William 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hodge Henry 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hodge Nicholas 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hooper Mary 9 July 1772 Burton Married Offence Murder of her female infant child by beating it in the churchyard Burton Prosecutor **Thomas Gwyn**, Burton, overseer of the poor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hopley John 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hore Ellinor 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hore Richard 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hore William 1670 Burton H 3 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Edward January 1821 Burton Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by pretending that **Howell Howell** would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when the said **Howell Howell** was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 40, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Rees, Richard** Steynton, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell Howell January 1821 Burton Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by pretending that he would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when he was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 20, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Rees, Richard** Steynton *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell Martha Leah 21 Nov 1843 born Burton Pembrokeshire died 3 Apr 1923 Slaterville Weber Utah Married to **Wheeler, William** on 15 Dec 1861 at Ogden, Weber, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hyssett Diggery 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin Elizabeth 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin Evan 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin George 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin Tho 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins Anne 12 January 1767 Burton Servant Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by strangulation. Burton *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Phillip 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones William gent Milton & Burton son of **Morgan Jones** died 1577.

Jordan John 1670 Burton H 4 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jordan John Revd M A Jesus College Oxon JP Dumble Dale Ash Dale Burton died without issue on 27 April 1808 aged 59

Joyce James 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lees William 1973 bought Ash Dale Burton.

Lewis David 6 August 1825 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods from **James William**, Prisoner aged 17, Burton Prosecutor **John,James** Carew, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lewis John 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhelin Thomas 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Malefant Margaret 1441 nee **Astley** held the **Malefant** Pembrokeshire estates of Upton, Pile, one fourth of the manors of Hodgeston and Burton for her life " how they descended afterwards is not clear.

Mathewe Richard 1579, Sept, 14 ,**John Woogan** of Wyston, esq,**John Barlowe** of Slebech, esq,Grant, in consideration of a Covenant to pay a sum of £500 to the Crown and of £100, of the manor of Burton, the messuage and lands of Cresswell, messuages and lands in Arnoldeshill and Donstrete, a messuage and lands in Slebech in the tenure of Richard Mathewe, a tenement called Clerkenhill in the parish of Marteltwy with tithes, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Mathias Thomas 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Meyrick John 1884 Burton Brewery Wine & Spirit vaults Dimond St Inns and Hotels Pembroke Dock *Kellys Directory*

Moore Nicholas 1670 Burton H 2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Moore William 1670 . Burton H 2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Henry James 1851 Front St Pembroke Dock Minister Sardis Chapel Burton

Nash Richard 1670 junior Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Nash Richard 1670 senior Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Nash William 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

[**Fenton** suggests p277 that some of the Newton Family were buried at Llanstadwell although also mentioning a that the grave of a Mr **Bowlas** at Burton was on the site were laid a sculptured tombstone with an effigy almost effaced and that this was removed to make place for the internment and that Mr **Bowlas** , who was the late proprietor of Newton understood that this was the traditional

burial place of the owners of Newton.]

Oliver Katherine 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Hugh 1765 Sir Burton *Bacons Liber Regis*.

Owen Morgan 1776 donation for the poor of Burton *Topographical Dictionary of Wales*
*Lewis*1834.

Owen William 1779 Sir Bart Burton *Bacons Liber Regis*

Patricke John 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Phillips John 1801 Dr John Phillips was incumbent of Burton -- he lived at Williamston and was chairman of the Pembrokeshire quarter sessions -- he grew turnips but complained that over £50 worth of turnips had been stolen from his fields and sold at Milford at three for a penny.
If my maths is correct 36000 turnips??

Proute Katherine 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Revell Henry 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Revell Thomas 1593, Sept, 1 ,of Kyllgarran**William Wogan**, gent,, son and heir apparent of **John Wogan** of Wilston, esq., lately deceased, **Thomas Revell** of Kyllgarran, esq., and **William Kettle** of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent,**John Barloe** of Slebech, esq., and **George Barlowe**, gent,, his son and heir apparent,Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of Kylvelgy otherwise St, Issels with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc., the advowson of the church of Martletweye, the fourth part of the manor of Burton, in St, Issells, Burton, Martletwy, Earbeston, Lawrenny, Wiston, and Slebech--*Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Reymund Roger 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Fields 1786. tenant Milton, Burton

Robin John 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

There is a charter by **Roger Mortimer** son of **Henry** , granting **Thomas de la Roche** a carucate of land at Pill **Rhodall**" by Milford , and in 1274 a fine was made between him and **Sir William de Boleville** Bulwell as to lands at Westfield held of the manor of **Burton**.

Roger Richard 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Row George 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Row Margaret 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sayce Richard 1670 Burton H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Scourfield Elizabeth Anne married **Phillips Owen Col.** the son of Rev. **John Phillips**, D.D., of Williamston, Burton parish

Signett George 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Signett William 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Thompson Hannah born 11 Sep 1808 Llangwm Pembrokeshire died 16?May 1837
Guilford Burton Pembrokeshire - Married to **Davis, John Tucker** on 29 Nov 1830 at Lowgate,
Kingston Upon Hull, Yorkshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Tombs J 1870 Burton Rectory Rev BA Local Secretary- Member *Arch Camb*
1870

Tudor Jasper 1454 Earl of Pembroke .

Confirmation to Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, of divers castles and manors, etc., including the County,
Castle, and Lordship of Pembroke with its members and appurtenances, to wit

The hundred and lordship of Castle Martin.

The lordship of St. Ffloreance.

The Lordship and Forest of Coydrath.

The Castle, Lordship and Town of Tenby.

The lordship and bailiwick of West Pembroke and East Pembroke.

The Bailwicks of Dongleddy, Rous, and Kemmeys.

Half the Ferry of Burton.

With all their appurtenances, viz., rents of assize and gabe rent value yearly £196 3s 7d besides
reprisals issues and profits of wind and water Mills value yearly £30 13s 4d profits of coal at
Coydrath, 43s 4d customary tenants in the forrest of Codrath, 52s the issues and profits of the towns
of Pembroke and Tenby £8 3s 7d the profits of half the ferry of Burton, 16s 10d profits and
perquisites of the Hundred and County Courts held annually, £13 14s 6d do. escheats, reliefs, and
divers, other casual receipts, £26 13s 6d prises of Wines in the ports of Milford and Tenby and
elsewhere in the county, £6. 13s 6d *ROT. PARL., if, pp. 260-1*

Vittle William 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wilkinson Gardner 1862 Sir F R S Benton Avenue Burton *Arch Camb* 1870.

Williams David 1543 .clericus exist rector Burton *Valor Eccl*

Wolfe Ellinor 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Young William 1670 Burton P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Camrose

Geraldus Cambrensis

[Archbishop Baldwin & Giraldus Cambrensis passed through the place on their way to St
David's] .

1188 From Haverford we proceeded on our journey to Menevia, distant from thence about twelve
miles, and passed through Camros, where, in the reign of king Stephen, the relations and friends of

a distinguished young man, Giraldus, son of William, revenged his death by a too severe retaliation on the men of Ros.

Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P Valentine Harris

1324 Kamos Welsh - cam rhos - crooked moor.

1839 Topographical Dictionary Lewis Camrhos

CAMRHÔS, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (North West by North) from Haverfordwest, on the road to St. David's; containing 1210 inhabitants. The parish is situated between the western bank of the West Cleddau river, and St. Bride's bay: it comprises 8129 acres. Camrhôs House is the seat of **Charles W. T. J. W. Bowen**, Esq. Fairs are held on February 13th and November 12th. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 5., and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £127, with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, Mr. Bowen. The church is dedicated to St. Ishmael: near it is a large tumulus, which has never been opened. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one for Baptists. A day school is promoted by **Mr Bowen**, and another by **Miss Akland**, of Cleddau Lodge: four Sunday schools are also kept, two of them by the Independents, one of them by the Baptists, and the fourth by the two denominations jointly.

1870-72, Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales John Marius Wilson

CAMROSE, or Camrhos, a village and a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cleddy, 3¼ miles North NorthWest of Haverfordwest railway station; and has a post office under Haverfordwest, and fairs on 13 Feb. and 12 Nov. The parish includes also the villages of Keston, Wolfsdale, and Pelcomb. Acres, 8,129. Real property, £6,348. Pop., 1,126. Houses, 241. The property is much subdivided. Camrose House is the seat of **H. W. Bowen**, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £80. Patron, H. W. Bowen, Esq. The church is not good. There are two dissenting chapels.

1877 Arch Camb J. Romilly Allen

Camrose is a village four miles to the north west of Haverfordwest consisting of a few scattered cottages with walls of whitewashed mud and roofs of thatch. Probably the only difference of Camrose today and Camrose five hundred years ago, is that a large dissenting meeting house now shares the space

restored mill

motte and bailey converted in the 18c into a folly hill

1913 South Wales by Wade 1913

a parish in Pembrokeshire 4mls north west of Haverfordwest. The church preserves a piscina, a sanctus bellcote, an early font and a chalice of 1574.

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles

Camrose had a motte and bailey castle standing above the Camrose brook. At Wolfsdale the Bishop of St David's met Llywelyn the Great in 1217 and persuaded him not to launch an attack on Haverfordwest, - he did three years later.

James Berry , a farm servant at Wolfsdale was the grandfather of Lord Buckland, Viscount Kemsley and Viscount Camrose.

Keeston originally Ketingston and Tregetin in Welsh, has an earthwork consisting of three concentric lines of defence and Walesland Rath was an oval enclosure with round huts of the third century BC

Acc to Medieval Buildings - published by Preseli District Council

East Dudwell - Camrose A splended example of a conical round chimney attached to a small building with an ogee window and doorway

Acc to The Monastic order in South Wales 1066 -1348 F G Cowley

Haverford'west Monastery was founded by Robert fitz Richard arround 1200 there is no record of the size of the estate but the assessed value in 1291 was £17 6 8d temporalities, there is no figure given for spiritualities

The following Churches were appropriated to it

Haverfordwest value £10 0 0d

Camros value £12 0 0d

Llanstadwell value £6 13 4d

St Ismael's value £8 0 0d

Dale value £5 6 8d

Haroldston value £2 0 0d

Church - St Ismael

Arch Camb 4th series No 8 p 214

There are remains of the staircase which led to the rood-loft in the north wall of the chancel. The Chancel arch is pointed without any moulding. Width of chancel 17' 3". Chancel arch width 13' 5". Nave width 20' 10"

RCAM Pembroke 1920 No 110

The church was very thoroughly restored in the year 1883. It consists of Chancel, nave and west tower. The chancel arch is sharply pointed. In the north wall are the remains of the rood stairs and facing the nave on either side of the chancel are two plain corbels which supported the loft.

Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter. (1994)

A scalloped Norman font lies in the long nave which has a rood-loft stair on the north side and a 15c south doorway. The chancel has a blocked 13c lancet, a 14c piscina, and a 15c south window. A 14c south chapel has been demolished and the single arches to the nave and chancel blocked up. The thin west tower is of uncertain date. The nave windows are of 1883

1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments The Parish Church dedicated to St Ismael

The Church was very thoroughly restored in the year 1883. It consists of a chancel 29 ¼ ft by 17 ¼ ft, nave 65ft by 20 ¾ ft, and a west tower 12ft square. In the north wall of the chancel is a closed Early English lancet, and in the south wall is a similar double light window, also closed. There is a stone bench on either side of the chancel, and in the south east corner a plain piscina. The chancel arch is sharply pointed. In the north wall are the remains of the rood stairs, and facing the nave on

either side of the chancel arch are two plain corbels which support the loft. On the exterior south wall of the nave, just beyond the chancel is the outline of a pointed arch which may have led to a now vanished transeptal chapel, and there are traces of a squint. The north and south doorways to the nave have plain pointed heads, and are without porches. The sanctus bell-cot and bell are restorations. The windows throughout are modern. The font is of the cushion type, the bowl 24 in square externally and 18 ½ in internally with a depth of 7 ½ in; it rests upon a plain circular shaft and square base. The total height is 35 in.

The tower is of two stories, with corbel table and battlements. The lower story, which has a plain barrel vault opens to the nave under a pointed arch. It has no external doorway. In the north east corner is a polygonal turret containing fifty nine steps. The lights are mere slits. In the belfry stage is a blocked light which formerly opened upon the church interior. The walls have no batter, and there is no stringcourse – visited 28th September 1920

St Ismael's; St Ambrose's Church, Camrose

St Ismael's is a Medieval parish church, probably of 13th century origin with a chancel modified in the 14th century and a tower added in the 15th century. The church was restored in 1883 by J. P. Seddon, and by Wyn Jones in 2001 after a fire. An octagonal pier at the junction of nave and chancel, found during recent restoration work, provides evidence for two lost south transeptal chapels. RCAHMW

Camrose Church-Hall

Church-room and school at the entrance to the parish church, probably designed by J. P. Seddon who restored the church in 1883. According to an inscription on the roadside elevation, the building was erected as a memorial to Katharine Lewis (d. 1881), wife of J.L.G.P. Lewis of Henllan. RCAHMW

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This vicarage was appropriated to the Priory of St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverfordwest, of the order of St. Augustine.

Camrose Church was assessed in 1291 at £12, the tenths payable thereon to the King being 24s.—*Taxatio*.

Camros.—Ecclesia ibidem ex eollacione prioris Haver-ford', Ricus Powell, clericus, vicarius ibidem tenet vicariam et mansionem cum gleba. Et ralet fructus hujus vicarie per annum vju xiijs iiijd. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xiiijd ob'. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus xxiijd. Et remanet clare £3 10s 3d Inde deeirna 13s 0d.—*Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged: '—Camros alias Carnrose V. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 1s 2d. Archidiaz' quolibet annu 1s 11d. Mans. cum gleb., &c. Pri. Haverford West Propr. William and John Innys, gent., 1714; Hugh Bowen upon his own petition, 1765 William Wheeler Bowen, Esq., 1778. Clear yearly value, £40 King's Books, £6 10s 6d—*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 1st May, 1543, Arnold Butler, of Johnston, obtained from the Crown a lease of the Rectory of Camrose for 21 years, which rectory was late the property of the dissolved Priory of Haverfordwest.—*State Papers*.

On 10 May, 1545, Henry Jones, of the Household, obtained from the Crown a lease of the tithes of Camrose Rectory.—*State Papers*.

On 1st June, 1883, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish church.

A faculty was issued on 10 April, 1903 for the removal of a cottage.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans

Camrose (S. Ismael). — The Elizabethan Chalice here corresponds in shape and decoration with the Walton West example, and is of the same date (1574) and by the same maker. This silver-smith's mark, M, is also found at Kemble, Glos., 1574; Bridstow, in Herefordshire, 1576, and elsewhere, a cup at Daglingworth, Glos., 1565, supplying O. E. P. with his mark.

There is a single band of interlaced strap-work on the bowl, with foliation in the usual style. The criss-cross and dot pattern takes the place of the more usual vertical line mouldings on stem and base. The knop on the stem is filleted and is decorated with intermittent lines. Height, 6 in.; weight, 6 oz. 7 dwts. The Paten cover has unfortunately disappeared.

— A Paten, 5 in. in diameter resting on a foot; weight, 3 oz. 15 dwts, with date letter indicating the year 1731. Underneath is inscribed " Presented by Emma Webb Bowen of Camrose Sept' 1838 " with illegible maker's mark. This piece is ornamented with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays, and was probably purchased from a dealer; it is of the Britannia standard.

— A brass Alms-dish, 11½ in. in diameter, bearing the legend " He that hath pitt upon the Poor lendeth UNTO THE Lord".

Clergy CCED

Carr, Marco	1634	Vicar	
Owen, George	1661	Vicar	
Howell, Georgius	1678	Vicar	
Howell, Georgius	1688	Rector	
Howell, Georgius	1692	Vicar	
Howells, Georgius	1714	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Bowen, Carolus	1714	Vicar	
Bowen, Carolus	1717	Vicar	
Grant, Johannes	1717	Curate	
Bowen, Carolus	1720	Vicar	
Fenton, Ludovicus	1728	Curate	
Bowen, Hugh	1738	Curate	
Bowen, Hugh	1765	Vicar	
Bowen, Charles	1765	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Bowen, Hugh	1778	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Wright, Pryce	1778	Vicar	

Lovett , John	1792	Vicar	
Levett , John	1804	Vicar	
Levett , John	1833	Vac (natural death)	Vicar
Wheeler Webb Bowen , William	1833		Vicar

1929 St Ishmael Incumbent and Curates; T G Jenkyns

Nonconformist Chapels:

Lebanon Baptist Chapel

Lebanon Baptist Chapel was built in 1838 and rebuilt in 1876. The later chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style with a gable entry plan. RCAHMW, Still open 1998

1851 **Henry John**, Deacon, Delcomb [Pelcomb?], Nr Haverfordwest

Remarks [on an attached sheet]: Our Chapel was built in 1838; the land being given by a Neighbouring Gentleman, when a few Baptist friends in and about Camrose came to the determination of Building a small Chapel for the convenience of Worship and for a publick day School. (though no Sunday School at present). the space without sittings for the school 30 feet long by 10 feet broad the other space is filled up with free sittings. We have no stated minister for the last twelve months being supplied by neighbouring Ministers with the students from the Haverfordwest Academy. the weekly school has been tried by several school masters since the erection of the Chapel but was given up for the want of scholars the schoolmaster could not find his own support by the number of Scholars attending. We live in an agriculture district, the poorer class being too poor to pay for the schooling of their children. The present school master is an old Englishman, William Rouse, being in this country for this some years he has as yet few scholars he has his maintenance chiefly by the Generosity of friends."

Keystone Congregational Chapel; Keeston United Reformed Church;Tregetin

Keystone Congregational Chapel was built in 1787, rebuilt in 1799, rebuilt again in 1856 and renovated in 1881. The present chapel, dated 1856, is built in the Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. RCAHMW, October 2010 1851 James Williams, Minister

Bethel Congregational Chapel, Wolfsdale

1851 Henry Mathias, Minister

Bethel Congregational Chapel was built in 1827, rebuilt in 1884, rebuilt again in 1900 and restored in 1950. The present chapel, dated 1900, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan. RCAHMW, October 2010

Sutton English Baptist Chapel, Sutton;Bethel

Sutton Baptist Chapel was built in 1839, rebuilt in 1870 and renovated in 1884. The 1870 chapel is built in the Vernacular style with a gable-entry plan. RCAHMW, October 2010

Portfield Gate Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Portfield Gate

Portfield Methodist Chapel was built in 1835, renovated in 1875 and then rennovated again in 1926. By 1991 this chapel had been converted for use as an undertakers store. RCAHMW, October 2010

1653 Education

Evidence of local private education is afforded by the Papers of the Great Sessions for 1653, which hand down to us the fact that Mary (afterwards wife of Griffith Tankard of Camrose), on 25 Nov., 1649, before her marriage to her husband, agreed at Roch with John Price, clerk, to board, lodge. and educate at his house at Fishguard one Richard Birt for the sum of £6 per annum. The document goes on to say that Richard Birt was boarded and educated for 2 ½ years, but the £15 due for the same not having been paid, she and her husband, Griffith Tankard, were sued for the amount. Mary Tankard was the daughter of Thomas Hayward of Fletherhill, in the parish of Rudbaxton, and Richard Birt was no doubt the son of her aunt Frances Hayward by her husband Robert Birt of Llwyndyrus, while John Price was the vicar of Fishguard.

Papers of the Great Sessions Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days

1847 State of Education in Wales 1847 Parish of Camrose

Mr Thomas mathias, farmer, informed me that labourer's wages on their own finding are from 7s to 8s a week, and with food 4s; adult farm servants (many of whom attend Sunday schools) from £7 to £8 a year; female servants , from 50s to £3.

The means of obtaining daily education in this parish are sufficient; there are three day schools in the parish, two of them tolerably well conducted; viz Wolfsdale and Cleddau schools -- January 5th 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

Cleddau School

This school is held in a barn adjoining Cleddau Lodge and converted into a schoolroom. It is in good repair, as well as the furniture which consists of two desks, one large table, seven benches, and a large box to keep the books..

The mistress gives great satisfaction to **Miss Akland** , who supports the school, principally at her own expense; the scholars who are labourers , farmers and mechanics shildren, pay 1d per week; this is returned in clothing and books. The girls are taught sewing and needlework, and the school is held in high estimation in the neighbourhood.-- January 5th 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

Wolfsdale School

This school is conducted in a schoolhouse erected in 1840 on ground belonging to the Independents bu public subscription. The schoolroom is on the ground floor, on the first there are two rooms for the master's residence. The furniture consists of one square table, two benches with ten planks lying on one side of the room to be made into desks as soon as funds could be had for that purpose.

The chief supporter of this school is **C. W. Bowen** Esq. Of Camrose who pays £10 a year for teaching the children of his tenants and others that are too poor to pay. The school is open to all and no catechisms of any description taught. The scholars who are not of Mr Bowen's nomination list

pay from 1d to 3d a week.

The master who is the Minister of the Independent chapel adjoining, spoke English well. January 5th 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

Keystone School

The furniture of the schoolroom consisted of three tables , six benches one chair, a bed for the master, two boxes, and various articles for domestic purposes.

The master is an elderly person living alone, in distressed circumstances. He is a Welshman by birth, and not thoroughly conversant with English.

January 5th 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

Camrose Names for Jottings

Bowen Hugh Webb of Camrose 1806 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Bowen Chas W Townsend Webb 1872 Camrose *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

? **Sarah** 1829 February 4 of Camrose baptized March 7 1829 no parents and no ministers signature *Penbont Zion Hill Independent*6

Akland Miss 1834. of Cleddau Lodge Camrose school *Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis*

Barnard Hector 23 February 1773 Camrose, Blacksmith Offence Assault following a dispute involving the trespass of cattle belonging to Bevans Thomas, the elder, prosecutor's father. Camrose, 23 February 1773 Prosecutor Bevans Thomas, the Younger *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bennett John 1623 West Pelcomb, . Camrose. *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

Berry James farm servant of Camrose grandfather of **Lord Buckland Viscount Kemsley** and **Viscount Camrose**

Bevans Margaret 23 February 1773 Camrose, Married Offence Assault. Camrose Prosecutor **Barnard Hector** Verdict No prosecution. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bevans Thomas 23 February 1773 the younger Camrose, Yeoman Offence Assault. Camrose, Prosecutor **Barnard Hector** Verdict No prosecution. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen of Camrose

The **Bowen**'s of Camrose and Wolfsdale are junior branches of the line of **Bowen John** of Llechmeilir and his wife who was a daughter and heiress of **Roblyn William** of Roblinton about the time of **Henry IV** according to Fenton

Bowen Anne 1821 married **Webb George** of Hasgurd and through her inherited the Camrose Property in 1821 took the surname and coat of arms of the **Bowens**, . They had a son **Hugh Webb Bowen**

Bowen Hugh Webb of Camrose son of **George Webb** of Hasgurd married twice and the heir to the Camrose estate was **Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb**

Bowen Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb 1836 of Camrose JP, *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* eldest son of **Hugh Webb Bowen** was not married

Bowen Rev William Wheeler Webb November 7th 1803 of Camrose --inherited --Vicar of Camrose from 1833 born at Camrose House BA and MA Cambridge Married first 1830 **Fortune Mary Grace Josephine Vonburr** daughter of **Fortune Rev Fredric** Rector of Moat Pembs. 2nd 1845 **Duffin Olivia** daughter of **Duffin Charles** Captain and had surviving children by both marriages ten sons and four daughter

Bowen Thomas 1577 May 14 Camrose free socage- as son and heir of Mark Bowen of Roblinton- held for him and his heirs for ever Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- *Arch Camb 1903*

Bowen Thomas 1577 May 14 Camrose free tenant who held of the Queen by knight service and suit of court *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Bowen Charles W T J W 1834 Esq Camrhôs House Camrose *Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis*

Bowen Hugh 1765 Camrose clerk Patr and Propr *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Bowen Hugh Webb 1806 of Camrose 1806 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* Esq Patron St Martins Church Haverfordwest *Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834*

Bowen Mark 14th May, 1577 -- son and heir **Thomas Bowen** free tenant manor of Camrose *Arch Camb 1903*

Bowen Thomas 14th May, 1577 gentleman, free tenant manor of Camrose had son Mark. *Arch Camb 1903*

Bowen William Wheeler 1778 Camrose *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Butler Arnold 2 July 1550 of Janston Johnston Pems lease of the tithes Llanwnda . lease of the Rectory of Camrose 1st May 1543. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Canon Sir Thomas 1623 Leweston Camrose. *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire*
Brian and John Howell,s 1980

Canon . Sir Thomas 1623 West Pelcomb, Camrose. *Peasant Houses in Stuart*
Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howell,s 1980

Canon Sir, Thomas 1620s was a member of an ancient family in Pembrokeshire, and flourished in the reign of James I. He was a man of great wealth, power, and learning. As an antiquary, he justly ranked very high, and distinguished himself in the celebrated controversy, in which he maintained that Carlell, to whom Rhodri Mawr, in the distribution of his principality, gave the chief portion of South Wales, with the palace at Dinevawr, was his eldest son. This gave rise to a warm contest, and brought into the field, on the other side, the more eminent antiquary, Vaughan, Robert of Hengwrt, who refuted all the arguments of his opponents in his " British Antiquities Revived." *Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852*

de Carew Gerald had been killed at Camrose by the men of Roose, upon whom his family took dire vengeance."

Codd John 1623 Broughtons Land, North Camrose,. Camrose. *Peasant Houses in Stuart*
Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980

Cornock Thomas, and Watkin 1623 West Pelcomb. Camrose. *Peasant Houses in Stuart*
Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980

David James June 13 1828 of Camrose baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent* Parents
Henry David & Phebe nee John Mountain Cott

Davies Francis deceased 1753 Oct 5 **Lewis Davies** of Haverfordwest gent son of **Francis Davies** of Dudwell parish of Camrose gent deceased and **Rachel Davies** of Haverfordwest sister of the deceased **Francis Davies Richard Summers** of Haverfordwest merchant Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Devonald George 18 October 1799 Llanstadwel Gent Offence Assault on prosecutor on a fair day called Little May Fair A dispute arose as the prosecutor refused to have the Prosecutor 's cattle placed in a vacant standing by his own and struck them on their faces The prosecutor fell into a ditch and the Prosecutor 's horse stumbled very near him Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Evans John** Camrose Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Estmond John . 1623 North Camrose, *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian*
and John Howells 1980

Gwynne Morrice 1577 May 14 Camrose Mayor – free socage Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- *Arch Camb 1903*

Howell John 9 March 1818 Camrose Labourer Offence Highway robbery of cloth, Camrose Prosecutor **Morris James**, Minwear, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Innys John 1714 gent Camrose *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Innys William 1714 gent Camrose *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

James Thomas November 12 1828 of Camrose baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent* parents **Thomas James** Laborer & **Amy nee Prosfer or Prosser** Dudwell.

John David 12 February 1752 Camrose Offence Manslaughter of **John John**, Camrose, aged 15, by accidentally firing prisoner's gun carried under his arm. No indictment. Camrose *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John George 2 July 1785 Camrose Blacksmith Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing wheat, blankets, a box rule and tools. Camrose Prosecutor **Griffiths Joseph** Verdict Guilty to the value of 4/- - partial verdict Punishment 2 years imprisonment in the House of Correction *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Mary 15 September 1795 Camrose Married Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money and wearing apparel. Indicted twice for the fact, the other for theft. Hasgurd Prosecutor **Davies Anne** widow Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Henry 10 May 1545.of the Household lease of the tithes of Camrose Rectory

Lallis Jane 10 Dec 1826 Camrose Pembrokeshire died 5 Jul 1895 Malad Oneida Idaho Married to **Price, John** on 15 Dec 1866 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lewis Thomas 12 October 1810 Camrose Labourer Offence Theft from an outhouse belonging to the dwelling house, of money,,Prisoner and his grandson employed by prosecutor to pull down a chimney,Camrose Prosecutor **WoolcockThomas**, , Camrose, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Llewhellin John 16 June 1782 Camrose Yeoman Offence Assault. Camrose Prosecutor **Roberts Jane** Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mathew David West Pelcomb, Camrose. *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

Mathew Francis 1 August 1770 Haroldston St Issells Shoemaker Offence Assault on **Banner, Mary** prosecutor's wife. Camrose Prosecutor **Banner Richard** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mathias Egerton Lloyd Anthony b. 1890 , of Marconi House, was an electrical engineer. *He sold Upper House, Wolfsdale, Camrose, Pembrokshire, in 1919-1920.*

North John 1623 Camrose, *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

Powell Ricus 1535 Camrose clericus *Valor Eccl*

Renish Jenkin 1623 North Camrose, Camrose. *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

Renish Thomas 1606 Dec. 4 Will **Thomas Renish** of the parish of Camrose. mentions 8 silver spoons *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.*

Robelyn

gave their name to **Roblinston** in Camrose parish. *Acc to Owen Pembrokeshire Families*

Robelyn Alexander 1324 of Roblin ston Camrose held parts of a fee at Robelingston. and at Great and Little Hamborth 1324 *Arch Camb Juror Inq Post Mortem C Edward II File 4 1 Cal p 21a 1307 September 20..*

He seems to have died in that year for in the next year we have an account of his lands at Roblinston, and at Great and Little Hamborth, his heir being a minor."

Robelyn Joan 1324, the heiress of the house, later married **John ap Owen**, whence came the **Bowens**, of Camrose.

Robelyn Adam 1366 mis-called, in Jones and Freeman's History of St David's **Rokelyn** was archdeacon of St Davids

Scourfield Maud married **Owen Tankard** of Dudwell in the parish of Camrose.

Scourfield Elizabeth married **Johns Harry** of Southfield Camrose.

Seaborn Thomas 8 December 1778 Camrose Labourer Offence Theft from the dwelling house of **Ann Thomas** widow, of money belonging to **Thomas Phillips**. Endorsed 'a most infamous and malicious indictment'. Recognizance refers to pickpocketing. Camrose Prosecutor **Phillips Thomas**, Camrose, farmer Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Smyth John 1577 May 14 Camrose free tenant who held of the Queen by knight service and suit of court Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- *Arch Camb 1903*

Summers Richard .1753, Oct. 5 .Lewis Davies of Haverfordwest, gent., son of Francis Davies of Dudwell, parish of Camrose, gent., deceased, and Rachel Davies of Haverfordwest, sister of the deceased Francis Davies, Richard Summers of Haverfordwest, merchant. Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of Narberth. *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Sutton John of Camrose 1545 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Tankard John 14th May, 1577 free tenant manor of Camrose *Arch Camb 1903*

Tankard John 1577 May 14 Camrose free tenant who held of the Queen by knight service and suit of court *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Warren William 1577 May 14 Camrose free socage-- held for him and his heirs for ever *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Watt James December 27 1829 of Camrose baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent* parents **John Watt Mason** & **Amy** nee **Richard**.

Watt William December 12 1828 of Camrose baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent*
 parents **John Watt Mason** & **Amy** nee **Richard** .

Williams James February 22 1829 of Camrose baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent*
 Parents **James Williams** Laborer & **Mary** nee **John** Dwsmountain ?

Wogan John 1577 May 14 Camrose of Boulston-free tenant who held of the Queen by
 knight service and suit of court *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch*
Camb 1903

Wogan John 1567 of Boulston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire -free tenant manor of St.
 Ishmael's 14th May, 1577, free tenant manor of Camrose 14th May, 1577 *Arch Camb 1903*

Woolcock William 13 June 1774 Camrose Yeoman Offence Assault. Camrose
 Prosecutor **Bevans John** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Camros Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Owens, George clerk .	Camros	H.2
Husband Francis	Camros	H
Warlow Lewis	Camros	H
Jones John	Camros	H
Wathan Thomas	Camros	H
Bennett Morgan	Camros	H
Fouler Richard	Camros	H
Nash Thomas	Camros	H
Folond John	Camros	H
Watha.n Thomas.	Camros	H
Garrett Mathew	Camros	H
Young John	Camros	H 2
Young Lewis.	Camros	H
Thomas John	Camros	H
Marrow Thomas	Camros	H 2
Reynish Thomas	Camros	H 2
Morgan John	Camros	H
Vittle Thomas	Camros	H
Browne Rowland (smith)	Camros	H
Nash Richard	Camros	H
Bowen Mathew	Camros	H 2
Deverox Margaret	Camros	H
Deverox Johan	Camros	H
Bowen Mathew	Camros	H 3
Griffith Henry, miller	Camros	H
Thorne David	Camros	H
Williams Robert .	Camros	H
Bowen Owen	Camros	H 2
Howell Alban.	Camros	H
Jones .Robert	Camros	H
Bowen John.	Camros	H
Walter . Jane.	Camros	H 3

Jones John, junior	Camros	H
Reynald Stephan	Camros	H
Crowther John	Camros	H
John Evan	Camros	H
Madox Richard .	Camros	H 2
Cannon John, gent.	Camros	H
Philpin William	Camros	H
Mathias John	Camros	H
Thomas David	Camros	H
John Lewis	Camros	H
Barron James	Camros	H 2
Jones William.	Camros	H
Warlow Walter	Camros	H 2
Mathias John	Camros	H
Young . David	Camros	H
Saunders John	Camros	H
David, Johan widow	Camros	H
William . William	Camros	H
Scott . David	Camros	H 2
Bucket .John	Camros	H
Griffith John	Camros	H
Young R.ichard	Camros	H 2
Jones Griffith.	Camros	H
William Edward	Camros	H 2
Stephens John	Camros	H
Watt Rees	Camros	H
Bydulph John	Camros	H 4
Warlow Lewis	Camros	H
David Morice	Camros	H 2
Warlow William	Camros	H
Haward Johan	Camros	H 3
John Evan	Camros	H
Evan John	Camros	H
William John	Camros	P
Warlow Thomas	Camros	P
John Evan	Camros	P
William Richard	Camros	P
David Griffith	Camros	P
Williams William	Camros	P
Williams John	Camros	P
Duggan Richard	Camros	P
Young . David	Camros	P
Follond John	Camros	P
Sutton Jane.	Camros	P
Jones Alice	Camros	P

Sites of Interest - Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923 & RCAHMW

Camrose House

An 18th century mansion, of random rubble build; the north (entrance) front is of five bays on three stories with basement & attics, having a central door, approached by steps.

Seat formerly of Bowen family. RCAHMW,

Camrose House, Garden, Camrose

Compact estate on southern outskirts of Camrose. Well preserved motte with a possible viewing platform adjoining. Walled garden with a mill nearby.

It appears that the motte has been used as a viewing platform - 19th cent steps, walls, gateways and crown of yew trees. The walled garden with well preserved high walls is L-shaped to leave the motte in the angle.

Gardens, depicted by OS County series associated with Camrose House the mound is recorded elsewhere as a medieval castle motte [though it is most probably a garden viewing platform Its main elements on that map include river, conservatory, woodland, walled garden, well, possible viewing platform, terrace and greenhouse

RCAHMW J.Wiles 18.03.05

Camros Castle;Camrose, Castle Mound

A motte and bailey castle. The currently ditchless motte, 34m in diameter and 4.8m high, has been adapted as a garden feature (see Nprn265265), with a spiral walk, yew plantings and a wall about the 16m summit; the bailey, now isolated by a modern road, north of the motte, has a remaining area of 24m by 28m, and is defined by a bank with a ditch to the west and steep slopes to the north-east and east.

It is suggested that, rather than representing a medieval castle, the 'motte' was originally a viewing platform for the gardens of Camrose House.

Source: RCAHMW J.Wiles 12.09.03

Camrose Mill

Camrose Mill is an early- to mid-nineteenth century two-storey building, now converted to a dwelling. It is constructed from rubblestone with a pitched slate roof and with a single brick chimney stack at the south end. There is a lean-to at the south gable, and a restored waterwheel at the north gable. The historic O.S. 25-inch maps show a leat from the Camrose Brook and a long millpond behind the mill (the west side), and a tailrace which parallels the stream and passes under the adjacent road bridge.

Information from Cadw Listed Buildings database. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 6 March 2014.

Plumstone Mountain Tumuli

On the summit of Plumstone Mountain are three sepulchral mounds :-

The largest and best preserved of the group is about half a mile to the north east of the carnedd on Dudwell Mountain. It stands 500 feet above sea level, and commands a wide view. It is a shapely grass covered mound 15ft in height, and a base circumference of 200 ft. It shows signs of a slight disturbance.

About 500 yds to the east are :-

Two smaller mounds, close to the prominent Plumstone Rosk. Each mound has a height of 5ft and a base circumference of some 150ft. They are grass grown and have been disturbed to a slight extent

– Visited 25th April 1921.

Dudwell Mountain Carnedd

On the summit of Dudwell Mountain at Bench Mark 583 the 6in Ordinance sheet marks “ Beacon on site of carnedd”. All that is visible on this exposed and unenclosed summit are some few stones, of which only three are in their original positions, the remains of a demolished cromlech. The capstone has disappeared. The chamber whose axis is north and south, may have had a length of 5ft and a width of 2 ft. There are slight traces of the base of the cairn, which had a circumference of about 200ft. The view in all directions is extensive. Visited 25th April 1921.

Robleston Mountain Standing Stone

The left hand post of the gate on the road running from the Causeway to Twmpath farm has every appearance of having been one of the supporters of a cromlech w which was standing on of near this spot about the year 1840. It has a height from the level of 8ft, is somewhat square in shape and has a flattened summit. The fields immediately to the east of it are still known as west and east Black Tump and White Tump which denotes a sepulchral mound –Visited 25th April 1921.

Plumstone Circle

On the original 1” Survey Map a circle is marked as standing on Plumstone Mountain, but little or no sign of such is now visible, and the site appears to be the same as that shown on the modern maps as “Tumuli”. All that can be said is that some three or four stone remain which may have formed part of a circle that had a possible diameter of 40 ft. The others have been either removed or sunk into the open moor. The distance between three of the stone is 5ft, the space to the fourth is 10 ft; but the ruin is too complete to admit of further details – visited 25th April 1921.

Crowhill Earthwork

This work stands on a bluff or low promontory north of Crowhill Bridge, overlooking the junction of Pelcombe Brook with the Western Cleddeau. The defences consist of a single rampart and ditch to the north west, with the natural fall to the streams on each side of the triangular enclosure. The bank somewhat more curved than usual has been considerably disturbed. It rises from the level of the interior to an average height of 5ft throughout its course of 300ft and drops from 2 to 3ft to a shallow exterior ditch. The entrance to the enclosure was at the east end of the bank; it has been much altered. The site is overgrown and difficult of examination. The field to the north-west where the ground rises slightly is known as Rath Park, the enclosed area as Rath.-- visited 28th September 1920

Pelcombe Rath

A triangular enclosure with widely curved angles overlooking Pelcombe Brook, and distant about 500yds north east of Pelcombe Bridge. The work is placed on the side of a slight hill. The bank to the north and east rises 2ft and drops 4ft to an outer ditch which has been filled in by cultivation to a present depth of 2ft. On the other sides of the work the bank is lower, barely rising a foot above the interior, and falling some 4ft to the level outside; here the ditch has disappeared. The entrance was to the west. The banks have been lowered through agricultural operations. The enclosure contains about half an acre – visited 28th September 1920.

Plumstone Camp

Immediately north of the farmhouse of Rath is a much disturbed oval enclosure known locally as

Plumstone Rath, having on its southern side faint indications of a square enclosure, and still fainter traces of another enclosure on the north. The oval enclosure measures 270ft by 200ft, its rampart has an average rise of 4ft to 5ft from the fairly level interior, and an exterior fall of 7ft. If an ditch existed it has been filled up. The entrance to this enclosure is difficult to locate with certainty; it seems to have been on the south, when it would have been protected by a square enclosure; but the latter is so indistinct as to preclude a precise description. It may have been about 30ft square with a bank somewhat higher than the inner enclosure. There is no signs of a ditch, but it may have had an independent entrance to the west. Of the possible enclosure on the north side nothing definite can be said. The entire work has suffered much from cattle and cultivation. The field next west is known as Rath Park – visited 26th April 1921.

Cutty Bridge Rath

On a field known as Rath Park immediately west of Cutty Bridge and overlooking the Western Cleddau, is an earthwork which is not marked on the 6in Ordnance sheet. Although much broken down, there is yet visible a semicircular bank about 180 ft in length. Where it is best preserved it has a height of 2ft. There are no traces of a ditch. - visited 28th September 1920

Rosemary Rath

This is an earthwork situated on an arable field of Slade farm, and on the south bank of the Camros Brook, which it overhangs some 150ft. On the north side of the enclosure the steep fall to the brook is the sole defence. A bank some 120yds in length runs from south to west, the western end of which (where was the entrance) is practically destroyed . The south end of the bank has a maximum rise of 6ft and a fall of 8ft to the outer level; it terminates in a mound or tump about 12ft high, which is now partially destroyed. If there was a ditch it has disappeared. The ground outside rises sharply to the south east. – visited 28th September 1920.

Keeston Castle

What is known as Keeston Hill, rising above the little hamlet of the same name, possesses a commanding position on the gradually sloping ground from St Bride's bay , with a fine view towards the sea. The hill is little more than 300ft above datum , but it is most advantageously placed in relation to the higher ground behind and on either side of it , while it commands an uninterrupted view of the whole of St Bride's Bay from Ramsey Island at the north (or St David's) point to Akomer Island at the southern (or St Brides) end of the wide crescent.

This important position is occupied by one of the largest and most interesting earthworks in the county. The plan seems to have been a double sided enclosure of three sides of the hill, the fourth side, facing to the southwest being left without protection of a rampart or ditch. Whether the defences were never finished, or whether the eastern side was designedly left open , it is impossible to be confident about.

The inner rampart is formed of mingled stones and earth, without stone walling or outer revetment of stone at any point. It extends for nearly 300yds with an average height of 5ft. On the outer side it drops about 9 ft to a 15ft wide ditch, fringed with a low earthen bank. Between the inner and outer banks is a flat and slightly sloping terrace of an average width of 50 ft beyond which is another low bank. There is no outer ditch, nor entrance other than is afforded by the open eastern approach. The

inner and outer banks and intermediate ditch gradually assume the level as they draw towards the end of the curve , giving the whole work the appearance of a horse shoe. About 50 yds distant from the south face of the outer bank is a small oval enclosure 180ft by 140ft having no other defence than a low bank; it would seem to have been a cattle kraal for the camp – visited 14th May 1920.

Camros castle

A shapely mound about 25ft in height standing directly to the south of the village of Camros. It has been cultivated and in parts strengthened by walling to provide a pathway to the summit, where several yew trees have been planted. It was apparently oval in shape, and had a wet ditch. The parish church is immediately to the north of the mound. - visited 13th May 1920. RCAM

Camros Castle; Camrose, Castle Mound

A motte and bailey castle. The currently ditchless motte, 34m in diameter and 4.8m high, has been adapted as a garden feature with a spiral walk, yew plantings and a wall about the 16m summit; the bailey, now isolated by a modern road, north of the motte, has a remaining area of 24m by 28m, and is defined by a bank with a ditch to the west and steep slopes to the north-east and east.

It is suggested that, rather than representing a medieval castle, the 'motte' was originally a viewing platform for the gardens of Camrose House. RCAHMW

The Causeway

The number of pre Norman antiquities in this parish gives special importance to the lines of communication that traverse it, and particularly to that distinguished by the name of “the Causeway”. This takes an almost perfectly straight north-westerly course through the parish from St Catherine's Bridge, where it crosses the Western Cleddau, with a southerly continuation past Cutty Bridge and Crow hill Rath to Haverfordwest. At the northern termination of the road in the parish of Camrose the parish boundary makes a sharp angle at the foot of the hill called Cuffern Mountain, and just below is a standing stone, the solitary survivor of what was probably a fine cromlech less than a century ago. At the angle just referred to the road reaches its northern limit, taking from that point a south westerly trend and making directly for Roch Castle. Thence it pursues a more desultory course until it terminates at the small but safe Nolton Haven. It would appear that it is only the portion of the track lying within the parish of Camros that became known as The Causeway, and possibly only the southern section between the five -lane-ends called the Folly and Cuffern Mountain. At the present time the name is known only to the older inhabitants. There was probably a chapel of St Catherine at the crossing over the Western Cleddau.

Castle Hill

A short mile due north of Cutty Bridge a Camp is marked on the original 1” Ordinance Survey, on fields known as Castle Hill and Lower Castle Hill. The indication on the map and the names of the fields are practically all the evidence available that an earthwork ever stood here. Agricultural operations have removed whatever there may have been , though a very slight rise may denote the actual site. Visited 28th September 1920.

Old Chapel

The name by which a field about 150yds south east of Leweston Old Mill is locally known. There is nothing visible above ground to suggest that any building stood here; but the site is much overgrown and examination is difficult. The adjoining field to the south east is called Rath Hill – RCAM

Keeston

In the hamlet of Keeston is a small overgrown ruin, apparently of a dwelling house, which local tradition asserts to have been inhabited in the early years of the 19th century. Concerning it the Pembroke Archaeological Survey observes :- “It is suggested that here we have the remains of a house belonging to the Keatings, some of whom left Pembrokeshire with strongbow, to found the Irish family of Keatings. Keeston was probably called Keetington, and in some charter – Latin Villa Ketinge. The Welsh name is Tregettin. The old house may have been converted into a hospice or Spital, which formally existed in this place for the reception of pilgrims on their way to St David's, and the remains are those of a building which would be admirably adapted for this purpose. There are three detached buildings. The best preserved, and by far the largest, is a very long narrow structure, 20ft wide and 150ft or thereabouts long: the greater part is lying prostrate. It is entered by a curious semicircular porch. The place is so ruinous and overgrown with brambles that we were unable to take measurements and give the description that is due” This was written circa 1900, since when the few features mentioned have practically vanished – Visited 14 May 1920

Dale

The Dale Peninsula has a long history with a flint factory -yet flint is not a native stone of the region, and other prehistoric remains although many sites have been destroyed by farming. One quite recently when a standing stone was removed and investigation suggested that the site dated from over 1000 BC. Every headland seems to have been fortified with bank and ditch. More recent fortifications were built to defend the Haven and in World War Two airfields to defend our shipping. It is an area which is very windswept with the strong gales from the West and the villages are small. During the 1800's many inhabitants left, the Ormonds, Mormans from Marloes migrated to Salt Lake City. The Hawgoods from Dale and Marloes to Pembroke Dock to work in the dockyard, after, some of the family to America

It is also an area where there is a change in church architecture from the fortified tower churches of South Pembrokeshire to the plain towerless churches of the north part of this area.

More recently it has become an area more dependent on the tourist trade

[Nowadays the Dale Yacht Club organizes sailing races throughout the summer with a regatta during August. Dale Sailing Company provides a chandlery service and much else besides. The beach is stony rather than sandy, and that there is a lack of car-parking space. Dale Castle is modern rather than ancient and is not open to the public. Much more interesting is Dale Fort, one of the Victorian defences of Milford Haven, well preserved and used as a field study centre.]



According to South Pembrokeshire Place Names by P. V. Harris

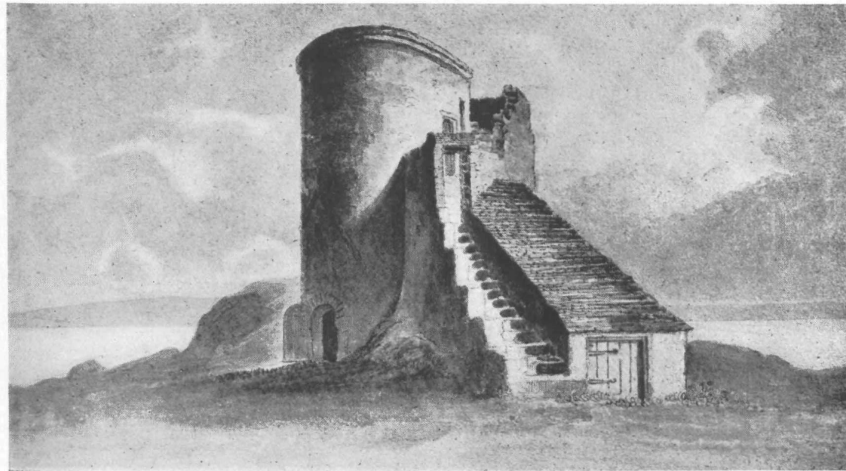
Old English doel or old Norse dal-r, probably "deep low place" but the name appears onto have been Vale, Old French. 1293 Robert de Vale received a grant of a weekly market and annual fair at his manor of Vale.

1595 George Owen's Description of Milford Haven,

It formed an important landmark for Mariners:

“[Mariners] ayme their course till they see St. Annes Chappel being an ould chappel decayed having a rounde towre builded like a windmyllne or pigeon howse of stonne, as I esteerne yt xxti foote highe the towre and chappel standeth soe mounted that it is seene first of any land markes, and by this they knowe where to finde the entrance into the harborowe [Milford Haven] for it standeth within three flight shootes west of the havons mouth. - Owen's Pem. Pt. II., p. 55X”.

C1800 C Norris St Ann's Chapel and Lighthouse Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments



1811 Fenton Dale

Dale, where what is called the Castle, though now retaining nothing or very little of a castellated appearance, a hansom mansion belonging to John Lloyd of Mabus in Cardiganshire Esq. by marriage with Miss Allen, the heiress of this house, together with the church, a neat building close to it has no bad effect when viewed from the west end of the dingle in which it stands, backed by a fine reach of the haven here much expanded and branching out into numerous creeks. Modern Dale appears to have but little trade, most of the houses being ruinous and deserted, yet in the time of De Vale, the ancient lord of the place, where he resided in his castle, it had the title of a borough, had a market and other privileges.

Of the bay and roadstead of Dale I shall give the opinion of George Owen out of a MS account addressed to the Earl of Pembroke in the year 1596 and of Lewis Morris in 1748

1595 George Owen said of it

“Dale rode is a goodlye bay and a faire rode of great receipt, and one of the best rodes and bays of all Milforde, and best defended from all windes, the east and southeast excepted; in all this rode there is good landing at all times”

1748 Lewis Morris, who was a skilful surveyor, speaking of it with refernce to the improved state of navigation and size of vessels in his time, only says “This is a ready outlet for small vessels, where they may tide in two of three fathoms at low water. The pier which now lies in ruins would be very useful to trade if repaired.

Near this place the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh landed with great reinforcements from France, and was here joined by Sir Rhys ap Thomas and many of the principal men of this country, who accompanied him to Bosworth field and to whose assistance and support he chiefly owed the acquisition of the crown of England, and epoch marked by a singular awful visitation from Heaven, in the minor plague distinguished by the name of sweating sickness which was supposed to be introduced with Henry's foreign levies to Milford.

Henry, in gratitude to Heaven for his safe arrival at Milford, is said to have built a chapel on or near the spot where he landed, but of which no trace remains, or account to direct you to its site

Proceed along the coast to the two new lighthouses on St Anne's Point (Here formerly stood a chapel on the ruins of which one of the old lighthouses was built – George Owen 1595 represents it as “owlde and decayed having a rownd towre like a windmyll or pigion-howse of stone twenty foote high” built to supersede the old whose light was derived from coal, on the improved principle with Argand lanps and opened for use the 20th June 1800. The low light house on the extremity of St Anne's head is 15ft high and the lantern elevated 160ft above the level of the sea and exhibits a strong continued light from the island of Skomer, in a north direction round to Seaward and up the harbour as fat as Hubberston. The high lighthouse is 42ft high and elevated 195ft above the level of the sea and bears from the low light north by west $\frac{3}{4}$ west by compass and is distant from the low light 203yds.

1849 According to Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S Lewis.

DALE, a village and parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 13 miles (S. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 392 inhabitants. This village is supposed to have derived its name from a contraction of *De Vale*, the name of one of its ancient lords, in whose time it was dignified with the title of a borough, and appears to have enjoyed certain immunities. It still preserves the right of pasturing cattle on a plot of ground, called Dale Meadow, after the lord of the manor has cleared off the hay, which privilege was granted to the holders of burgage tenements by Henry VII., who, when Earl of Richmond, landed at this place, on his expedition to wrest the crown of England from Richard III. Here he was met by Rhys ab Thomas, who advanced from Carew Castle with a well-disciplined and well-appointed band of followers, to join the standard of the earl, with whom he was present at Bosworth Field, and to whose success he materially contributed, not only by his influence in adding to the number of Henry's partisans, but by his valour and discretion in the field.

Dale is situated on a little bay forming one side of the entrance into Milford Haven, and affording, in Dale Roads, good anchorage for small vessels, which may ride in safety in two or three fathoms at low water. Block-houses were built here in the reign of Elizabeth, and a chain is said to have been drawn across the mouth of the Haven, from St. Anne's here to Angle Point on the opposite side, to obstruct the passage of the Spanish Armada. St. Anne's lighthouses were originally erected in 1712, by William Allen, Esq., to whom a lease was granted by the crown for ninety-nine years, which term expired in 1813: they were rebuilt and again opened in 1800. The lantern of one of them contains eleven lights, and has an elevation of 160 feet; that of the other has sixteen lights, at an elevation of 195 feet. Copper-ore was formerly worked in the parish. A fishery is carried on, employing six boats, chiefly in taking lobsters, oysters, and herrings, during their respective seasons; and there is a small trade in the importation of coal and culm from the interior of the county. The parishioners at large have the right of pasturing cattle on Pickleridge common.

The scenery is of a bold and striking character; and from the higher grounds are obtained some extensive and pleasing views over St. George's Channel to the south and east, and of the adjacent country to the north. Dale Castle, formerly the mansion of the Allens, passed by marriage with the heiress to John Lloyd, Esq., of Mabus, in the county of Cardigan, and is now the property of his grandson, John P. Lloyd Allen Phillips, Esq. It is an embattled structure, and has been modernised and greatly improved by the addition of two spacious wings, communicating with the centre by two

circular projecting towers; the edifice now forms one of the finest castellated mansions in the county, and, from its situation, is a prominent and interesting object in the scenery of the place. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £65; patron and impropiator, Mr. Phillips. The church, dedicated to St. James, and rebuilt in 1761 at the sole expense of John Allen, Esq., is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and containing an elegant font of marble, presented to the parish by the same gentleman. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a Sunday school is held in the church. Along the cliffs by which this part of the coast is bounded, are remains of several ancient encampments, apparently of Danish construction.

1895 Dale -- Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins

Making our way to the farm called Little Marloes, we push on through heathy byways, approaching the coast again at West Dale Bay. Now we catch a glimpse of Dale Castle, with the village of that ilk nestling under the lee of a dark wood, and harvest-fields crowning the sunny hillside, while a silvery stretch of the Haven lies in the background.

Dale Castle appears to have been a place of some importance from very early times, though of its history we have but meagre records. In the year 1293 Robertus de Vale granted a charter for a weekly market at his manor-house of Vale, and here Sir Rhys ap Thomas entertained his future King after his landing at Mill Bay upon the adjacent coast.

This village of Dale is still a comely-looking spot, where the pleasant country residences of the gentlefolk rub shoulders with a sprinkling of homely cottages ; yet withal the village has a certain air about it as of a place that has known better days. For Dale, it seems, was once a flourishing seaport, the abode of substantial sea captains and well-to-do merchant traders ; while, if tales be true, the village folk drove a flourishing business in the contraband goods run in by the ' free trade ' fraternity. In those days good Welsh ale was brewed at Dale by a family bearing the singular name of Runawae, who exported it in large quantities to Liverpool : hence Dale Street in that city is said to derive its title from this place.

We approach the village by a footpath, and pass betwixt the castle and the church. The fuchsias, hydrangeas, myrtle and laurustinas that brighten this little God's acre tell of a genial climate ; yet some of the headstones bear grim records of shipwrecked mariners, who lost their lives upon the iron-bound coast that shelters this favoured spot. Dale Church has a tall, unrestored tower, and possesses a slender silver chalice inscribed with the words ' Poculum Ecclesia; de Dale, 1577.'

The lane now runs below the luxuriant groves of Dale Hill, and then skirts the shores of the sheltered inlet called Dale Road. ' Dale Rode,' says George Owen, ' is a goodlye Baye and a fayre rode of great receipte ; one of the best Rodes and Bayes of al Milforde and best defended from al windes, the East and South East excepted. In all this Rode there is good landing at al times.' Close beside the water stands a humble alehouse called the Brig, which bears evident traces of its smuggler patrons, being literally honey-combed with cellars and secret cupboards for the storage of their booty. Even now the walls still reek with moisture, from the salt stored away in inaccessible corners during those piping times when that commodity was worth a couple of guineas the hundredweight.

We now direct our steps towards St. Anne's Head, in order to visit Mill Bay, the traditional landing-

place of Henry of Richmond. "Here in Pembrokeshire," says old George Owen, "happened his landing and first footeinge when he came to enioie the Crowne and to confounde the parricide and bluddie tyrante Richard iii. Here founde he the heartes and hands first of all this lande readye to ayde and assist him". The saying goes that as he rushed up the steep bank at the head of his troop Henry, being scant of breath, exclaimed, "This is Brunt !" a name that has clung to the neighbouring farm ever since.

1905 According to G. Mason Pembroke Dock: Royal Dockyard and neighbourhood

On the occasion of a villagers marriage at Dale, which took place shortly after the Wreck, (of a ship laden with Whisky at Angle just across the Haven) a yacht laden with a visiting party from Pembroke Dock, fired a salute from two cannon on board, which, by the way, disturbing all the crows in the Rurig woods - not a few - which added interest to the event of the happy couple and procession returning from the Church.

The visitors from the yacht were duly invited to partake of supper on shore and on sitting down to a well-crowded table each visitor faced a bottle of whisky - manufactured on the premises no doubt.

1913 South Wales by Wade.

Near the entrance of Miford Haven 10 mls SW of Haverfordwest. It was here, at Mill Bay, 2mls to the S. that Henry Tudor, afterwards Heny VII, landed in 1485. Dale castle is a modern residence incorporating part of an earlier fortress. At St Anne's head is a lighthouse and there are two others at Great Castle Head. now a sailing centre located inside the entrance to Miford Haven. Dale was much larger in the middle ages and 600 people died here of plague in the 1600's

1920 RCAM Lighthouse

According to local tradition the High Lighthouse occupies the site of a chapel dedicated to St Ann. Fenton (tours 167) says

" Here formerly stood a chapel on the ruins of which one of the old light houses was built.

George Owen, in Queen Elizabeth's time represents it as "owlde and decayed having a round towre like a windmylle or pigion house of stone twenty foote high"

An interesting sketch by Mr Charles Norris made about the year 1800, shows the old lighthouse, in itself a highly curious structure, that probably represents a building which may have been directly associated in medieval times with a chapel whose particular function was to provide a beacon light to mariners when running for Milford Haven.

It will be noticed that against the western wall of the tower are indications of the roof line of a building that had been attached to it, and a round headed doorway which gave access from this building to the tower. There is at present no part of the tower standing, and but few traces of any structure having occupied the site;- Visited 30th September 1920

1956 According to South Wales - H L V Fletcher

Once a medieval town and thriving trading and shipbuilding centre. In the 18c had 18 inns and a town hall but they were covered by the sea. Dale castle hardly built in a strategic position in 13c property of the de Vales descendants of a knight who had accompanied Martin de Tours on his invasion of North Pembrokeshire. Ancestor had accompanied Stongbow Earl of Pembroke in the invasion of Ireland.

Subsequent owner was the Walter family of Roch and Rosemarket from whom Lucy Walter was

descended - she was the mistress of wife of Charles II and mother of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth.

Dale Fort - The Western Blockhouse.

According to Victorian Forts

A work (battery) was recommended for Dale Point since 1829 but nothing was done until General Sir John Burgoyne reiterated the need for such a work in 1850. During the 1850s the battery was constructed, no definite dates can be given as official records are silent but it had been completed by 1858. The battery was originally proposed to prevent an enemy making use of the anchorage at the mouth of the haven.

In 1858 the main battery was criticised as being too close to the rock face behind it rendering it potentially untenable during a bombardment; perhaps the criticism stuck as in 1871 it was proposed that the battery at Dale Point be abandoned and its armament and stores withdrawn. In 1876 it was proposed that a few heavy guns should be placed at Dale Point Battery to co-operate with Thorne Island and the Battery at Dale Point be remodelled to receive them. This was not carried out.

The Fort was the test site for the Zalinski Dynamite gun during 1890s in the event the gun was not adopted as technology had overtaken it. There were plans for a Brennan Torpedo establishment and a battery of 6-inch guns however nothing came of these either. The War Office sold the Fort in 1902 to Lieutenant-Colonel Own-Evans (RE) who converted it into a private residence for himself and his family; he died in 1925 and the Fort was bought by a Miss Bland (later Mrs. Lee-Roberts).

During the Second World War the Admiralty requisitioned the Fort for use as a de-gaussing and mine watching station. The Fort was returned to Mrs. Lee-Roberts by the Admiralty in 1946, she sold the Fort the next year to the forerunners of the Field Studies Council.

The Fort is situated at the end of the Dale peninsula and is cut off from it by a ditch that reaches down to the shoreline on either side of the peninsula. The ditch is covered by a tiered loophole wall which at its highest point forms a plateau where a battery shaped like a Tudor bulwark, with embrasures for three guns projects out into the ditch covering it on both sides. Inside the Fort are separate soldiers and officers barracks stores and magazine; the gun battery is at the eastern end of the site, and is tiered in that the first four guns are at a slightly lower level than the last three, all fired en barbette; originally there was a small magazine behind the four gun battery but this has gone. Alterations over the years have been made, notably an accommodation block has been built on top of the main magazine. The Dynamite gun position survives outside the dining area together with the underground chamber.

The Parish Church Dedicated to St James - Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments.

This church has seen several restorations, in the course of which all features of antiquarian interest, which it may have contained were removed. On plan it consists of nave, chancel, and western tower; the latter is the only part that retains any appearance of antiquity. It is almost square 14 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft; the ground storey is vaulted. The tower windows are small single lights with trefoil heads of the 15th century date. The entrance to the tower is from the north. The font and stone altar table were brought here from Italy in 1818 – Visited 21st September, 1920

Dale St James: The west tower is 15c. The nave and chancel south walls and their windows are Victorian but the battered east and north walls are medieval. — Churches of Pembrokeshire - Slater.

According to Pembrokeshire Parson.

This Perpetual Curacy was established prior to 1291. Described as "Ecclesia de Valle," it is valued in the Taxatio at £5 6s. 8d, the Tenths thereon payable to the King being 10s. 8d. It was part of the possessions of the Priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, and by the year 1594 it had come into the hands of the Crown. - Owen's Pem.

Dale appears in the list of churches appropriated to the Priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, and is valued at £10 per annum. - Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Not in Charge.": Dale Curacy (St. James), David Allen, Esq., £6 certified value. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

On 9 Aug., 1890, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the Parish Church.

On St. Anne's Head, in Dale Parish, formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. Anne. It was in ruins in Queen Elizabeth's time, and as will be seen by the following extract from

Clergy Dale

Williams,	Johannes	1688	Curate
Williams,	Counsel	1714	Curate
Griffiths,	Morganus	1717	Curate
Jones,	William	1717	Curate
Jones,	Gulielmus	1720	Curate
Whitcombe ,	John	1765	Perpetual Curate
Gwynn ,	Thomas	1767	Curate
Whitcombe ,	John	1767	Vac(resignation)Curate
Howell ,	Josiah	1768	Stipendiary Curate
Davies ,	Benjamin	1795	Curate
Davies ,	Benjamin	1804	Curate
David	Philipps Lloyd , James	1819	Perpetual Curate
Allen ,	William	1830	Stipendiary Curate
David Philipps Lloyd , James		1832	Vac (natural death)Perpetual Curate
Walker Saunders , Samuel		1832	Perpetual Curate

1851 St. James J W Saunders, Perpetual Curate

1929. St James & Old St Anne's Church Incumbent and Curates; A R Warburton

Non Conformist

Tabernacle Independent or Congregationalists 1851 report - Erected in 1838 "Every alternate Sunday there is a service in the Established Church in the morning, in the Tabernacle in the afternoon and in the Weslean Chapel in the Evening. Theophilus James, Minister -- By 1997 this chapel had been converted into a dwelling house.

Wesleyan Methodist 1851 report -Erected in 1809 "The chapel will comfortably seat 140. Reckoning 14 inches for a person it would seat 156" William Spriggs, Local Preacher and Chapel Steward ---Dale Methodist Chapel was closed in 1905

Dale Castle - Tony Roberts 1989.

Dale Castle is a private house just north of the village. It is not open to the public, although one has a good view of it from the road. Parts of a much earlier castle are incorporated in the present house. Though hardly built in strategic position, the castle was in the 13th century the property of the de Vales, descendants of a knight who had accompanied Martin de Tours, the invader of north Pembrokeshire. An ancestor had been one of the adherents of Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, in the invasion of Ireland. The male line died out early; a subsequent owner was the Walter family of Roch and Rosemarket, from whom Lucy Walter was descended. She was the mistress or wife of Charles II and mother of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. Paynters, Allens and Lloyds owned the castle afterwards and it is now in the possession of the Lloyd Philipps family. No admission.

Dale Castle

Dale Castle overlooks Dale Roads, 13 miles from Haverfordwest ; it has been altered and enlarged into a modern residence, the old castle being incorporated in the present South wing; some old vaulted rooms are used for stabling.

In 1293 Robertus de Vale held the manor, and in 1485 a member of the same family acted as bard to Sir Rhys ap Thomas. The Walters of Rhosmarket, to whom the celebrated Lucy Walters (friend of Charles II.) was related, once owned this castle. The present owner is R. Lloyd-Philipps, Esq.

Edwards, Emily Hewlett Castles and strongholds of Pembrokeshire Tenby 1909

The Castle RCAM

The present castle of Dale consists of a north and south wing, with a connecting passage , but the only original portion is the South wing, which constructively remains much as it originally appeared , though its appointments have been greatly modernised. The lower storey has a plain vault – *Visited 21st September 1920.*

NB

The name of this place appears originally to have been Vale, not Dale. There was a knighted family called Vale in medieval Pembrokeshire and in 1293 Robert de Vale received a grant of a weekly market and annual fair at his manor of Vale (Rol. Cart., Ed D)

An earlier member of the family Robert fitz Richard de Valle, one of Strongbow's retinue, founded a nunnery at Timolin.co. Kildare about the year 1200 (Journal Kildare Arch Soc ii 414)

The Vales appear to have been succeeded at Dale by the Walters of Roch and Rosemarket of which family the celebrated Lucy Walters, mother of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, was a member. Her portrait at Dale passed with the house to a family named Paynter, who sold the property and removed the portrait to Portclew, near Lamphey, where it remained at the date of the compilation of the Pem. Arch. Survey (1896- 1907)

The Martyr Stone

This stone which stands close to the entrance gate of Dale castle, formerly stood at the junction of High Street with Dark Street, Haverfordwest. It was believed to mark the site of the martyrdom by

fire of William Nichol in April 1558. When the present modern pillar of red granite was erected on the spot, the stone was taken to Dale Castle. It is a shaply boulder with rounded top, havind a height above the soil of 50 ins. A breadth of 20ins. And a width of 7 ins. -- Visited 21st September 1920.

Windmill

Dale windmill is a circular, rubblestone-built tower, the walls slightly battered. It was probably built c1830 for the Dale Castle Estate (possibly as a rebuild of an earlier mill which had been recorded in 1729) and operated until c1900. The cap and machinery were removed, but the tower was re-roofed and used as a store by the adjacent Windmill Farm. In 2009 the tower was restored by the Dale Environment Group and Friends of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, with Grant Aid from Cadw. The walls were repointed and limewashed, and the low-pitched roof with its short ridge was reinstated.

1847 State of Education in Wales Parish of Dale

Mrs Bevan's School

I visited this school on the 15th January in compant with the Incumbent. It is held in a room formerly a corn store, lent and furnished by Lloyd Philipps Esq of Picton Castle. It is a long and rather low room, fitted on the National plan. The master's manner with the children was not gentle. I heard him give a class lesson in Simple Addition from the mounted slate to 18 boys, the third class. They took places; many of the appeared to have little idea of numbers; the sum came to 225. I asked them to read these figures off. One said 27 another 11 and the third 37. The master seemed to teach thoroughly; his English however was middling "This here line's fifteen" and many similar expressions escaped him. Out of a class of 16 girls, 10 read with ease, from the Sermon on the Mount. The master made them spell each verse.

There were present 14 older boys and girls, studying arithmetic only. They had little time for school, and all of them were able to read. One of them was holding my horse; tqwo preferred not being questioned (one of these was 21); I examined the remaining 11. I found four of the had been at school with the dame who had preceded the establishment of Mrs Bevan's school at Dale; the other seven had been in school at Marloes with Mr Davies. The copies were clean; the girls were not taught sewing; the master's wife (he said) "might teach them but there was no pay for it.

Dale names for Jottings

Allen; John 1757 Dale (Allen Philipps of Dale Castle) High Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire -*Annals and antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales - T Nicholas 1872*

Allen: David Esq Dale Curacy [*Pembrokeshire Parsons*].

Allen:John; 1761. Esq Dale Church *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis 1843.*

Allen:William; 1712. St Annes lighthouse Dale [*A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis*]

Aveston: John; 1 November 1820 Dale Farmer Offence Theft of food - butter - casks and hoops from the sea-shore, being part of the cargo of the shipwreck Charles Henry, wrecked in Milford

Haven, Prisoner aged 27, Dale; Date 1 November 1820 Prosecutor **Harries Walter Willet**, Hubberston, Merchant Verdict No true bill, *[Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830]*

Bentley: Darce; May 1912 Lieutenant G Royal Navy Test sea trials of Burney X2 monoplane Dale.

Paynter David; of Dale 1743 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Allen John; of Dale 1757 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd John; of Dale Castle married 1776 **Elinor** daughter and heiress of **John Allen** of Dale Castle died 1820 – 1785 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Philipps Charles Allen; of St Brides Hill – third son of **Joseph Allen** (see Allen Philipps of Dale Castle) He assumed the name of **Philipps** on succeeding to the St Brides Estate ----1809 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*.

Philipps John Allen Lloyd; 1872 Dale Castle *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire -*

Ackland Robert Dudley; 1820 who inherited Boulston born at Cottrell Glamorganshire in 1820 and educated at Eton College --married in 1847 **Lloyd Elizabeth Mary** daughter of **Lloyd Phillipps John Philipps Allen** of Dale castle and of Mabus Cardiganshire JP of the County of Pembroke, Freeman and JP of the Town of Haverfordwest formerly served in the Queen's 2nd Dragoon Guards

Allen David; Esq Dale Curacy *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Allen John; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Allen John; 1761 Esq Dale Church *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis 1843*.

Allen William; 1712 St Annes lighthouse Dale *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis*

Aveston John; 1 November 1820 Dale Farmer Offence Theft of food - butter - casks and hoops from the sea-shore, being part of the cargo of the shipwreck Charles Henry, wrecked in Milford Haven, Prisoner aged 27, Dale Date 1 November 1820 Prosecutor **Harries Walter Willet**, Hubberston, Merchant Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Baten James; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bay Thomas ; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bayley George; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bentley Darce; May 1912 Lieutenant G Royal Navy Burney X2 monoplane Dale.

Bevan Thomas; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon John; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Brasell John; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bryan John; 21 December 1748 Alias **John Brian,** Dale, Offence Burglary of prosecutor's shop, being part of his dwelling house and stealing cloth there from. Value £6 2s. 6d. Llanrhidian, Glamorgan, Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 14 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Canton, Jane; 17 Jan 1830 born Dale Pembroke, Wales Died 19 Aug 1927 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Left Liverpool on 14 Sep 1878 aboard the Wyoming Arrival, Arrived in New York on 25 Sep 1878 Comments, Found a Husband, on AF, 1) Roach Daniel, 16 May 1852, Monmouthshire, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Sir Rhys ap Thomas; entertained Henry at Carew after he landed at Dale but it was twenty seven years later that he held the most spectacular event at Carew - a tournament to celebrate his admission into the Order of the Garter.

Corbet Roger; 1307 xref de Vale Roger Corbet was of Chaddesley in Worcestershire , In 1307 held of Guy de Brian one fee at Dale and half a fee at Walton" (West) His widow, married Thomas, of Rosshallin Shropshire, who had merely a life interest. *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Crunne John; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Rees; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davis Anna Maria; 20 Feb 1854 born Dale Pembrokeshire Died 2 Jan 1951 Provo Utah Married to **Moore Henry Jordon** on 18 Nov 1872 at Salt Lake City Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis Henry; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davis Winifred; 2 Aug 1856 born Dale Pembroke Wales died 13 Aug 1908 Brigham City Box Elder Utah Married to Harris Henry William on 21 Nov 1873 at Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

de Vale Sarah; daughter of **Robert de Vale** lord of Dale married **ffibatch Will** of Philbeach Farm house near Marloes chief bard to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** *South Pembrokeshire Place Names P Valentine Harris*

de Vale Roit; 1293 Sir obtained a charter to hold a weekly Market and Annual Fair at Dale in 1293

Deverox William; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Doven William; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ellis John; 19 May 1776 Dale Infant Offence Manslaughter of **Cole Nicholas**, Dale, aged 15, with whom he was playing, by hitting him under his ear with a stick. No indictment. Prisoner also aged 15. Coroner's inquest is the indictment. Dale *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

1730-1830

ffibatch Will; 1485 of Philbeach Filbatch Farm house near Marloes married **de Vale Sarah** daughter of **de Vale Robert** owner of Dale was chief bard to **ap Thomas, Sir Rhys**
South Pembrokeshire Place Names P Valentine Harris.

Gannocke William ; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George Morgan; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwynne Anne; 6 January 1830 Alias **Anne**, wife of **Phillip**, Dale, Married Offence Theft from the dwelling house of prosecutor of money, Dale, Prosecutor **Gwynne William** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for life *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hancock Merab; 13 Dec 1819 Female Birth , Birthplace, Dale, Pembrokeshire baptized a member of the LDS Church on 14 Feb 1842 Married to **Gordge, Samuel** on 14 Nov 1847 at Llangynwyd, Glamorganshire By **Samuel Gordge** she had two children **Ann Gordge**, born 30 May 1849 **David Gordge**, 17 May 1851 Married to **Phillips, John** on Abt 1856 at San Bernardino, California By **John Phillips** she had three children **John Richard Phillips**, born 26 Sep 1856 **Elizabeth Chestina Phillips**, born 1859 **Sarah Phillips**, born 1860 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Harries Alban; 1670 Dale H 2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Haveston Sarah; 14 March 1807 Alias **Sarah Aveston** Dale Married Offence Shoplifting a shawl, Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Relly, John** Haverfordwest, linendraper Verdict Guilty of stealing to the value of 11d Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hawgood Henry; 1851 age 13 scholar born Dale 1851 Census *Pembroke Dock*

Hawgood Henry; 1851 age 5 scholar born Dale 1851 Census *Pembroke Dock*

Hawgood Martha; 1851 age 38 wife born Dale 1851 Census *Pembroke Dock*

Hawgood William; 1851 age 37 Shipwright 23 Dimond St born Dale 1851 Census *Pembroke Dock*

Hay Rees; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hitchings Thomas; 13 June 1797 Dale Gent Offence Assault Stackpole Elidir Prosecutor Harries William *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hooper William; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Morice ; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Morice; 1670 senior Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Morice; 1670 senior Dale H 3 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James David; 1 August 1773 Llanfihangel Penbedw Yeoman Offence Assault. Dale
Prosecutor David Ann otherwise Saunders Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts
1730-1830*

Jenkin Henry; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin John; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Peter; 8 April 1814 Dale Labourer Offence Murder of Lloyd William by
beating him , Inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter, Dale Prosecutor Craeston George?
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Key John; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Etheldred 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Allen Phillips John; 1839 Esq Dale Castle *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales
1839 S Lewis*

Lloyd John; 1776 of Dale Castle married Elinor daughter and heiress of John Allen of Dale
Castle died 1820 – 1785 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd John; 1839 Esq of Mabws – Dale Castle *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839
S Lewis*

Lloyd -Philipps of Dale Castle

J. A. P. Lloyd Philipps; , Esq, Castle is situated near the creek where the Earl of Richmond
landed, prior to the battle of Bosworth Field

ap Morgan David Lwyd; married a daughter of Golerddan and had a son

Lloyd Oliver; of Ffosybleiddiad who had a son

Lloyd David; of Ffosybleiddiad who married Gwladys daughter of Richard Herbert of
Pencelli and had a son

Lloyd Oliver; who married a Lloyd of Llanllyr --their son

Lloyd David; had a son

Lloyd John; of Ffosybleiddiad who married Mary a daughter of James Philipps of Pentypark
-- Their son

Lloyd James; died 1800 married Anna Maria daughter and heiress of Richard Lloyd of
Ystradteilo and Mabws The eldest son was

Lloyd Philipps John; died 1820 who married Elinor daughter and heiress of John Allen of
Dale Castle - He leaving a eldest son

Lloyd John Allen; born 1777 Capt Coldstream Guards of Dale Castle married 1801 Elizabeth daughter of Col Bishopp of Storrington Sussex and assumed the name Philipps in addition to his own of Lloyd under direction of the will of James Philipps of Pentypark He died in 1805

Lloyd Philipps John Philipps Allen; 1802 JP of Dale Castle and Mabws Cardiganshire - High Sheriff for Cardiganshire Major of the Royal Cardigan Militia and patron of the living of Dale. eldest son of John Allen Lloyd and his wife Elizabeth Bishopp born at Chichester 1802 succeeded on the death of his grandfather John Lloyd married 1st in 1823 Charlotte youngest daughter of Capt Barlet RE. She died in 1863 and they had surviving one son and five daughters. 2nd he married in 1865 Elizabeth Anne daughter of Peel Stevenson of Uffington Lincs

Lloyd Philipps John Allen; son of John Philipps Lloyd Philipps and his wife Charlotte born 1824 -- Capt 82nd Regt

Lloyd Philipps Charlotte Maria; married Henry Mathias of Haverfordwest and they had children

Lloyd Philipps Elizabeth Mary; Ackland of Boulston

Lloyd Philipps Mary Francis; married Capt Cornes RE

Lloyd William --- Peter Jones; 8 April 1814 Dale Labourer Charged with Murder of **Lloyd William** by beating him . Inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter. Dale Prosecutor Craeston? George *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Malefant William; born 1347 . William the younger was one of a jury at Dale in 1375, and at Pembroke in 1383.

Mudge William ; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Ormond Mary ; born 2 Feb 1821 Dale Pembrokeshire died 27 Mar 1903 Kanosh Millard, County Utah Left Liverpool on 17 Oct 1850 aboard the Joseph Badger Arrived in New Orleans on 23 Nov 1850 married to Morris, John, Jr. on 30 Oct 1847 at Pembroke, Pembrokeshire married to George, William on 31 Oct 1852 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Paynter David ; 1743 of Dale *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Pedow Cislev 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Pence Edward ; 10 September 1784 Dale Mariner Offence assault and unlawful imprisonment. Prisoner also threatened to shoot prosecutor. Dale Prosecutor Lloyd John, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*.

Philipps Charles Allen; 1809 of St Brides Hill – third son of **Joseph Allen** see **Allen Philipps** of Dale Castle He assumed the name of **Philipps** on succeeding to the St Brides Estate ----1809 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*.

Phillips Magdalene ; 1804, May 2 **Letitia Bowen** late of the town of Pembroke, spinster,

devisee in fee and sole executrix of **Thomas Skyrme** late of Vaynor, esq., deceased, **William Skyrme** of Laugharne, esq., only son and heir at law of **William Skyrme** of Laugharne aforesaid, esq., brother and heir at law of the said **Thomas Skyrme**, **John Kipling**, esq., and **Randle Ford**, esq., clerks of the High Court of Chancery, **Magdalene Phillips** of Dale, widow, heir at law of **Richard Knethell** of Haverfordwest, gent., deceased, **John Herbert Foley** of Ridgeway, esq., **Thomas Foley**, esq., a captain in the Navy and **John Willy** of Haverfordwest, gent., **John Herbert Foley** and **Thomas Foley**, the acting executors of **Richard Foley** late of Grays Inn, **John Herbert Foley**. Release Conveyance of Canaston and the Cross Parks, parish of Robeston Wathan. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Picton Phillip; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell John; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Prosper Morice; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rath Mary; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees John; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Mary Ellen; born 23 Apr 1828 Dale Pembrokeshire died 18 Dec 1904 Provo Utah Left Liverpool on 10 Jul 1880 aboard the Wisconsin Arrival, Arrived in New York on 21 Jul 1880 Married to Davis, John Q on 10 Mar 1855 at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Revell John; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sir John de la Roche; died in 1376 his inquisition is "extant" and we can learn the possessions of the Langum family. He held of the Earl the manor of Ladayn ? in free burgage, and land at Yerboston by military service of the lord of Kemes, the castle and 200 acres of land at Maenclochog of the lord of Walwyn's Castle, the manor of Dale and lands at Snelleston Snailston and Raymes Castle Ramas Castle, called by compilers of ordnance maps, Roman's Castle of the barony of Roch land at Freystrop, parcel of the lordship of Stackpole of the lord of Haverford, the manors and advowsons of Langum and Talbenny, with other lands of the lord of Carew, land at Marteltwy, also parcel of Stackpole of Isabella, widow of Sir John Wogan of Picton, land at Guilford, near Langum also lands at Herbrandston.

Roshford Anthony; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Row Morice; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Saunders Nicholas; 1670 .Dale H · Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Strong Rowland; 1670 .Dale P · Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Strong William; 1670 .Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Daniel; 14 July 1773 Dale Yeoman Offence Assault. Dale Prosecutor Phillip David Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Sarah; Walton Dale Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Truscott Walter; 12 April 1815 Dale Carpenter Offence Theft of paint, Prisoner aged about 30 Dale Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Voyle Barbara; 1670 Dale H 2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Voyle Mathew; 1670 Dale H 2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wade Richard; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wathan Morice; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Alson; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Margaret; 1670 Dale H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White Morice; 1670 Dale P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wrecks Dale Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK

1669 January 1/8th DELIGHT. (SWANSEA). Sailing Ship Dale. Lost masts and ran ashore. Wine salvaged, Salt lost. Rochelle to Swansea with cargo of wine and salt.

1757 September 2nd LA MUETTE. (FRENCH). Sailing Ship Stranded near Dale. Forced to shelter but broke-up. Total wreck Bordeaux to Canada laden with wine, baled goods and small arms.

Acc to RCAHMW Event and Historical Information:

1907 27th December

The DEI GRATIA was a wooden brigantine built at Bear River, Nova Scotia, in 1871. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 225gt, 190nt: 111ft length x 27ft 5in breadth x 13ft depth; 1 deck; official number 64014. At time of loss 27 December 1907, the vessel was owned by M Fleming of Youghal and registered at that port. The brigantine was carrying coal and salt from Cardiff to Youghal under the command of J Ahern. It had sought shelter in Dales Road during a southeasterly force 10 gale, but broke from its moorings to go ashore on Black Rocks.

1936 5th January

The ETHEL MAY was a wooden schooner built by Robert Jones at Rhyl in 1868. Technical and configuration specifications are given as: 20.08gt, 65/07rt; 80.5ft length x 20.5ft breadth x 8.5ft depth in hold; 1 deck, 2 mast, rigging schooner, stern elliptical, built carvel, head scroll, framework wood; official number 7655. it was placed on the Port of Chester Shipping Register in December 1878 by John Pincher Faunthorpe of Wandsworth Common, clerk in holy orders (16 shares); George Roberts of Clapham, London, clerk (16 shares); Richard Copps of Connah's Quay, master mariner (8 shares); David Jones of Connah's Quay, grocer (8 shares); John Gorman Roberts of Connah's Quay, tailor and draper (8 shares); Samuel Vickers of Shotton, master mariner (4 shares); and Henry Roberts of Connah's Quay, post master (4 shares). By time of loss, ownership had passed to John Kearney of Annalong, Co Down. The schooner stranded on the Black Rock, Dale Bay, on 5

January 1936. The schooner's crew were saved by the local rocket apparatus rescue team. John Kearney gave his deposition regarding the loss to the Receiver of Wreck on 17 January 1936.

1866 10th November

The ALDRED ELIZA was a smack registered at Rouville in France, and carrying a cargo of coal from Cardiff to Rouville. It was caught in a hurricane on 10 November 1866 along with several other vessels. It was driven ashore near Dale and went to pieces.

1964 14th March

HMS BARKING was one of sixty-two such ships built for World War II all prefixed with the letters 'BAR'. The BARKING was built by Lobnitz & Co Ltd, Renfrew in 1941. Technical and configuration specifications are given as 153ft long x 32ft breadth; 630 gt; screw propulsion powered by a single boiler linked to a triple expansion engine. The BAR class were used for various heavy lift purposes including boom-defence, cable laying, salvage and buoy work. HMS BARKING was laid up in reserve, and then disposed of by sale on 6 March 1964 to Thomas Ward's ship breaking yard at Briton Ferry. The vessel was on tow with no one on board when it broke adrift from the tug in wind conditions SE force 6, and unable to reconnect another tow line, drove ashore some half a mile from St Ann's Head almost under the Coastguard Station. BARKING went ashore at 9.15 am at high water on 14 March 1964. The rocks on the beach penetrated the hull as the tide fell, and all efforts to refloat the vessel failed. The vessel was abandoned for ten years, breaking its back in the process, until 1974 when a salvage company began dismantled the vessel where it lay. The vessel is reported to have been heavily salvaged, but much still lies on the beach.

Mines

Small copper mine on north side of Frenchman's Bay. Trial working 1769. Shaft on cliff top

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments – Other sites

Little Castle Head

The stormswept headland presents little sign of the small tumulus on of near this point which was excavated a few years ago, when "some ashes and water worn pebbles were all that was discovered" (Pem. Arch Survey 87a) Traces of low banks, running in various directions and much weather worn, point to occupation of this bleak spot by man, but only excavation can afford complete certainty – Visited 30th September 1920.

A curved sweep of bank and ditch enclose the tip of Little Castle Point, the interior being a blunt triangle c.40m by 50m. There is a causewayed entrance towards the south terminal of the defences. A barrow has been recorded nearby, RCAHMW

Brunt circle

Traces of a stone circle are to be seen on a patch of rough ground midway between the farmsteads of Brunt and Snailston. Two low stones 32ft apart, are visible, while three or four others are said to be in situ but they could not be located on account of the dense undergrowth. Until recently a fine maenhir stood erect about 100yds to the northwest of the stones ; it was "thrown" and buried when the land was brought under cultivation – Visited 30th September 1920.

NB – In the year 1909 the late W Done Bushell F.S.A. having examined the spot wrote thus :- "As to the circle at Brunt it is not easy to infer with accuracy what may have been its former character and dimensions. But it appears to present some very interesting characteristics. It seems to have consisted of two concentric circles, one a small one of some 12ft radius, and the other an outer

circle with no less radius than some 350 ft. There are about 13 stones still left uncovered of the outer circle, and those which appear to be in situ – some have, I think, been moved – are at uniform distance from each other of about 36ft. ...I should add that there are one of two other stones at the Brunt Farm circle which may have been used for warning purposes" (Arch Camb 1909 VI ix 242)

On the other hand, Mr T.C. Cantrill of HM Geological survey (Arch Camb 1915 p182) observes " A few yards east of Sanilton farm house several springs break out into a boggy hollow, and give rise to a small stream which , just before reaching the shore of Mill Bay, joins the united streams coming down from the Brunt Springs. The head of the boggy hollow at Sbailton forms a slightly convex curve facing downstream i.e. Southwards. Along this curve has been placed, at some remote period – probably when the ground was first enclosed – fibe large boulders of ingneous rock, dragged off the adjacent fields out of the way of the plough. Another, probably too large to move, is said to lie buried in the field to the north. On these flimsy foundations a "circle" has been constructed, with the help of yhe usual astronomical scaffolding. Unfortunately for the theory, the line of stones does not confine itself to the circumference of the proposed circle,but, making a sudden bend to the south is carried on bt some scattered boulders on the western side of the hollow, while the final member of the series may be seen in th drive , 100 yds west of Snailton farm house"

It is probable that the dispersion of the stones, which has been very marked within the last few years, had already produced a considerable clearance between the visit of Mr Done Bushell and that of Mr Cantrill, and that the difference between the accounts of the two gentlemen may be thus accounted for. The removal of a fine erect monolith from the adjacent field is unquestionable.

Great Castle Head Rath

The following description is by Lieut.- Colonel W. Ll. Morgan R.E F.S.E.:-

The entrenchment consists of two ramparts and two banks, with three ditches, enclosing a headland and cutting off an area of not more than half an acre. The sides of the promontory arer imperfectly protected by steep slopes above low cliffs. Which probably were originally scarped, remains of which are to be seen on the southern side. The main rampart is 70 ft. long, 7ft. High, with 20ft.fall to a shallow ditch. The second rampart is 140ft long is 5ft lower than the inner line, and between them is a low bank, 5ft lower than the second rampart: the floor of the ditch between them must be near the ground level. This bank is joined to the second rampart by a face flanking the roadway of the entrance, which is between the entrenchments, and an artificiaial scarping on the top of the steep slope above the rocks on the southern side of the promontory. Its outer rampart has a 17ft drop to a ditch 5ft deep. 4ft of which is artificially built up; this outer bank is 200ft long and was indefensible in itself.

From the sea distinct traces are visible of a track or path down the cliff on the south side of the promontory, although it is now inaccessible owing to the fall of rock in places.

It is recorded by Pem. Arch. Survey. That "about a peck of unworked flints were found here in one nest" and in the Tenby Museum are two worked flints found "in the earthwork known as Great Castle in the parish of Dale" in August 1879 -- Visited 21st September 1920.

1993 Great Castle Head promontory fort is a coastal promontory enclosure, sundered by landslips, with an interior denuded by erosion, defined by two lines of rampart, ditch & counterscarp, showing a possible, centrally placed entrance: excavation in 1993-4 demonstrated occupation beginning in the early to middle Iron Age and contnuing through at least into the Roman period: the site appears to have been adapted as a medieval, castle fortification, being eventually abandoned in the 13th century. Source: Crane 1999 (AC 148), 86-145.

1990's Weather and waves have taken their toll on Great Castle Head for over two millennia. The

site has some of the most massive promontory defences of all the Pembrokeshire coastal forts. In the late 1990s, with a serious danger that the remainder of the fort might be lost to coastal erosion without record, an excavation was mounted by Cambria Archaeology, funded by Cadw. As at Porth y Rhaw, the work revealed that the fort had been densely occupied, with the defences originally finished with stone walls and timber work. Postholes, a spindle-whorl and sherds of pottery confirmed Iron Age and Roman occupation, but finds of medieval pottery also suggested to the excavator, Pete Crane, that this may have been refortified as the first Dale Castle when the Normans occupied south Pembrokeshire. A First World War cap badge was also found, probably lost when the fort was used as a look-out post for coastal defence. (From: Pembrokeshire - Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW 2007).

Dale Point Camp

What seems to have been a small promontory camp formed in the usual manner by cutting of the headland of Dale Point with a bank, has been entirely swept away by the construction of a modern road to the Point. A spindle-whorl was found on the site during the progress of the work.

A coastal promontory fort where a line of two ramparts with an intermediate ditch, about 68m in overall length and having a centrally placed entrance, delimited a cliff-girt promontory area about 316m in depth. Archaeological excavations, up to about 1975, on the entrance area indicated a sequence, fixed by radio-carbon dating, of palisades, banks and a stone revetment, sealed by an occupation horizon of producing dates of about 780-810BC. This sequence was overlain by the existing ramparts and associated occupation (Benson & Williams 1987). Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British material were all obtained from the excavation. Internally a rectangular emplacement and trackway have been excavated on steeply sloping ground (Benson & Ramsey 1992).

A nineteenth century fort occupies the point of the promontory.
RCAHMW

Hook Stones

It is difficult with any degree of certainty to locate these stones, which "may either be the remains of a stone circle or perhaps an alignment" (Pemb Arch Survey) and enquiry on the spot yielded no result. It is quite possible that they have been cleared away since 1896 – Visited 30th September 1920

On or near the same spot the Survey notes "hut circles which seem to have marked a prehistoric village or summer camp. Flint chips and imperfect implements found here" Worked flints from "Hook Camp" are in the Tenby Museum

Harry's Cart [? Court] House

At this spot Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh, is said to have landed on the 1st August 1485.

Old Pembrokeshire Parishes (Brown) states "that the Earl landed just outside Milford Haven; Pemb Arch Survey - but the late Henry Mathias of Haverfordwest had "always understood that the Earl rounded St Ann's Head, brought up in Mill Bay, and landed on the beach at a point marked on the Ordnance Map Harry's Cart House, the site of an old mill, where the stream of water dividing

the farms of Snailston and Brunt empties into the sea"

NB

George Owen, who, as Deputy Vice Admiral of South Wales, had excellent means of information, and who may have spoken with men whose immediate ancestors may have beheld the disembarkment of Henry, in his Brief Description of Milford Haven, written in 1595, says " Neere this point of Dale between yt and the towne of Dale, landed King Henry the 7th and his army from Brytayne [Britanny] when he came into England and conquered King Richard the third".

But Richard himself in a letter dated 11th August, 1485 to Henry Vernon, a squire of his body, says " Our rebelles and traitours departed out of the water of Sayn (Seine) the first day of this present moneth making their cours westwardes ben landed at Nangle besides Mylford Haven in Wales on Sunday last passed, as we be credibly enfourmed" (Quote from Owen's Pembrokeshire i, 542).

Dale Meadow

Until recently the holders of burgage tenements at Dale preserved the right of depasturing cattle in the meadows east by south of the village after the lord of the manor had cleared off the hay (Lewis Top Dict, Wales) The right is no longer exercised.

"The late John Rees(one time the oldest inhabitant) stated that his father recollected ruins at thsi spot, which were known as the Town Hall (Pemb Arch Survey) – Visited 21st September 1920.

Rnas Dale RCAHWW

The airfield opened in June 1942 and was a Satellite Landing Ground (SLG) for Talbenny. Dispersal points, hangars, workshops and accommodation blocks were to the north west of the runways. In September 1943, when the Admiralty took over Dale, several developments were made including a new concrete apron; the building of a standard Royal Navy pattern four-story control tower; British Concrete Federation (BCF) concrete huts replaced wooden ones and two naval Mainhill hangars were built to supplement the airfield T2s and blister hangars. The perimeter track and some of its dispersal pads are still visible, but overgrown. Several Maycrete, Nissen and BCF huts are extant and are used by local farmers and companies. One of the RAF officers' accommodation blocks retains wartime cartoons of aircraft drawn directly on the painted brick walls. These were drawn by Sub Lieutenant 'Dax' Dashfield who served at RNAS Dale [Pembrokeshire Life July 2013]. The station's Battle Headquarters also remains, although a control tower has been demolished.

The first squadron to use Dale were the 304 Squadron with their Vickers/Warwick Wellingtons who arrived on 15 June 1942 in support of the Wellingtons of 311 Squadron already based at Talbenny. At the end of March 1943, 304 Squadron was transferred to Docking in Norfolk. Coastal Command Development Unit from Tain began to operate from Dale in April 1943. Over the summer, whilst a Drem airfield lighting system was installed at Talbenny, Dale became the base for 303 Ferry Training Unit (FTU). On 5 September 1943, Dale became the base for 794 Squadron of the Royal Navy Fleet Arm Air. 794 Squadron were a target towing units utilising Boulton Paul Defiants,

Fairey Fulmars, and Miles Masters and Martinets. 794 Squadron moved to Henstridge on 22 November 1943, and were replaced by 762 Squadron on 1 April 1944. The unit operated Bristol Blenheims and Beaufighters, and later Wellingtons and De Havilland Mosquitoes. The unit moved to Ford on 8 December 1945. In the summer of 1945, the fighter direction school Squadron 790 operated from Dale working with the ground training school at Kete. A nightfighter school was established on 1 February 1946 with Fairey Fireflies and Avro Ansons. The school was disbanded on 1 October 1946 to join with 790 Squadron. When 790 Squadron were re-assigned to Culrose on 13 December 1947, Dale closed as an airfield.

Freystrop

Freystrop

1839 *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* 1839 Lewis

FREYSTROP, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Haverfordwest, on the road by Pembroke ferry to Pembroke; comprising the divisions of Higher and Lower Freystrop, and containing 671 inhabitants. In this parish is situated Clareston, an elegant modernised mansion, originally the residence of the family of Powel, and which is pleasantly situated in grounds well laid out. The area of the parish is 1592 acres; the lands are almost entirely in a state of cultivation, and the soil is tolerably fertile. Culm is found in abundance, and much of it is shipped for the supply of the neighbouring districts, at Hook Quay, on the river Cleddy. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £121. 10.; and there is a glebe of eighteen acres, valued, with appendages, at £41. 18. per annum. The church is not distinguished by any remarkable feature. Here is a place of worship for Independents, with a Sunday school held in it; and a day school in connexion with the Established Church is supported by subscription. A spring here, the water of which crosses the turnpike-road, is strongly impregnated with iron, and is called by the villagers the Red Water, from the colour of its deposit.

Freystrop 1872 (John Marius Wilson's *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales*)

FREYSTROP, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Cleddau, near the South Wales railway, 2½ miles SSE of Haverfordwest. Post town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 1, 637; of which 45 are water. Real property, £1, 601; of which £387 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 679; in 1861, 576. Houses, 126. The decrease of pop. was caused by the emigration of coal miners. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £145. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good; and there is an Independent chapel.

The Church

Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory belonged to the Priory of Pill, near Hubberston. Since the dissolution of that priory the patronage has continued in the hands of the Crown.

Freystroppe.—Ecclesia parvehialis ibidem ex collacione ptioris de Pulla unde Thomas Stephen est rector habens ibidem unam rectoriam curr terris dominicalibus. Et dicta rectoria cum fructibus et emolumentis ibidem valet per annum vjli. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinalia quolibet tercio anno ssjd. St in visitacione archidsconi quolibet atmo pro surodalibus et procusaeionibus vs Et remanet clare II3S. 7d. Inde decima IIS. 4d.— *Valor Eccl.*

Under the headin.g 'Livirgls Discharged':—Freystrop. alias Frestrop R. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 8d. Archidiac. quolibet almo 5s. gd. Prior de Pulla olim Patr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £20.£40 King s Books, £5 13 8d.—*Bacon's Liber Regis.*

On 10th June, 1656, the union of the parishes of Llan-gwn, Rosemarket, and Freystrop was approved by the Commonwealth.—*State Papers.*

On 14th March, 1873, a faculty was granted for the removal of cottages on the glebe of this church. (*Pembrokeshire Parsons*)

Acc to The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Fresytrop The Parish Church. Dedication unknown.

The Church in 1874, was for the most part rebuilt on the earlier foundations. It consists of nave 24 ft by 14ft, chancel 19ft 3 ins by 13ft, north transeptal chapel 15ft by 13ft 6 ins, and a single bell-cote. Two plain aumbrys remain in the east wall of the chancel. A vaulted passage or slype (covered passage) across the south-eastern angle of the chapel leads directly into the chancel. All the windows are modern. The font is of the cushioned – capital type 22 and a half by 22 ins externally, the basin circular 16in diameter, total height 24 ins. It is supported on a stout central pillar, with shafts having circular bases of later date at each corner. In the Vestry is the former deal communion table 46 by 24by 30 ins – visited 25th August 1920

Parish was linked with Haroldston St Issell (*Welsh Church Year Book 1929*)

Church Registers

At Pembrokeshire Records Office - Baptisms 1729-1876; Marriages not complete from 1740 to 1969; Burials 1729-1891

Non-Comformist

Bethel Middle Hill Independents Erected 1818 rebuilt twice since

Clareston Maenhir RCAM

In the grounds of Clareston Hall is an erect stone which has the appearance of a maenhir. It has a height from the soil of 64ins a breadth of 30 ins and a width of 25 ins. On its southern face has been cut the inscription of G.R. 1755. The stone is covered with lichen – visited 2nd September 1920

Pencaer

This is the name of a modern farmhouse. There is no traces of earthworks on the farm and Mr G Woolcock, the late occupier, who lived there for upwards of fourty years, states that nothing had been discovered during his time – visited 25th August 1920

Freystrop school report for 1847

A room in a cottage is the school room. The walls, floor, roof and partition were not in good repair. The supporters of the school pay £3 a year for the rent of this hut, and £12 to the master, viz. Thomas Henry Davies, Esq £3, J H Phillipps Esq £2., the Rector £2., James Higgins Esq £2., Lady Matthias £1., Mr Every (farmer) £2., and Mr Davies £1. The instruction is gratuitous to the scholars, except what they pay for coal in the winter. The furniture consisted only of 3 Tables and 7 benches.

The master is an elderly person, and could not speak English correctly. Farmers, colliers and labourers children composed the scholars. A part of the 10th chapter of St Matthew was read. could answer questions from this chapter tolerably well - 7 days in a week - 12 months in a year - 4 seasons in a year -- it is winter now - spring next - then summer - did not know the next season, nor how many ounces in a pound of cheese.- Lady Day was on the 25th of March - did not know when the other Quarter days are . Haverfordwest market is on Saturday. Victoria is our Queen - William IV reigned before her - George IV before him -- did not know of any other kings of England. Non present were learning arithmetic.

January 20th 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

Freystrop names for Jottings

Allen Thomas 19 February 1796 Freystrop Collier Offence Riot and assault. Freystrop
Date Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Barret Richard 1494, 6 June. On 6 June in the year aforesaid in Lamphey manor, the bishop admitted **Sir Richard Barret**, chaplain, to the church of Freystrop and instituted him rector in the same vacant by the resignation of **Sir Warren William** last incumbant there on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill patrons of the said church *WWHR*

Bennett John 19 February 1796 Freystrop, Collier Offence Riot and assault.
Freystrop, Prosecutor **Howell Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Broun, Thomas, 1407, 12 June. Also on 12 June, in the year above, at London the bishop authorised an exchange between **Sirs Vynor, James** then rector of the parish church of Freystrop, and **Thomas, Broun**, then rector of Cronwer, of his diocese,

Broun Thomas, 1407, June 12. Also on 12 June, in the year as above, the bishop appointed **Sir Thomas, Broun**, rector of Freystrop, to be dean of the deanery of Pembroke.

Cossens David 19 February 1796 Freystrop, Collier Offence Riot and assault.
Freystrop, Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cossens Joseph 19 February 1796 Freystrop, Collier Offence Riot and assault.
Freystrop, Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cossens Mark 19 February 1796 Freystrop, Collier Offence Riot and assault.
Freystrop, Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cozzens John 17 May 1833 born Freystrop, Pembroke, South Wales Died 13 Oct 1905
Byron, Big Horn, Wyoming -- Married to **Cozzens, Martha** on 5 Jul 1856 at ? Wales Married, -
Merrill Emily Almira on 5 July 1870 in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah and **Perkin s Sarah Jane** on 5 July 1870 in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah *Mormon Records for*

Pembrokeshire

Cozzens Martha abt 1833 born High Cross, Freystrop, Pembroke Married to **Cozzens, John** on 5 Jul 1856 at ?Wales , , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire Wales Sources, Ancestral File*

David William 27 March 1806 Freystrop Labourer Offence Unlawful entry into the dwelling house of **Owen Elizabeth** and her ejectment from the same Freystrop *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith John 19 February 1796 Freystrop, Carpenter Offence Riot and assault. Freystrop, Prosecutor **Howell, Nicholas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hart John 12 May 1830 Freystrop Labourer Offence Bigamy - married **Sutton Martha** at Freystrop on 27 Dec, 1828 and married prosecutor at Llanedi on 12 May 1830, Prisoner aged 26, Llanedi Carmarthen Prosecutor **Hugh Elizabeth** Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Howell James Parley 21 Nov 1860 born Freystrop Pembrokeshire died 24 Dec 1931 Burley Cassia Idaho Married to **Perry, Lois Sylvia** on 28 May 1890 at Logan , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hykdon John 1398 Licence of non-residence On 1 May, in the year and place abovesaid, the bishop granted licence of non-residence for one year to **Sirs Nigel Hornyngton**, rector of the parish church of Maynerbyr, **John Gryffyt**, rector of the parish church of Appulby, **William Rychard**, rector of the parish church of Llandeveroure, and **John Hykdon**, rector of the parish church of Freystrop, of his diocese, provided that they be in the service of the noble lord, lord **William Scrope**, earl of Wyltischire, for the same time And they had Letters in the usual form etc----

John William 21 July 1753 Freystrop Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep. Freystrop *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Longmans ? Captain Llangwn owner of coal pit at Freystrop

Morgan William 21 July 1753 Freystrop Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep. Freystrop *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Summons Alban 5 January 1798 Freystrop Yeoman Offence Assault. Freystrop Prosecutor **John Cossens** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Freystrop Parish Hearth Tax 1670. (Freystrop)

Williams Phillip	Freystrop	H 2
William Margarett	Freystrop	H 2
Story Margarett..	Freystrop	H
Stephens William	Freystrop	H
Morow Walter	Freystrop	H

Ford Thomas	Frestrop	H
John Robert	Frestrop	H
Child John	Frestrop	H 2
Morow Edward	Frestrop	H
Lloyd John	Frestrop	H 2
Thomas John	Frestrop	H
Ferry Peter	Frestrop	H 2
Eynon Richard	Frestrop	H 2
Higgon Rice	Frestrop	H
Gadarne Thomas	Frestrop	P
Thomas John	Frestrop	P
Rees John	Frestrop	P
William Richard	Frestrop	P
Adam Mary	Frestrop	P
Powell Richard	Frestrop	P
Meredith John	Frestrop	P
Morice Marv	Frestrop	P
Llewhelin Evan	Frestrop	P
Llewhelin Morgan	Frestrop	P
Phillip Owen	Frestrop	P
Thomas John	Frestrop	P
Edmond John	Frestrop	P
Howell Adam	Frestrop	P

Haroldston St. Issels, or East Harroldston

Haroldstone

According to *The Monastic order in South Wales 1066-1348* - F. G. Cowley.

Haverfordwest Monastery was founded by Robert fitz Richard around 1200 there is no record of the size of the estate but the assessed value in 1291 was £17 6s 8d temporalities, there is no figure given for spiritualities.

The following Churches were appropriated to it:

Haverfordwest value £10 0 0d

Camros value £12 0 0d

Llanstadwell value £6 13 4d

St Ismael's value £8 0 0d

Dale value £5 6 8d

Haroldston value £2 0 0d

Edward Laws says that Caradoc the last of the Welsh saints was a Brecon man : quarrelling with his master he set up as hermit near Llandaff, then on an island from which he was driven by pirates and then he came near St. Ishmaels, Haroldston, near Haverfordwest. Caradoc's Well was close to the little Merlin stream on the extreme edge of Portfield.

1842 When the common was enclosed in 1842 a road was made over the well. This holy well was the *raison d'etre* of Portfield fair. S. Caradoc died in 1124 and was buried in S. Davids Cathedral in the left aisle opposite St. Stephen's Altar.

Haroldstone. Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names by P. Valentine Harris.

On the west side of Haroldston Hill is a meanhir which Giraldus says was one of those raised on the western coast of Wales by Harold after he had ravaged it. There is another on Skomer Island. The name, however, probably came from the Harold family, St Issell is a corruption of St Ismell.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

HARROLDSTON ST. ISSELS, or EAST HARROLDSTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 1½ mile (S. E. by S.) from Haverfordwest; containing 337 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Western Cleddau, appears to have derived its name from Harold, the founder of an ancient family of distinction that for several generations occupied an old seat here. By marriage with Alice, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Harold, the seat passed to the family of Perrot, ancestors of Sir John Perrot, Lord-Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and first *High Sheriff* of this county, who was a native of the place. The ancient mansion is now in a very dilapidated condition. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Cleddau, on the west and north by the parish of St. Thomas, on the south by that of Freystrop; and contains by computation ten ploughlands of the old customary acre, about half of which is pasture, and the remainder arable, with a very small portion of woodland containing a few oak and ash trees. The surface is for the most part flat, and the soil of a brown colour, with a substratum of clay on the west, and of limestone on the east, side of the parish; producing wheat, barley, and oats. There is a small boundary stream, called Merlin's brook,

on which is the village of Merlin's-Bridge, partly in this parish, about a mile and a half distant from the church. A quarry of limestone is worked for a portion of the year, and there is a small grist water-mill.

Fern Hill, a seat here, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and surrounded by thriving plantations.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £568 parliamentary grant; net income, £66. 10., with a glebe of from nine to ten acres; patron, James Higgon, Esq.

The church, dedicated to St. Ishmael, is a small plain building, called an "old church" even in the reign of Elizabeth, and, with a small gallery lately erected, contains about 150 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, with a Sunday school held in it, at Merlin's-Bridge, the most populous part of the parish. The hermitage of St. Caradoc, it is said, was in this parish; and on a common where the Haverfordwest races are held, is a well still called St. Caradoc's Well, round which a pleasure fair, or festival, used to be annually held.

1811 Haroldston Fenton tours

I return, and at the entrance of the village of Cartlett cross the river by the draw bridge at the expense of a half penny a toll exacted from every passenger; thence over the quays to a path that commences at the ruins of the priory, and following the foot of the hill above the Priory Marsh, conducts me to Haroldstone for three hundred years the residence of one the greatest families of this county, the Perrotts, who came into possession of it by marriage with Alice, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Harold. Their principal mansion before that period was Jestynton or Eastington on the haven, but after they appeared to have been more partial to Haroldston, where they continued chiefly to reside.

The house which appears to have been a large and most incoherent aggregate of the building of different ages, and incapable of being traced to any regular plan, is now entirely in ruins. Here was born Sir John Perrott, the lord deputy of Ireland in the reign but on account of his being at an early period of life sent up to London to take the run of the Marquis of Winchester's house, then lord treasurer of England which was the fashionable resort of several of the young nobility and gentlemen of the first rank, and the best school at that time for forming the polite courtier, he passed only a few years of his youth there.

This sort of education, which began in the thirty sixth of Henry VIII, begot views and connections that served to estrange him from the place of his birth and the life of a country gentleman. The court was his proper sphere, and there on the accession of Edward VI we find him, where he was soon distinguished by the young monarch being advanced to the dignity of Knight of the Bath at his coronation, and continuing ever after in his favour. In Mary's time he still followed the court; and in her successors reign was so noticed as to be first made president of Munster, and afterwards lord deputy of Ireland which at last brought him the fate of all favourites, persecution and disgrace. He was recalled from Ireland in 1588, and in 1592 was arraigned at Westminster and found guilty of

high treason , but sentence was not executed on him for death in the Tower an end to his troubles and saved hif from the scaffold.

Sir John was the son of Sir Thomas Perrott, gentleman of the bedchamber to HenryVIII and Mary, daughter of James Berkeley esq. second son of Maurice Lord Berkeley, a lady of the court,who as Sir Robert Naunton (who lived near his time) tells us “was of the king's familiarity, adding that if his picture, qualities , gesture, and voice be compared with that of the king's they will plead strongly that he was a surreptitious child of blood royal”.

1920 Haroldston St Issels RCAM

Haroldston

The mansion, of which only a few ruined walls remain, was the birth place of Sir John Perrot reputed to be a base-born son of Henry VIII, and lord deputy of Ireland under Elizabeth. Fenton states that in his day the residence was 'entirely in ruins – a most incoherent aggregate of the building of different ages , and incapable of being traced to any regular plan (*Tour* 226) J H Parker assigned the house to the 13th century. 'The hall, lit at each end by a small window of two trefoil lights occupies the entire first floor. The rooms below are vaulted ' (*Arch Camb* 1865 13). The ruins then consisted of some walls and a tower called the steward's tower of tree storeys interior 11 ½ ft by 10 ½ ft with a tiled saddle-back roof, a semi detached stair vice and garde-robes, terminating in a corbel table and parapet. The lower story is vaulted. The upper storeys have the remains of fireplaces and garde-robes. The lights were small plain loops. The roof and chimney have since disappeared, leaving only the shell of the tower though it was inhabited within memory. The stone stairs are much dilapidated , and the floors have gone. So far as the ruined walls permit of examination, that seem to show that the dwelling house was square on plan; it connected with the tower by an arched doorway. The mansion was surrounded by a pleasaunce and walled gardens now overgrown with nettles and brambles so that the whole presents a very different aspect to that described by George Owen -'ornamented with groves and otherwise boasting every appendage of luxury and fashionable life, even to pheasants' (*Fenton Tour* 230) – Visited 8th July 1920

Haroldstone House was once one of the grandest houses in the county of Pembrokeshire.

The earliest part of the house is a first floor medieval hall with vaulted under-croft, 15m by 7m, built by the Harold family of Haverfordwest around the late thirteenth century. Between the mid-fifteenth century until the later seventeenth century, Haroldston became the home of one of the most powerful and influential families in Pembrokeshire, the Perrots. During this period, the house was modernised and enlarged to the plan we see today. Two new halls were constructed to the west of the original hall and a service/kitchen range built to the north-east, together with a walled courtyard containing a well to the north. To the east of the original hall a second larger walled courtyard separated the main quarters from the original gatehouse situated adjacent to the south-east corner of the courtyard. This is the best preserved building on site and is a c 5m square three storey structure with a semi detached spiral staircase which also housed a garderobe. During the seventeenth century the ground floor entrance was filled in to form a vault and the function changed to that of a self contained tower house, later known as the Stewards Tower. Following this conversion a range of buildings were also added directly to the east, over the original gatehouse approach. A

rectangular structure in the south east corner of the site, adjacent to Clay Lane, is likely to be the remains of the new gatehouse.

From the eighteenth century, under the ownership of the Pakington family, the house was leased out and fell into neglect; it was largely ruinous by the nineteenth century although the Stewards Tower continued to be occupied until the later part of that century.

Surrounding the house are the earthwork remains of the original formal gardens, some of the finest Tudor gardens remaining in Wales . A detailed survey of the house and garden has been carried out by the Royal Commission.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Issel RCAM

The church has been partially rebuilt on the old foundations. It consists of nave 28 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft, chancel 15 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft, south porch, and a single bell-cote crowning the west gable. There is no structural distinction of chancel. In the north wall of the nave is an early blocked door. The font is Norman type it stands on a circular shaft 9in high and 50 in round; the base is modern –Visited 8th July 1920

1683 Sir Herbert Perrot of Haroldston states in his will that he had lately rebuilt the decayed church of St Ismel at Haroldston.

Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice was one of the churches appropriated to the Priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest. An 1291, described as Ecclesia Ville Haraldi juxta Haverford this church was assessed for tenths to the king at £2, the amount payable being 4s, - *Taxatio*.

There is no detailed description or separate valuation given of it in the *Valor Eccl.*, but the yearly value of it and St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, is stated to be £11.

On the state of this church in 1594 we get some interesting light from an entry in *Owen's Pem.*, which translated into English, says "Haroldston alias St. Ishmells. The church in ruins, and there are no inhabitants save in Haroldston; lately bought by Sir John Perot, and was parcel of the Priory of Haverfordwest."

Under the heading, "Not in Charge": East Haroldston alias St. Issel's Cur. (St. Ishmael). Lord Milford. £5 certified value. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Haroldston St. Issels — This parish has been denuded of its ancient plate. The present Service is of plated metal comprising a Chalice 8 in. in height ; a Paten 7 in. in diam.; and a jug-shaped Flagon with broken lid, *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904*

Information from an article written by Charles E. Sinnett.

Ruins of what was once a stately Tudor mansion tucked away not far from the river a little way below Haverfordwest - Ivy clad and neglected it has remained unoccupied since before 1715 when its young mistress married and moved away. Before the Tudor mansion was built in the early 1500's, the site had long been the home of the proud Harolds or Haralds, a Scandinavian family who had come into these parts long before the Normans invaded these shores.

1301 5th March in the reign of Edward I, Sir William Harold, Knight was appointed Constable of the Castle of Haverfordwest.

1342, 20 Dec. his son another Sir William - Steward to Isabella wife of Edward III who was Lord of

the castle of Haverfordwest, was ordered to arrest the ship "Le Sant Marie" at the Old Quay Haverfordwest for non-payment of dues. This William Harold had two sons, Richard and John. The younger, John, lived at Haroldston in the West, land the family had acquired before 1307. He died childless. His elder brother, Sir Richard Harold, knight, was appointed Steward to the Lord of Haverfordwest, a position held by his father and grandfather.

1378 There is a record that in 1378 the sum of £8, a sizeable amount in those days, was recovered from him in respect of his wardship of a young lady named Jane upon her marriage to one John Nash.

Sir Richard Harold had no son, his daughter Alice who succeeded to the Haroldston estate married Peter Perrot, Esquire of Eastington, Rhoscrowther Pembroke, whom she met at the Castle in Haverfordwest where he was squire to her father. Sir Richard died in the year following her marriage and Peter Perrot came to reside at Haroldston, where the Perrots held sway for almost 300 years. So came to an end the family of Harold which had survived in and around Haverfordwest for almost 450 years.

For a number of years the Perrot family remained in possession of the lordly mansion of Haroldston and many of them exerted a popular and powerful influence in the locality. There lived Sir Herbert Perrot, the protector of Peregrine Phillips, and also a later Sir Herbert whose daughter, Hester, his inheritrix married Sir John Pakington, Baronet of Westwood Worcestershire.

At Haroldston during the reign of Queen Anne (1702-14) the great essayist Joseph Addison was a frequent and honored guest, and it was Sir Herbert who presented to him his beautiful model character, Sir Roger de Coverley, so exquisitely depicted in the Spectator. It was there in Haroldston at a masked ball that Addison first met the fair Countess of Warwick whom he after wooed and won though she proved a prize of somewhat doubtful value.

After the death of Lady Pakington in 1715 the family interest in Haroldston languished and finally the lordly mansion fell into decay.

MS in the British Museum.

A Calendar dated from the 14c with enclosed coloured pictures of South Pembrokeshire peasants with yellow hair and part - coloured clothes performing the appropriate seasonal tasks.

Acc to Medieval Buildings - published by Preseli District Council.

Just outside Haverfordwest, home of Henry VIII's illegitimate son Sir John Perrot. This important ruin has been well cleared in recent years but has subsequently suffered both from structural collapse and vandalism at various points of the scattered complex. Even so, this is a very worthwhile site to visit as it has a number of typical features including an adjoining tower house (known as the Steward's Tower) and the usual barrel vaulted cellar which evidently lay beneath the hall. Until its collapse in recent years, a particularly tall square chimney formed a notable feature. George Owen, the great Pembrokeshire historian mentions that Sir Thomas Perrot first introduced pheasants into the country in the pleasure grounds of Haroldston.

Haroldston names for Jottings

Sir John Perrot 1527- 1591

- reputed son of Henry VIII and Mary Berkeley who later married Sir Thomas Perrot - probably born at Haroldston in 1527 but later resided chiefly at Carew and Laugharne.

1577. During the reign of Elizabeth I the Privy Council sent an indignant letter to Sir John Perrot cataloging the misdeeds of John Callice "whereas their Lordships are given to understand that one John Callice, a notable pirate frequenting that county and arriving lately at Milford, was lodged and housed at Haverfordwest, and being there Known was suffered to escape, their Lordships do not a little marvel at the negligence of such as are Justices in those parts".

Acc/to Sir John Perrot - G. Douglas James.

Sir John Perrot born 1527 - natural son of Henry VIII, to whom he bore a remarkable resemblance in appearance, voice and temperament. His mother was Mary Berkeley, a lady of the Court and wife of Sir Thomas Perrot, a direct descendant of one of the Conqueror's entourage. Born at Haroldston, near Haverfordwest - noted for his abrasive manner, swearing, ungovernable temper, great strength.

1570, 1575, 1576 - Mayor of Haverfordwest.

1548-52 MP for Carmarthenshire.

1563-67 MP for Pembrokeshire.

1588 MP for Haverfordwest.

1551 *High Sheriff* for Pembrokeshire - later Vice Admiral for West Wales - part of his responsibilities was the suppression of piracy - but there is a strong suspicion that he shared in the proceeds.

Friend of Edward VI who made him a Knight of the Bath; relationship acknowledged by Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth. Imprisoned by Mary for favouring Protestantism and harbouring heretics at Haroldson.

One of the four who carried the canopy at Elizabeth's coronation - she appointed him Lord President of Munster to quell the Desmond Rebellion.

Also one of the wealthiest subjects of the Crown and had a great love for Haverfordwest which he endowed with a grant of property.

1591. Falsely accused of High Treason - denounced, it is believed, by Thomas Cardarn of Prendergast - condemned to death but Elizabeth refused to sign the death warrant - she resolved to pardon him but before the pardon was signed he died in the Tower and was buried in St Peter's Church there.

Jones Thomas of Haroldston – later knighted—was of Abermarlais Carmarthenshire --*High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire* 1589

Laugharne John of St Brides son of **Rowland** by **Lettice** daughter of **Sir John Perrott** of Haroldstone He married Jane daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** - 1630 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Phillipps Sir Richard of Picton castle son of **Sir John** 1st Bart by **Anne** daughter of **Sir John Perrott** of Haroldston 1632 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Perrott Sir Herbert of Haroldston son of **James Perrott** by daughter an co-heiress of **Sir Thomas Perrott** by **Lady Dorothy Devereux** 1665 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Perrot John 1563 Haroldston Sir Knt *Member of Parliament for Pembrokeshire* -

Perrot Thomas 1592 Haroldston Sir Knt *Member of Parliament for Pembrokeshire*

Perrot James "1597, 1603,1614,1620" Haroldston Sir Kt *Member of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county* -

Perrott James 1628 Haroldston Sir Kt *Member of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county*

Skone Thomas 1872 Haroldston House *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

Addison Joseph 1702 guest Haroldstone

Bateman John 1557 Lived near Haroldstone – Edward Herberde (pirate) committed suicide in his house *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb*

Butler Johan 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Castlemartin John 1405 was appointed, with **Perrot Stephen** of Haroldston, to receive the black mail for **Owen Glyndwr**.

Cole Rees 1670 Haroldston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Collins Hester 30 April 1801 Haverfordwest, Spinster Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing a cloak belonging to **Williams, Jonathan** HaroldstonSt Issells, labourer, lent to **Lawrence Mary**, prosecutors wife. Prisoner lodged at Haverfordwest. Haroldston St Issells, Prosecutor **Lawrence James** , HaroldstonSt Issells, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David James 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David William 1670 Haroldston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

De Winton W S 1888 Haroldstone new Member*Arch Camb Arch Camb 1888*

De Winton W S Esq Haroldston Haverfordwest *Arch Camb 1900*

Fitz Richard Robert 1291 Haroldstone *The Monastic order in South Wales 1066 1348 F G Cowley.*

Gibbin Tho 1670 Haroldston H 4 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harold of Haroldstone

— The **Harolds** were originally of Harold stone West and afterwards acquired Haroldston St Issels **Lewys Dwnn** says that **Alice** was the daughter of **Sir Richard**, the son of **Sir William**, the son of another **Sir Richard**, but this is not borne out by the pedigree in the Golden Grove Book. A **Richard Harold** was a witness to **Earl Walter Marshall's** charter to Monkton Priory, to **Earl Gilbert's** and **Earl Walter 's** charters to **Gilbert de Vale**, and to **Geffrey Fitz Robert's** grant of Uzmaston to St David's

In 1307 **Harald of Haraudyston** held half a fee at Haroldstone West of **Guy de Brian**, as of his barony of Castle Walwayn In 1323 **William Harold** was a witness to **Aymer de Valence's** charter to Slebech, and in the next year held one fee at Haroldston St Issels?, as of the honour of Haverford, worth 20 marks in 1326 he held of the Bishop at Warren, and in 1334, as constable of Pebidiog, he was a witness to the grant to the precentor and chapter of St David's by **John Gonim** of land by St Kenox in Llawhaden This was probably the **William Harold** of Haverford who did homage to the King in 1301' In 1345 **Richard Harold** was present at the arbitration between the tenants of **Peter Russell** and the precentor and chapter of St David's this may have been the same man who was a juror at Pembroke in 1331

Harold Richard 1378 Sir Haroldstone Steward to the Lord of Haverfordwest had daughter **Alice** acc to *Charles E Sinnett*

Harold John 1373 By a fine in 1373, between **Thomas Fort** and **Margaret** his wife, plaintiffs, and clerk, defendant, the advowson of the church of St Aidan the Welsh, form of Madog at Villa Haroldi by the Sea, then held by **Joanna**, widow of **William Harold**, for her life in dower, was granted to the plaintiffs. **Margaret** was probably a co-heiress with **Alice Perrot** --**John** is the person mentioned in the text to whom a confirmation of the custody of the lands of **Peter Perrot** was granted in 1378 he was parson of Llanerchllwydog and of the chapel of Whitewell **Jones Sir Thomas** Kt of Haroldstone Married **Mary** daughter and heiress of **James Berkeley** and widow of **Thomas Perrott** esq 1540 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Harold John lived Haroldston died childless *Charles E Sinnett*

Harold John 1386 Inquisitions Miscellaneous *Chancery File 237 Old ref IPM 10 Richard II no 131 Coydrath*

Harold Richard 1834 Sir **Alice** daughter and sole heiress *Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1834 S Lewis*

Harold William 1342 20 Dec Sir Haroldston son of **Sir William** --Steward --married to Isabella had two sons **Richard** and **John** *Charles E Sinnett*

Harold William 1326 of Haroldstone held Warren of the Bishop

Harold William 5th March 1301 Sir Knight Haroldstone appointed Constable of the Castle of Haverfordwest *Charles E Sinnett*

Harry Evan 1670 Haroldston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Higgon James 1834 Esq patron Church Haroldstone *Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1834 S Lewis*

Husband Phillip 1670 Haroldston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Thomas 1540 Sir Kt of Haroldstone Married **Mary** daughter and heiress of **James Berkeley** and widow of **Thomas Perrott** esq 1540 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire was of Abermarlais Carmarthenshire --High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire again 1589*

Kerver Thomas 1493, 17 May .On the 17 May he (the bishop admitted **Sir Thomas, Kerver**, chaplain, to the parish church of Castle Bigh and instituted him rector of the same then vacant by the death of **Sir John Walkyn** last rector there, on the presentation of **William Perott** of Haroldston true patron of the said church. And thereof he had Letters in the usual form

Laugharne John 1630 of St Brides son of **Rowland** by **Lettice** daughter of **Sir John Perrott** of Haroldstone He married **Jane** daughter of **Sir Hugh Owen** - 1630 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Lay John 1670 Haroldston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Long William 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mathias Henry 1834 **Sir** Knt Fern Hill Haroldstone *Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1834 S Lewis.*

Meyler Arthur 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Newton Richard 1426 - 7 **Sir** - grandson of **John Cradock** appointed Justice Itinerant of Pembroke ,1430 **Sir Richard Newton** recorder of Bristol,1438 **Sir Richard Newton** Judge of the Common Pleas 1439 **Sir Richard Newton** Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,1448 **Sir Richard Newton** died and was buried at Yatton in Somerset. - he was married twice - first to **Emma** daughter of **Thomas Perot** of Haroldston in the county of Pembroke - second to **Emmota Harvey** of London - she is buried at Yatton - He had children by both wives.

Nowell Laurence 1553-58 Haroldstone Harboured by Sir **John Perrot** at Harloldston- was to be Dean of Lichfield *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Owen Evan 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Pakington ? 1715 Lady died in Haroldstone

Peerce James 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Perot John 1594 **Sir** bought Haroldston alias St Ishmells -- church was in ruins *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Perott Thomas 1592 **Sir** Haroldstone , son of **Sir John Perrott** *acc to Mirehouse*

Perott William 1493, 17 May of Haroldston. On the 17 May the bishop admitted **Sir Thomas, Kerver**, chaplain, to the parish church of Castle Bigh and instituted him rector of the same then vacant by the death of **Sir John Walkyn** last rector there, on the presentation of **William Perott** of Haroldston true patron of the said church. And thereof he had Letters in the usual form.

Perrett Herbert 1670 **Sir** of Haroldston Hamleets H 10 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Perrett Herbert 2nd May 1652 of Haroldston, now in London, Plaque of Haverfordwest 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 *Arch Camb 1895*

Perrott Herbert 1665 **Sir** of Haroldston son of **James Perrott** by daughter and co-heiress of **Sir Thomas, Perrott** by Lady **Dorothy Devereux** *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Perrot James 1637 Feb Haroldston . .Sir- died – illegitimate son of **Sir John Perrot** – succeeded to the Haroldstone estates buried in St Mary's church Haverfordwest *Arch Camb 1898 p 29*

Perrot John 1577 May 14 Haroldston Manor "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent"
Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Perrot Thomas 1553-58 Haroldstone Harboured by **Sir John Perrot** at Harloldston-

was his Uncle and had been tutor to Edward VI *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Perrot - According to Old Pembrokeshire Families --Henry Owen

The name is Norman-French, and is spelt in various ways, but the authentic spelling is as above given, which was followed by **Sir John Perrot**, the Lord Deputy, in his signature to the marriage settlement of his daughter **Lettice** with **Rowland Laugharne**, the duplicate of which is in the writer's possession curiously enough in the body of the deed the name is spelt **Perrott**. It is still found in France and in disguised forms in many parts of England and Wales. Most of the families of repute who bore it have tried to fasten their pedigrees on to the Pembrokeshire line an interesting and impudent example of this is to be found in the "Pedigree of the late **Sir Richard Perrott**, Bart.," which Fenton published in his Appendix.' Even the great **William** of **Wykeham** has been claimed for the Pembrokeshire **Perrots**, apparently because his niece **Alice Champneys** married one **William Perrot**, whose son took the name of Wykeham.' **Robert Perrot**, a famous musician and man of affairs at Oxford, who died in 1550, is said, on his monument in St. Peter's Church in that city, to have been the son of **George Perrot** of Haverfordwest, and from him came the Oxfordshire **Perrots**, who continued at North Leigh until 1765. They set up a doubtful claim to be descended from the **Perrots** of Haroldston but from the latter were probably derived the **Perrots** of Yorkshire, the most distinguished of whom was **George Perrot**, a baron of the exchequer, who died in 1780.

The three leading branches of the Pembrokeshire house were those settled respectively at Eastington afterwards at Haroldston, Scotsborough and Caervoriog. The founder of the house is said to have been

Perrot Stephen 1183 who in the reign of **Henry I** acquired lands at Narberth, and married the heiress of Jestynton Eastington, but the earlier descents in the pedigree cannot be adapted to this, and furnish another proof that little reliance can be placed on any Welsh, pedigree before the 14th century.

According to Fenton, **Andrew**, the son of **Stephen**, founded the castle and church at Narberth which latter he dedicated to St. Andrew, and married **Janet** the daughter of **Ralph Mortimer**, whom Fenton describes as Earl of March. Ralph, who died in 1246, was the great-grand- father of **Roger** the first Earl of March but this much is certain, that Narberth Castle remained for many generations the heritage of the Mortimers. **Andrew's** son was **William**, who married the daughter of **Sir Walter Herford**, and **William's** son was **Peter**, who married the daughter of **Harry Canaston** of Canaston.

With

Perrot Stephen 1307 son of **Perrot Peter**, he married **Mabel**, the heiress of Castleton in 1307 he was a juror at Pembroke, in 1324 he held of the Earl half a Knight's fee at Popetovsm" Popton, and in 1327 was indicted for a conspiracy against **Richard de Barri**, He had,

Perrot John the heir who married **Jane**, the daughter but not the heiress, as Lewys Dwnn states of **John Joce** of Prendergast, and died on the 13th January 1349 he held lands at Pennar, Walwaynston Wallaston in Pwllcrochan, Osvameston Yerboston in Monkton, and apparently at Coedrath.

Perrot Richard 1349 to whom he granted nineteen acres of land in Gravelhill' Greenhill?.

Perrot Thomas 1349 who founded the Scotsborough line of **Perrots**, probably by marriage with the heiress.

Perrot Peter 1349 the successor of **John**, kept up the family tradition of well-dowered wives his wife was **Alice**, daughter and heiress of **Sir Richard Harold** of Haroldston by Haverfordwest, and after the death of **Sir Richard**, Haroldston became the chief residence of the **Perrots** of Eastington. In 1373 **Peter Perrot** brought an instructive lawsuit against **William Beneger** and **Isolda** his wife for certain profits of a messuage and a carucate of land held by socage tenancy at Eastington, which **Isolda**, his father's sister, as his nearest relative who could not inherit, held as guardian during his minority. **William** and **Isolda** pleaded that the land was held by military service, under which the guardian was not accountable for the rents and profits, but a Pembroke jury came and said that the land was held in socage and gave **Peter** 111 3s. damages." This is a good instance of the advantages of the ancient tenure of free and common socage, to which all tenures by Knight service were converted after the Restoration. **Peter Perrot** died in 1378, and his heir was his infant son Stephen

Perrot Thomas 1422 son and successor of **Stephen**- married **Alice**, the daughter of **John Picton**, who in 1422 granted him and his wife **Alice** the daughter of the grantor lands at **Picton** in Roose at a yearly rent of two greyhounds. There is also extant a grant by **Thomas, Picton** of Carew and his wife **Margaret** to **Thomas, Perrot** and **Alice** of six messuages, a water mill, and a carucate of land at Glinbigh' and Savilageston Sageston in a deed of gift to her son in 1463, his widow was called **Joan** — if this is not an error she must have been a second wife." He is probably the " **Sir Thomas, Perot de-Harfordwest** " who is mentioned by **William** of Worcester as fighting on the Lancastrian side at the battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461.' He was succeeded by another **Thomas**, his son the marriages of his daughters shew the position to which the **Perrots** had now attained

Perrot Jane to **Philip Elliot** of Earwere,

Perrot Ellen to **Richard Wryriott** of Orielson,

Perrot Margaret to **Gruffyd ap Nicholas** grandfather of **Rhys ap Thomas**, and

Perrot Emma to **Sir Richard Newton** of Newton Weare by Lanstadwell, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas."

Perrot Thomas 1464 . son of Thomas an award was given in a dispute which had arisen between his father and the Priory of Haverfordwest touching the services at the church of Haroldston, which had been given to the Priory by **Sir Richard Harold**, and in the next year he had a successful suit for lands at Polcaston and High Hilton in the Lordship of Haverford. His second wife was **Isabella Wogan**, as appears by a grant, made to her by his son and heir **William** in 1474, of certain lands in the episcopal lordship of Pebidiauk for her life.

Perrot William 1487 appointed **John Perrot** of Haverford to be his attorney to take seisin for the Lordship of **Laugharne**" in 1496 he was appointed by **Henry**, Duke of York, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord of Haverford to be sheriff within the Lordship of Haverford" then an office for life, and in 1502 there was an award made by arbitrators in a dispute between him and **John Waryn** of Llawhaden as to the lands of **Henry Perrot** of Caervoriog, to which his younger son **Jenkyn** succeeded." He also married a **Wogan, Johanna**, , and the wills of himself and his wife are extant and were proved in 1503 and 1504 respectively. They were both buried in the Priory Church of St. **Thomas**, the Martyr at Haverford.

Perrot Owen 1503 Sir his son succeeded, **Sir William Perrot** ,but did not survive long. There are several deeds by him, the latest Owen found is dated 1522. In 1516, the King, as Lord of Haverford, granted to him and his wife **Catherine** a lease for 21 years, at a rental of £15, of the King's Mills at Haverford, with the weir and Fishery." He must have been dead in 1524, as in that year the custody of his son **Robert**, during his minority, was granted by the King to two Knights."

Perrot Robert 1524 younger son of Sir Owen Perrot and Catherine would seem to be the **Robert Perrot** who was afterwards reader in Greek to Edward VI

Perrot Thomas 1524 eldest son of **Sir Owen Perrot and Catherine** succeeded to Haroldston and married **Mary Berkeley**, the daughter of a gentleman of the bed-chamber to Henry

VIII and granddaughter of Lord Berkeley. **Mary Berkeley** was the mother of the most distinguished man of the name of **Perrot**, but he had little right to bear the name, for he was the son of **King Henry VIII**, whom he much resembled in person and character. This was **Sir John Perrot**. As a second husband

Mary Berkeley married **Sir Thomas, Johns**, of Abermarlais, co. Carmarthen, who occupied Haroldston in right of his wife, and was in 1641 the first of the annual sheriffs of Pembrokeshire. He was also Knight of that shire

Perrot John 1592 **Sir** made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI, Queen Mary granted him Carew in 1554 he was President of Munster from 1570 to 1573, and Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1585 to 1588, that in 1579 he was appointed Admiral of a fleet raised for the defence of Ireland, that he was condemned for treason in 1592, and died in the Tower of London in that year.

There is an excellent sketch of him in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Perrot was twice married. His first wife, **Ann Cheyney**, came from Kent the only issue was a son, afterwards **Sir Thomas, Perrot**. The second wife, **Jane** Pollard, came from Devonshire her mother was a Prust a well-known name in Haverfordwest and her younger sister married **Sir John Wogan** of Boulston. The issue of this marriage was **William**, who died without issue in Dublin in 1597 **Lettice**, who married **Rowland Laugharne** of St. Bride's, which she brought to her other Husbands, **Walter Vaughan**, of Golden Grove, and **Arthur Chichester**, another Lord Deputy of Ireland and Ann, who married **Sir John Phillips**, the first baronet, of **Picton**.

Perrot Thomas 1583 **Sir** -**Sir John Perrot's** son,, married in, under curious circumstances, **Dorothy**, daughter of **Walter Devereux**, Earl of **Essex**, who held Lamphey in this county, and through the influence of his brother-in-law, the Queen's favourite, had the estates, which had been forfeited on his father's condemnation, restored to him. **Sir Thomas**, lived at Haroldston in his father's life-time he was M.P. for the county in 1593, and mayor of Haverfordwest in 1586 and he and **George Owen** were the two deputy lieutenants for the county. He did not long survive his father, for his widow in 1594 married **Henry**, Earl of Northumberland.

There were two children of the marriage, a son who died young, and a daughter, **Penelope**, who married as her second Husband the famous **Sir Robert Naunton**, but left no issue. The vast Perrot estates, were resumed by the Crown on the death of **Sir Thomas**.

Perrot James 1571 **Sir** died at Haroldston without issue in 1636, by what title is not certain he never acquired it. He was buried in St Mary's Church. He sat in five Parliaments for Haverfordwest and in one for the county, and was a distinguished Parliamentary orator, and was also an author of no mean repute he was custos rotulorum of the county in 1603, and mayor of Haverfordwest in 1605, his name stands first in the roll of common council in King **James** ' charter to the town."

By his will, d 26th January 1636, he observed the ancient custom of a bequest to the Cathedral Church of St David's he left several legacies for the poor of the town, and devised Haroldston to

Perrot Herbert 1636 son and heir of **Robert Perrot** of Moreton, co. Hereford, charged with an annuity of £3 to **John** Jessop, "preacher of the word of God" at Pembroke. These **Perrots** had been settled at Moreton for about a century there is nothing to show that they were descended from the Pembrokeshire family, and when **Herbert** and his father assumed the Haroldston arms, proceedings were taken against them in the Herald's Court by **Thomas, Perrot**, a London Merchant who claimed direct descent.

Perrot Herbert 1660 he was knighted at the Restoration lived partly at Haroldston, he was sheriff of the county in 1666, and M.P. for and mayor of Haverfordwest in 1677. He had three wives 1] **Sibyl**, daughter of **David Lloyd** of Kilkiffeth, and grand-daughter of the founder of the Haverfordwest Grammar School. By her he had a son **Herbert**, who was stabbed in a tavern brawl in Fleet Street, and was buried " in the Middle Temple Church in the Round within the City of London."

2] **Hester**, daughter of **William Barlow** of Slebech, by whom he had a daughter, **Hester** and

3] **Susan**, daughter of **Francis Morris**. **Sir Herbert** died in 1683. In his will he states that he had lately rebuilt the decayed church of St. Ismel at Haroldston, and he maintained the **Perrot** tradition of benefactions to Haverfordwest, and gave his lands in the counties of Hereford, Pembroke and Haverfordwest to his daughter **Hester**.

Perrot Hester 1683 married, as his second wife. **Sir John Packington**, the fourth baronet and the original of Addison's **Sir Roger de Coverley**.

Perotte Anne 1591 Carew daughter of **Sir John Perotte** Knt married **J Phillipps** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Perotte Elizabeth 1591 **Cogerthan** Married **John Price** of Cogerthan claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Perotte Jane 1591 Picton married **William Phillipps** of Picton claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Perotte Lettice 1591 Carew daughter of **Sir John Perotte** Knt married **R Lagharne** claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Perotte Thomas 1591 Carew Sir- Son of **Sir John Perotte** Knt claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** (*note at end by George Owen that he had this written down by Mr Stepnethes "Cozens to Mr Stepnethes's Wief and Children) It was part of a larger collection of George Owen's MSS which had gone missing by 1854.* *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Perotte Wm 1591 Carew Mortuus Son of **Sir John Perotte** Knt..claimants to the estate of **William Phillipps** and his wife **Jane Perotte** *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Perrot Owen 1503 June 7 Haroldstone son and heir of **William and Jane Perrot** *Notes – Barnwell Arch Camb 1864*

Perrot Thomas 1464 Haroldstone Sir dispute between the Parishoners of Haroldston and the Priory of Haverfordwest regarding the divine service *Perrot Notes – Barnwell Arch Camb 1864*

Perrot William 1503 June 7 Haroldstone....will probate – directed his body be buried in the Priory Church of Haverfordwest in the chancel before the picture of the Saviour—wife's name **Jane** *Perrot Notes – Barnwell Arch Camb 1864*

Phillips Peregrine 1692 an open-air preacher and public evangelist until soon after the restoration he fell foul of the Act of Uniformity (1662) which banned all acts of worship not conducted in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer. Ejected from the Established Church, this amiable but unrepentant non-conformist withdrew to Dredgeman Hill Farm which he held from Sir Herbert Perrot, of Haroldston, and which he converted into an Independent house church (1665). Thereafter he became the accredited pastor of the Green Meeting, a non-conformist group of 50/60 which assembled in a little room on St Thomas's Green and which was to develop into Albany

Congregation (now United Reformed) Church Haverfordwest. Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this former rector of Llangwm was buried near the pulpit at Haroldston church.

Roch Margaret 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch Rice 1670 Haroldston H 3 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch William 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Ann born 21 Feb 1832 Merlins Bridge Haroldston Pembrokeshire died 7 Aug 1898 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **White, William** on 1 Oct 1854 at Haroldston-St. Issells, Pembrokeshire
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Thomas Thomas 1670 Haroldston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wathan William 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Webb Griffith ·1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

White William born 21 Sep 1826 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 11 Dec 1905 Salt Lake City Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to **Thomas Ann** on 1 Oct 1854 at Haroldston-St. Issells, Pembrokeshire Married to **White, Eunice** on 22 Aug 1888 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Wilcocke Phillip 1670 Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan Lewis 1670 esq Haroldston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mining Haroldston St Issells

Greenhill Ochre Mine SM 951.140. Small ochre mine half mile south south east of Merlins Bridge. Worked 1911 until circa 1915; abandoned 1918. No.1 Shaft in corner of garden behind No. 35 Haroldston Close (at SM 95111411) where small shaft mound is in evidence. No. 2 or Upcast Shaft, on new housing site (at SM 95101400) immediately north of Venns Close, had been backfilled but was recently (1994) excavated to bed rock preparatory to capping. No. 3 Shaft is no longer in evidence but lies beneath the site occupied by Nos. 59 and 61 Pembroke Road (at about SM 94911408). Claughton 1976.

Haroldston West

Near Broadhaven

[Fenton was travelling along Newgale sands from St David's]

After leaving the abode of my reverend friend I proceeded by the church of Haroldstone, pleasantly situated on the edge of a hill, forming one side of a sequestered dingle planted with thriving young ash trees.

A little further on I alight to examine a stone pitched on end near the cliff to the right of the road, to try if I could perceive the remains of any thing like characters, on a supposition that this column, as being near the coast, and on the farm of Haroldstone, might have been one of the stones referred to by Giraldus, who says, Harold raised them on the west coast of Wales after he had ravaged it inscribed,

HIC HARALDUS VICTOR FUIT:

But though I cleansed it of the minutest lichen that adhered to it, and removed the sod at base, yet I found nothing that the most visionary antiquary would have tortured into a character of any meaning.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Lewis

HARROLDSTON, WEST, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5½ miles (W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 130 inhabitants. This parish, distinguished by its adjunct from Harroldston East or St. Issels, like it derives its name from an Anglo-Norman proprietor, who, as well as his successors, was lord paramount over several manors in this part of the principality. The residence of the lord was at this place, which, from the foundations of ancient buildings still remaining, appears to have been formerly of much greater extent than it is at present. The parish is finely situated on the eastern shore of St. Bride's bay in St. George's Channel, and is bounded by the parishes of Walton and Nolton. It comprises by estimation 1688 acres, of which 1100 are meadow and pasture, 500 arable, 73 wood, and 15 glebe land; the soil is formed of clay and mould in different combinations, and the chief produce is wheat, barley, and oats. There are three small fir plantations; and two inferior stone-quarries, not worked at present. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the Channel, and the adjacent country, which abounds with picturesque beauty. The rates are collected by the ploughland. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, to whom this benefice, together with that of Lambston, an adjoining parish, was presented by Sir John Philipps, father of the late Lord Milford, of Picton Castle, in this county. The tithes belong to the minister, and have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120: there is a glebe of fifteen acres, arising from the bounty, and valued at £14 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Madoc, has a chancel window in the early English style of architecture, and measures fifty-five by fourteen feet.

1851 Aug 29 Haroldston West (St Madoc)

A small church having only a nave and chancel with a modern west porch, and a small squared bell gable for one bell. One window on the north appears to have been Norman originally, but now altered; the other windows are modernised. The north door is closed. The chancel arch is Pointed, but very rude, without moulding, and much depressed. On the south side of the chancel is a stone bench; in the nave, a stone bracket. The walls are whitewashed, and there is a large growth of ivy. There is rather a pretty view from the churchyard over the sea, and the open ground is covered with furze.

St Madoc of Fern's Church restored from ruins in 1883.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Madog RCAM

This church has been entirely rebuilt on the old foundations. It consists of a nave 32ft by 13 ft

chancel 20 ½ ft by 13 ft and a bell cot above the west gable. No ancient features were retained except the font which is of the usual cushion type. The bowl 24in square outside 19in square inside slopes of to a circular shaft on a square base. The whole has a height of 35 in. The bowl shows signs of a cover. In the south wall of the nave are traces of a blocked door. Built into a stile in the south west corner of the churchyard is the base of a cross 25in by 24in by 8in deep. Visited 16th September 1920.

1994 The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter

The scalloped font and blocked south doorway date the small nave and chancel to c1200. Most of the rest was renewed in the 19c. St Madoc, a 6th century solitary monk was a disciple of St David's and later became Bishop of Ferns. Site has been a place of worship since 6c. Church rebuilt 1883-5 by E H Lingen Barker..

Haroldstone wood now managed by the National Parks.

Clergy Haroldston West

Higgon James 1743 Curate

Philipps John 1788 Curate

Jones Issac 1788 Curate

Phillips Thomas 1799 Perpetual Curate died 1820

Andros John 1820 Perpetual Curate

Brown Joseph 1820 Curate

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice was originally a Perpetual Curacy, and formed part of the endowment of the College of St. Mary, near the Cathedral Church of St. Davids, which was conferred on the College in 1368 by Adam, Bishop of St. Davids. The church is described as "Haroldston by the Sea in Ros" after the grant by the Bishop was confirmed by the Pope in 1400. - *Poppas Reg.*

In 1594 it was in the King's hands, the college having been dissolved. - *Owen's Pem.*

It appears in the list of the possessions of the college, and the revenue received from the church was £6 13s. 4d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Not in Charge": West Harold-ston Cur. (St. Padoc). Pembroke College, Oxford, and Lambston Cur. Lord Milford £5 certified value. - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

6 Sept., 1880, the livings of Haroldston West and Lambston were united under an Order in Council.

NOTE. All the presentations from 1799 to 1908; inclusive were made by Pembroke College, Oxford.

1851 Haroldton West Parish Church Francis Thomas, Minister

1929 Haroldston West with Lambston St Madoc & St Ishmael (Lambston) Incumbent and Curates;

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904

Haroldston West —A modern bell-shaped Chalice the maker's mark being for Peter and Wm. Bateman; height, 5ins.; diam. of bowl, which rests on a trumpet-shaped foot, 3 in.; —A Paten of plated metal 6 in. in diameter.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

1847 The State of Education in Wales

Parish of Harroldston West — On the 6th of January I visited the above parish. Mr Thomas the Perpetual Curate informed me that he had been incumbent of it for the last four years, during which time there had been no day school there. He had made three attempts at establishing a Sunday School, but failed each time for want of pupils to attend. There were only 2 poor families in the parish. The children of one of those (the poorer of the two) went to Walton West school, and the other was too careless to send them anywhere. There were two gentlemen of considerable property residing in the parish. Wages were from 1s to 1s 4d in their own finding , and 8d per day with food. They were an industrious class of men but Mr Thomas could not speak more for their sobriety than so far a poverty compelled them. David Lewis Assistant

1920 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments records

Haroldston Hall, Broadhaven,

is a double-pile, 2-storey stone farmhouse with a slate roof.

Haroldston Maenhir RCAM

An erect stone standing in the west side of Haroldston Hill. It has a height above the level of 74 in a breadth of 23in and a width of 16in. The stone does not appear to have been on of the supporters of a vanished cromlech; but it may have had some connection with the stone circle next described
Visited 18th September 1920

Note – Fenton examined this stone minutely in search for “the remains of anything like characters, on a supposition that this column, as being near the coast, and on the farm of Haroldstone might have been one of those stones referred to by Giraldus, who says, Harold raised them on the west coast of Wales after he had ravaged it, inscribed “Hic Haraldus victor fuit” but .. found nothing that the most visionary antiquary would have tortured into a character of any meaning (tour p158)

Cliff Cottage Circle

On the side of the road immediately opposite to Cliff Cottage, and constituting part of the garden walls of Upper Lodge, are numerous boulders which formed a well defined stone circle. A few years ago they were moved, dressed and used for walling. The entrance to the circle is said to have faced north east. The southern portion was still visible about the year 1896 (Pemb Arch Survey). About 100yds to the north is the maenhir – Visited 18th September 1920

Black Point Rath (Promontory Fort) RCAM

A typical Pembrokeshire promontory or cliff castle, which on the Ordnance survey is styled Rath, about half a mile west of the parish church. A small headland juts into the sea; the cliffs are precipitous, and as viewed from the land there seems to be no means of descent from the enclosed area. A well curved rampart cuts off the promontory from the mainland; the chord of the arc is about 430 ft in length. The bank has a height of 10ft, with a sharp fall of nearly 20 ft to a well preserved ditch some 5ft deep. The entrance is placed at the south east end of the rampart, and the path has been narrowed by natural falls of rock – visited 16th September 1920.

Note traces of an early occupation of the site were met with by the late Rev J Phillipps of Little Haven, who carried out some excavations within the enclosure. He records that “ in the space sheltered by the western bank were two hut circles, which I opened, and found at a depth of from 4 to 5ft charcoal, two stone spindle whorls, ox bones and teeth, a piece of badly baked pottery and burnt clay floor” (*Pemb Arch Survey*).

Castle Meadow (Hill Fort)RCAM

The discovery and location of this earthwork is due to the record of the name, Castle Meadow in the Tithe Schedule. On a field 150 yds north west of Haroldston West farm house is the ruined bank of a circular enclosure which had a diameter of about 90 ft. the bank at its best rises to a height of 4ft and has a fall of 7ft to the ground outside. The site has long been under cultivation, with the result that only faint traces of a ditch remain. The entrance has disappeared; it was possibly on the east side. This may have been a medieval cattle enclosure. Visited 16th September 1920.

Rosepool Stone

An erect monolith, 1.2m high, by 1.0m by 0.7m, possibly set on a circular mound, buried & ploughed over c.1970.

Rosepool

Two circular features, appearing on AP (RCAHMW AP965020/63), possibly culm pits, although there are a number of barrows in the vicinity (NPRN's 305335, 308814).

Rosepool enclosure

A 37m diameter enclosure, bisected by a hedge and defined by a bank to the S but much ploughed-down to the N. there seems no reason why this should not be an enclosure.

Hasguard

St Peter

Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names by P. Valentine Harris.

c1220, Dugdale, Huscart. Perhaps from the old Scottish "huskard" - house in or near the cleft.

Hasguard – 1849 -Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

HASGUARD, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Milford; containing 122 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the south-western part of the county, nearly in the centre of the peninsula that separates Milford Haven from St. Bride's bay. It is bounded by the parishes of Steynton, Walwyn's-Castle, Telbenny, and St. Ishmael's; and contains by measurement 1300 acres, the whole consisting of arable and pasture, except about 100 acres of waste land. The soil is partly of a red and partly of a grey tinge, producing the usual variety of grain, but the land is chiefly in pasture. The scenery, though pleasingly varied, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature; but the views from the higher grounds embrace some fine prospects over the adjacent country, having in the distance St. Bride's bay on the north, and Milford Haven on the south. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £18. 6. 6., and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; net income, £170. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance, the style being modern; it is in length forty feet, and eighteen feet in breadth. A Church school was commenced in 1842.



1920 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.,

This small church consists of a nave 42ft, by 16 ½ ft chancel 20ft by 16 ½ ft, south porch and bellcote above the western gable.

The church has been carefully restored and the chancel entirely rebuilt. The original building probably dates from the last quarter of the 12th or first quarter of the 13th century. The chancel arch is round and narrow being only 7ft 2inches. On either side project corbels for a rood-loft. During the 1906 restoration a recess was discovered in the west side of the chancel arch. Though small for a doorway to the rood-loft, it being only 46in high and 33in wide, such appears to have been its purpose, its diminutive size being due to the low chancel arch. The head is trefoiled and the sides and curves are ornamented with circular objects which appear to be intended for ball flowers. The

west wall must at some time have shown signs of collapse, as it has been strengthened externally by a huge buttress which reaches nearly to the top of the gable, and the window, which doubtless originally occupied the gable, has been carried through the buttress; it is now built up. The extreme rudeness of the opening has given rise to the idea that it is coeval with the earliest part of the church, but it is more probably an 18th century example of local restoration. A similar device is seen at Talbenny. All the windows are modern. The south porch probably dates from the 14th century; it has a stone bench on either side. The inner doorway is pointed; two steps descend into the church. The font bowl is octagonal on a circular shaft; it is of the 14th century. In the churchyard is the base of a cross :-- Visited 16th September 1920

– The church of Hasguard (spelt Huscard) was appropriated to the Priory of Pill. In the Taxatio of 1291 the name appears as Hascard.

Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.

The chancel is all Victorian but the nave has a 13c north doorway, a slightly later south porch and bellcote, and contains a 14c font.

Hasguard -The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas, 1905

Hasguard. —A modern oval-mouthed Chalice and Paten of plated metal. Both pieces are inscribed "Hasguard Church 1869" and were supplied by Philip Ashberry & Sons, Sheffield. The mouth of the cup measures 4 in. by 3 in.; depth, 4in.; height, 7in.; diam. of circular base, 4 in.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This rectory formed part of the possessions of the Priory of Pill.

In 1291 this church, described as Ecclesia de Huscard, was assessed for tenths to the King at £9 6s. 8d., the amount payable being 18s 8d. - Taxatio.

Huscarde: - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione prioris de Pulla unde Christopherus Taylor clericus est rector et habet ibidem unam mansionem. Et valet fructus hujus - modi beneficii per annum xxli. Inde soll in pensione pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno v ixd. Et in visitacione ordinarie quolibet tercio anno xiiid. Et remanet clare £18 6s. 6d. Inde decima 36s. 8d. - Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Hascard R. (St. Peter). Pens. Pri. de Pulla, £1 6s. 8d. Archidiaconus quolibet anno 5s. gd. Ordinarius quolibet tercio anno 1s. Prior de Pulla olim patr. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £36, £80 King's Books, £18 6s. 6d. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

Clergy Hasguard

Bevans,	Nicholas		Preacher	
Bevan,	Nicholas	1661	Rector	
Beavans,	Nicholai	1673	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Evans,	Johannem	1673	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Evans,	Johannes	1692	Rector	
Davies,	Thomas	1702	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Eynon,	Thomas	1707	Curate	
Davids,	Thomas	1718	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Williams,	Council	1718	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Williams,	Council	1720	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Rice,	Edwardus	1720	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector

Laugharne,	Jacobus	1721	Curate
Price,	Edward	1734	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Rector
Williams,	William	1734	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
Smith,	Rice	1736	Stipendiary Curate
Williams,	William	1739	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Rector
Smith,	Rice	1739	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
Higgon,	John	1744	Stipendiary Curate
Murrow ,	Thomas	1762	Stipendiary Curate
Smith ,	Rice	1765	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Bowen ,	James	1765	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
Bowen ,	James	1768	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Morgan ,	John	1768	Stipendiary Curate
Harris ,	John	1768	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
Summers ,	James	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Williams ,	John	1793	Curate
Davies ,	Joseph	1795	Curate
Bird Allen ,	David	1801	Stipendiary Curate
Harries ,	John	1804	Rector
Bird Allen ,	David	1804	Curate
Jullian ,	Peter	1809	Stipendiary Curate
Jones ,	Thomas	1811	Stipendiary Curate
Harris ,	John	1820	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Levett ,	John	1820	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
Edwardes Tucker ,	William	1834	Stipendiary Curate
Levett ,	John	1835	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Edwards Tucker ,	William	1835	(<i>Institution</i>) Rector
1851 Hasguard Parish Church 1851Wm Edmunds, Rector			

1929 St Peter & St Ishmael (St Ishmael's) Incumbent and Curates; D S Williams

Parish church of medieval origin; chancel rebuilt in the C19th. Church closed in 1979. RCAHMW

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

1847 State of Education in Wales Hasguard.

I visited this school, which is held in the church on 15th January. I found the master and four little children ensconced in the chancel, amidst a lumber of old tables, benches and desks round a three legged grate full of burning sticks, with no sort of funnel or chimney for the smoke to escape. It made my eyes smart till I was nearly blinded, and kept covering, with ashes, the paper on which I was writing. How the master and children bore it with so little apparent inconvenience I cannot tell. The Rector of the parish is an absentee. His curate is Rector of an adjoining parish where he resides. The principal proprietor of the parish is a clergyman; there is no resident proprietor. They subscribe nothing towards keeping a school; the present master is lodged and boarded by Mr James Griffiths, a neighbouring farmer, as tutor to his family; the day school is merely an expedient to help out his salary; there had been as many as forty or fifty in the school and even a larger number would attend (it was said) if a good school was established on the spot, which is very "central" for those who are at present without the means of instruction. " But ", added Mr Griffiths " I don't know how it is

elsewhere ; here there's no encouragement ; we have no gentry among us to do anything . The master set three of the children to read the 1st chapter of St John's Gospel. They read fairly.

The master said that 16 of his scholars could read. Twelve could read and write, eight were ciphering, and had advanced all of them as far as the rule of three.

There had been no churchwarden in the parish for the last ten years,nor (it was believed) for a much longer period. The Rector repaired the chancel; the rest of the church was repaired by voluntary subscriptions, yet the people continued to go to church. There was no Dissenting Chapel in the Parish nor (a much greater subject of praise) any beer house.

There is no day-school within reach of the children. The nearest (at Talbenny, Walton West , Walwyn's Castle and St Ismael's)are all out of distance.

Hasguard Names for Jottings

Bowen Anne 1821 married **Webb George** of Hasguard and through her inherited the Camrose Property in 1821 took the surname and coat of arms of the **Bowens**, . They had a son **Hugh Webb Bowen**

Bowen Hugh Webb of Camrose son of **George Webb** of Hasguard married twice and the heir to the Camrose estate was **Charles Wheeler Townsend Webb**

Davies Joseph 14 January 1818 Hasguard Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods Herbrandston Prosecutor Warlow Rev William minister of the gospel Verdict Guilty PunishmentTransported for 14 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Edwards John 1 December 1818 Hasguard Labourer Offence Theft of wool belonging to prosecutor and **Phillips John Edmund Laugharne** , St Brides Prosecutor **Phillips Rowland Henry Laugharne** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Edwards John 14 January 1818 Hasguard Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - butter and cheese, Herbrandston Prosecutor **Warlow Rev, William**, minister of the gospel Verdict True bill for felony, not for burglary Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

James Francis 9 February 1773 Hasguard Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking and entering closes on land owned by Rowland Phillips Laugharne, esq., Anne his wife and Francis John Meyrick, esq., in the possession of the prosecutor. Hasguard Prosecutor Webb George *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Richard 9 February 1773 Hasguard Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking and entering closes on land owned by Rowland Phillips Laugharne, esq., Anne his wife and Francis John Meyrick, esq., in the possession of the prosecutor. Hasguard Prosecutor George Webb *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Mary 15 September 1795 Camrose Married Offence Burglary of prosecutor's

house and stealing money and wearing apparel. Indicted twice for the fact, the other for theft.
Hasguard Prosecutor **Davies Anne** widow Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mends Robert 2 December 1775 Hasguard Farmer Offence Forcible entry into prosecutor's message and ejection therefrom. Hasguard Prosecutor Griffiths Richard Verdict Guilty. Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Meyrick Dr. Rowland Bishop of Bangor married **Barrett Katharine**, daughter of **Owen Barrett** of Gellyswick had four sons and two daughters

Barrett Katharine, daughter of **Owen Barrett** of Gellyswick, who married Dr. Rowland **Meyrick Bishop of Bangor**, died 1593, tomb Hasguard Church, near Milford Haven

Taylor Christopherus 1534 .clericus rector Hasguard St Peter, *Valor Eccl*

Haskard Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Bevan . Nicholas.	Haskard	H 2
Vaughan John . .	Haskard	H
Browne Joseph .	Haskard	H
Hay William. . .	Haskard	H.
Lewis John	Haskard	H 2
David John for forge .	Haskard	H
Moyle John	Haskard	H
Tasker Francis . .	Haskard	H.
Collins . Thomas.	Haskard	H 3
Fortune William	Haskard	H 2
Evans Rees	Haskard	H
Browne Thomas.	Haskard	H 3
Morice John	Haskard	P
Smyth . John. . . .	Haskard	P

Haverfordwest

Haverfordwest always intrigued me. It seemed to have been built in two halves, one down near the river and another upon the tops of steep hills. To have to climb up the hill to the library of up another hill to the Records Office in the castle were often difficult for me and caused to be short of breath.

This is a collection of Jottings about the town but writing it up does make me wonder. There was a ford there the lowest on that part of the river yet there does not seem to be any remains or records going back prior to the Normans. Yet it would have been an ideal place, in my opinion, for pre Norman fortifications. Of course, until the bridge was built, it was not a place we visited from my side of the water very often as it was easier to go to Carmarthen for shopping than queuing up to cross the ferry or down to Swansea on the train. It was though a place I loved to explore, going

down streets with a mixture of modern and old buildings, round the old Priory, examining the wood carving in St Mary's Church. I would go the College for two half days a week and spend the rest of the day exploring.

Yes, It is a place that intrigues me.



Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names -- P. Valentine Harris

Haverfordwest. c.1188, Gir. Camb. Haverfordia. c.1200,

Haverforde. Probably from the name of a Norse settler, the "ford" meaning "fjord." It has been suggested, however, that it came from haefer, (he goat), but although fords are often named after animals, it would seem unlikely that the ford would be used by one sex only. The borough was in some way affiliated with Hereford and to distinguish it the "west" was added.

In the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis it is referred to as 'Haverfordia'

Wade 1913 the Welsh name said to have been Caer Alun.

1802 Barber

The town of Haverfordwest irregularly built on the steep bank of the river may now be considered as the capital of Pembrokeshire; as well on account of its superior extent and opulence as from its having lately become the place of the grand session. But the streets are narrow and dirty and so steep as to be seriously dangerous. A few good houses, among which is a residence of the dowager lady Kensington, start up here and there; but in such situations, as to convey no look of importance to the place. However commerce may have diffused wealth through the town, and proclaimed it the successful rival of Pembroke; yet, compared with the clean, placid, and respectable mien of the latter, it ensures no pre-eminence of esteem from the tourist: it may, indeed, present to him the idea of a purse proud shopkeeper strutting before a decayed gentleman.

The castle , seated on a cliff adjoining the town, is said to have been built by Gilbert Earl of Clare, in the reign of King Stephen, and was occupied by the Flemings. Though still possessing considerable portions of its former importance, yet, en-grafted with modern additions to fit it for the county jail, it has little picturesque attractions. A wall connected with the castle, which once surrounded the town, is still in part standing: a good quay, customs house, a free school, a charity school, and an almshouse, are among the public concerns of this town. Of the three churches that it boasts, that of St Mary is a neat building; and its spire, covered with shingles and warped from the perpendicular, has a curious effect. A short distance southwards of the town near the river , are some remains of a priory of Black canons founded by John de Haverford.

1804 The Scenery, Antiquities and Biography of South Wales - Benj. Heath Malkin

Built on the steep side of a high hill so as to be highly inconvenient if not dangerous for carriages and horses and the more so as the streets are very ill paved. There are some good houses especially in the upper part; but the irregularity of the avenues and the narrowness of all but one or two streets with the houses piled confusedly upon one another, the lower windows of some looking down upon the roofs of others render it intricate and unsightly on the entrance, though the approach is striking. The market here is one of the largest and most abundant in Wales, particularly for fish, in great plenty and variety. It is also a large corn market and there is a great fair for horses and cattle of all kinds, on the 7th of July St Thomas's day by which they mean St Thomas a Becket the tutelary saint of the upper town.

There is a cotton mill near Haverfordwest which employs about 150 people and this is the principal manufacture of the town.

1811 Fenton Tours (Town)

A ride of five miles brings me to Haverfordwest by the Marlan's Bridge and Poorfield. But both these names are corrupted, for they ought to be Magdalen's or Mawdlen's Bridge and Portefield; for a deed I have had occasion to examine, dated between three and four hundred years back, that common is mentioned as having belonged to one De la Porte, who granted it to the corporation and the Mawdlens referred to as near Le Portefield.

In the field to the right of the road after passing the bridge there are the remains of an old building now nearly hidden by cottages most likely of the old penitentiary here alluded to. To the left, a little way up the hollow through which the brook passed under Mawdlen's Bridge holds its course, at the foot of the common, also the noted Cradock's well, whose sanctity and supposed virtue were derived from it having been a favourite haunt of that hermit saint whose cell was at Haroldston at the end of this dingle, then called after the name of the saint whom the church was dedicated to, St Ismaels, or ,as Giraldus calls it Isam. Here, till of late years a sort of vanity fair was held on Easter or Whit Monday, and perhaps not discontinued even to this time.

[As to the Flemings]

We have nothing in detail, either as to the manner of their arrival, the nature of their settlement, or

the number and quality of their leaders. But there is every reason to think that there were few men of Rank among them, and that they consist of a multitude of the lower orders, nearly on an equality to be disposed of as soldiers, artificers, and manufacturers at the will of the Norman chieftains who had already taken root in the country.

The town of Haverfordwest, indisputably the largest and most central in the county, was once the capital of the possessions of the Flemings, and was well situated to defend the promontory of Roos they had begun to occupy, after having driven out the natives, as being the frontiers of their newly-acquired territory, on a navigable river, and placed so as to give them full command of the more mountainous district of the county, whence alone they had to dread an alarm. It was fortified by a very strong castle built on a rocky eminence overhanging part of the town and the river, and surrounded with an embattled wall entered by four gates, three of which I remember up and perfect; That at the entrance to Bridge Street, that opening into the precinct of the castle at St Martin's and that at the end of the Shut Street near the Blue Boar Inn. The fourth I am informed was at the upper end of Market Street.

The town, if we take in the suburbs of Prendergast and Cartlet, is unquestionably the largest town in this county, as the whole is closely built on and cannot be seen at one view, there being several inequalities in the site, so that look at the town from what ever point you may, much of it is foreshortened. The finest view of it is on the approach to it from the Narberth or Fishguard Roads. The principal part of it lies on a steep declivity, facing east with a view of the mountains sloping down to the Cleddau the western river of that name. The streets from being so steep, particularly High St and Market-street are to strangers unpleasant for walking, and dangerous for riding, but having such a fall contribute much to the health of the place, a circumstance that more than counterbalances the trifling objections to their form and disposition.

Town Hall

The town hall above the market house is a respectable and commodious building, but it is to be wished it had been placed anywhere else than where it is, as it entirely obstructs the view of the east end of St Mary's Church, and takes away from the importance of that venerable edifice.

Old Town Jail

The old town jail joined the churchyard wall of St Mary's in a low and crowded part of the town, and was itself very confined; but a new fabric, free from all objections of the other ,has lately risen in St Thomas' Green, in a high and airy situation.

Free School

The town has a free school well endowed, and has maintained considerable reputation for many years, which I never pass without feeling a veneration for it, and never couple it with the name of the Rev John Whitcombe, without a degree of affection for his memory as a polite scholar and a kind indulgent master.(Fenton was a scholar at this school)

Tasker School (Howard)

Among other charitable institutions in this town, there is an almshouse and a school for the instruction and clothing of twenty four boys and twelve girls, in reading, writing and arithmetic,

supported by the donation of Mrs Mary Howard, who by her will dated August 2nd 1684 left a competent sum for this benevolent purpose

Glyndwr's Insurrection

In Glyndwr's insurrection the town of Haverfordwest was garrisoned for Henry IV, where the Earl of Arundel made so gallant a defence against the French forces which had been sent to the assistance of the Welsh insurgents, and immediately after their landing sat down before Haverfordwest, that they were obliged to raise the seige, but not before they had set fire to the town and suburbs.

There is a public walk following the summit of the Hill above the river, and the ruins of the priory open to a fine view of the mountains and other striking objects at a distance and the beautiful windings of the river just below.

C1820 John Brown History of Haverfordwest

We proceed Shut Street, and make our observations as we proceed. Almost all the houses in this part are miserable thatched hovels, with manure heaps to the front. Pavements are a long way in the future, for there is not even a raised causeway. Our progress, as we keep to the line of houses, is constantly interrupted by a horse-bench outside of every public house. These latter are very numerous, and from their doors streams forth an everlasting smell of new drink, for the inmates are constantly brewing. A publican being asked concerning the age of the ale he was supplying to his customers, is said to have replied that it would be a fortnight old the following Thursday week. Observe, too, how frequently we are met by people with disfigured countenances, faces ploughed with small-pox, and eyes terribly bleared, for vaccination was at that day unknown, and the dreadful disease spread like a pest, as indeed it was. "Moping idiots and madmen gay," too, constantly cross our path. Troops of neglected children playing about, girls and boys approaching adolescence, with bare feet and legs, for shoes and stockings were a luxury in that day. These would grow up heathen, were it not that Sunday Schools have been introduced, to which these poor children are brought, and religious instruction is given.

Passing down by a wretched block of houses called Rat's Island we come' to a slightly improved state of things where Dew Street commences. Here there are good residences. Fronting the west is a substantial building, partly used as a prothomolary's office, and on basement is the Butter Market. A little beyond is the town conduit, from which a lot of elderly Females are busily engaged in carrying water to the housekeepers in the neighbourhood. A scant supply it must have been. In a line with the west side of Shoemaker's Street, now Market Street, one of the churchyard gates stood fronting High Street, leaving some thirty or forty feet of the church wall unenclosed. Against this wall, and directly fronting Shoemaker Street, we observe a low flagged bench, with a pent-house over it, on which the fishwomen, our friends "the Langums," expose their ware. This, for some reason or other, was known as " Penniless Bench."

And at this point the crowded state of the traffic begins,for half-way up Shoemaker Street, tables and "standings"obstruct the thoroughfare : shoes and fruit and other commodities, being here exhibited. Turning the comer down towards High Street, we pass into the precincts of the Meat Market; and the street, being most inconveniently narrowed by the Shirehall and the stores underneath where the beef is hung, is fairly blocked up. Whoever constructed the building (it stood for at least a couple of centuries), and crammed it into such a space, had a talent for packing which would not have disgraced Billingsgate. The small carcasses, mutton and veal, were hung round the churchyard walls . There is a tradition that a tree stood in the churchyard formerly, on which meat

used to be hung. The Council records speak of a shop being let in the yard to Elizabeth Angell, widow. As you may expect, the "shoving" (a local word) is terrible. Passing through, we emerge into High Street, where the space widens. The market days are harvest time to the shops and public houses,—the Talbot, the Fleece, the Tuns, the Coach and Horses, and the Dolphin, are all upon the spot and full of customers. I fancy little but home-brewed is consumed, for spirits have hardly been introduced, and the beer of that day (it would be of the kind called tenpenny) would not much tend to intoxicate.

But the day passes on, and the country people are gone home, and the town subsides into its usual quiet. And now the frugal and homely and thoroughly enjoyable side of its life appears. The tradesfolk have been too much occupied to sit down to a midday meal, and the good wife has prepared a savoury hot supper for the family; and seated round the little "balled fire," for the use of seaborne coal, as Holingshed calls it, has not been yet introduced, a pleasant evening is spent, fit preparation for the Sabbath, "sweet day, so calm, so pure, so bright." And so we too will quietly suspend our survey.

On the Monday going past Potters," situate just below the old Shirehall, we proceed down High Street, where most of the independent town families lived, to a point where it diverged into two very narrow streets again. These were called the Hack and Front Short Row. Here there lived a very miscellaneous lot of people, some possessed of means and others very poor. Opposite Hill Lane, which ran down at right angles, there was a forge kept by a well known character of the name of Jermyn. His smithy had two entrances, so it was a short cut from one row to the other. Few passed through it without receiving a salutation, often accompanied with a shovelful of cinders.

At the end of the Row or block of houses thus dividing the street there was a filthy lane called Drawbridge Lane. (Here now stands Victoria Place.) This, in some seventy yards or so, led to the Drawbridge, a rickety structure kept by an old man named Robin Rees, who answered to Dickens' description to the life, and made you believe Sam Weller's theory, that post-boys and donkeys never die, but pass away from one set of miseries to another and become pike keepers, where they have plenty of opportunities of venting their spleen on other unfortunate humans.

To return to the Short Row. If, instead of going on straight towards the river, you turned abruptly to your left hand, you would pass in front of the principal hotel, the Castle, and another sharp turn landed you in Bridge Street, a then important thoroughfare, which passed, you would find another turn to the old stone bridge.

1823 A Tour of Pembrokeshire

We had good horses and a steady civil lad to drive us, son of the man who kept the Green Dragon at Pembroke. His name was Edward Jones. The entrance into Haverford West is very steep and slippery but the boy was very careful and used to the road, he soon put us down at the Castle Inn, a very comfortable nice Inn and I must particularly notice the waiter who was remarkable civil, communicative and yet not officious, attentive to every thing you want. While we were waiting something to eat, Lord Beresford and suite passed for Milford Haven on the route to Waterford. We observed some fine hounds about the street and the Watch informed us that they had a subscription pack of 60 couples. After we had had a walk round the town, we sat down to a good dinner after which we had another walk and saw the castle where the prisoners are confined and also saw several lime kilns at work. The castle is situated on a high rock and seems a place of great strength. We returned home and had some coffee, smoked some cigars and then retired to bed – which were very good indeed and comfortable.

1895 Nooks and corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins



A long league's trudge still separates us from Haverfordwest; so we breast the easy slope of Drudgeman's Hill, and presently descend to Merlin's Bridge, spanning an affluent of the Cleddau. A scattered group of cottages that overlooks the stream bears some slight traces of the chapel that formerly stood here. A kind of Vanity Fair was formerly held in the vicinity, when the country folk foregathered at Cradock's Well, a wonder working spring frequented by a hermit who had his cell at Haroldston.

The Perrots of Haroldston were great people in their time. Here dwelt the gallant Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of the Sister Isle in Good Queen Bess's reign; also Sir Herbert of that ilk, the contemporary and friend of Addison, who is said to have been the original of that pink of courtesy, the incomparable Sir Roger de Coverley.

Let us glance back into the past as we stroll through the clean bustling streets of the little Western metropolis.

From the earliest times Haverfordwest held a position second only in importance to that of Pembroke, as a bulwark of 'The Little England beyond Wales'

Its Castle, built by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke, stood as a protection to the English settlement against the incursions of the hardy mountaineers, who had been driven back by the advancing immigrants upon the wild hill fastnesses of the interior.

The lofty walls of Gilbert's ruined castle, dominating the town that clusters around its feet, and the medieval churches that rise amid its steep, paved streets, recall the vanished past of Haverfordwest; while a characteristic vein of local dialect, which lingers yet despite Board Schools, attests the foreign ancestry of some of the worthy townsfolk

Curiously enough, Haverfordwest forms a county all to itself; and is further distinguished by the fact that, alone among the towns of great Britain, the place boasts a Lord Lieutenant all its own. A privilege obtained from the Crown by a very early charter when Pembrokeshire was a County Palatine.

The town formerly returned its own member to Parliament, but of late the representation has been merged in the districts of Pembroke, Tenby and Haverfordwest.

1895 Market day in Haverfordwest. Timmins

The big travel-stained wagons of the wholesale traders, drawn by sturdy large limbed horses, trundle slowly through the crowded streets of the old town; while the distinctive tones of the 'broad Harfat talk' greet the ear upon every side.

Wending our way down the steep High Street we bear away to the right at the bottom of the hill and traverse one of the oldest quarters of the town. Presently we descry a low browed entrance opening upon the footpath. The massive nail studded door with its quaint lion headed knocker, being en-framed by liberally moulded jambs. Passing beneath this ancient portal we are admitted to an interior beautified by the rare old oaken staircase which gives access to nicely panelled chambers whose fireplaces retain their original blue Dutch tiles painted with scenes from Biblical history.

To the rear of the dwelling house stands a flour mill of antiquated type; yet driving, withal a brisk trade in its green old age. A well trained old horse, the mainstay of the establishment jogs round in the mill and supplies the motive power.

Stepping out to the rear, we find ourselves upon the riverside quay, along which we now make our way. Groups of bulky stone warehouses flank the grass grown wharf, which presently opening out, reveals the Bristol Trader, a little semi-nautical inn, with its trim bit of garden abloom with hollyhocks and nasturtiums; an old time spot frequented by waterside gossips, and fraught with vague echoes from that wide outer world where men 'go down to the sea in ships'

Haverfordwest Records Events and Places

1173 Henry II visited Haverfordwest on his return from Ireland. After defying Merlin's prophecy by standing on the 'talking stone' at St David's he rode to Haverfordwest and spent the night in the Castle.

1187 Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus preached the Crusade with great success – Rev James Phillips (*Arch Camb 1898*) 'The Archdeacon's eloquence was remarkably effective on that part of the audience who had not understood a word of the sermon. To crown all, a blind woman was restored to sight by pressing on her eyes some of the earth on which the archbishop had stood'

13c "The Crypt", at the corner of High Street and Market Street and opposite St. Mary's Church, was the under-croft of a dwelling of the thirteenth century.

1200 In about 1200 Robert de Hwlffordd granted a site to the Augustinian Canons to found a priory on the low-lying land beside the Western Cleddau.

1207 Robert de Hwlffordd was given the right to hold a fair and a market, in the town in 1207. The market was held on Sundays in Queen's Square, but later on Saturdays

1217 Llewelyn ap Iorwerth and threatened the town – only averted by the intervention of the Bishop and the promise of a heavy ransom and twenty hostages from Rhos and Pembroke of the 'noblest'

1220 , Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, taking advantage of the absence of the Earl of Pembroke, who had been appointed by Henry III. to the command of his forces in Ireland, laid waste the territories of that nobleman in Wales, and extended his ravages to this place, but was unable to make any impression on the castle.'

1246 The Dominican (Black) Friars obtained donations from Henry III, in 1246, to establish a friary at Haverfordwest on a site that has not been identified. In 1256 they moved to a more convenient site, on the banks of the Western Cleddau, behind Bridge Street.

1246 Leper hospital recorded at bottom of Merlin's Hill.

At Merlin's Bridge, on the south side of the town, was a chapel dedicated to St. Magdalene and a leper hospital. The name of the bridge was corrupted to Maudlyn's Bridge and later it became Marlan's Bridge before assuming its present form.

1264 Humphrey de Bohun fortified the town with walls. stretches of which still remain in Castleton, as the area around the castle was known.

There is some question about the number of Gates, Phillips (*Arch Camb 1898*) states that there were four gates; the South Gate near the upper end of Market Street; The West Gate , at the lower end of Dew Street between the Fish market and the Grammar school; the North Gate near the 'Rising Sun' in North St; and the Red Gate on the bridge and that only in two places does any portion of the old Walls remain; On the North Parade , near the Wesleyan Chapel, and behind the gardens of Harford Terrace in Quay St.

Another source states that there were five gates: St. Martin's Gate, North Gate, East Gate, South Gate at the upper end of Market Street, and West Gate, in Dew Street.

Wade (1913) states that 'Early records imply there were once six gates and that the sites of five are known being the south at Market Street, the West in Dew St, the East of St Martin's at the bottom of Church Street, the North near the spot that still bears that name and the Red gate at the bottom of Holloway..

1276 The 'Gate Keepers of Haverford' arrested and handed over to the King; Eleanor, the daughter Simon de Montfort and one of her brothers. She had come from France to marry Prince Llewellyn her fiance. King Edward (her cousin) held her prisoner for two years but then released her to marry Llewellyn.

1284 'The town of Haverford recovered, before the Justices of the Lord King, sitting at Haverford as a tribunal, the liberties of which William de Valence Earl of Pembroke had long despoiled the town'

1289 Humphrey de Bohun III exchanged the castle with the queen, Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I, and she spent large sums of money on restoring the towers and the curtain walls. From now onward, the castle and the lordship remained mostly in royal hands. Edward I gave it to his son, the first English Prince of Wales. Edward III gave it to his mother, Isabella of France, and in **1343**, it passed to her grandson, Edward the Black Prince

1291 *Acc/to The Monastic order in South Wales 1066 -1348 - F. G. Cowley.*

H'west Monastery was founded by Robert fitz Richard around 1200 there is no record of the size of the estate but the assessed value in 1291 was £17 6 8d temporalities, there is no figure given for spiritualities.

The following Churches were appropriated to it:
Haverfordwest value £10 0 0d.

1304 Sept. 29th a complaint by Wm. Pierre, merchant of Majorca and Domingus Peris, merchant of Seville, of the illegal seizure of their ship and cargo, coming to England to trade, by several masters of English ships, amongst others Richard Parkemer, master of La Note of Haverford.

1324. 360 burgages.

1349 Black Death - decimated the population of the town

Late 1300's Richard II. honoured the town with his presence, and conferred upon it many valuable privileges: during his stay he confirmed a grant made by Robert Niger, of a burgage in Haverfordwest, to the Friars Preachers.

14c ? Quay St Tower House A medieval vaulted tower house, with walls of random rubble and seventeenth century roof trusses. It was relocated to St Fagan's in 1983. The building is best understood as a quayside storehouse with accommodation above. It has now been re-erected at The National History Museum, St Fagans. A BBC documentary tells the story of its historic context and its re-erection at St Fagans: 'Brick-by-brick: rebuilding our past' (Series 1, episode 3) first shown on 20 April 2012 and presented by Dan Cruickshank and Charlie Luxton.
R.F. Suggett/RCAHMW/April 2012.

1376. 422 burgages.

1400c In the reign of Henry IV., the command of this fortress was entrusted to the Earl of Arundel, who valiantly defended it against the assaults of the French auxiliaries whom Charles VII. of France had sent over to the aid of Owain Glyndwr. These forces, immediately after landing at Milford, advanced to this place and laid siege to the castle, but they experienced so formidable a resistance from the garrison, and sustained so considerable a loss in their numbers, that, after setting fire to the town and suburbs, they were compelled to abandon their attempt to reduce it.

1404-5 In the Reeve account of the town of Haverford, 6s is allowed for the custody of the six gates of Haverford.

1477. First evidence of a fulling mill is in 1477 when the site of a pandy called "Ancellislade" was arrented. (*Cal of Public Records relating to Pembrokeshire, I, 97*).

1479 the town was incorporated by a charter of Edward, the nine-year old Prince of Wales and Lord of Haverford, "on the mandate of the Lord, his father Edward IV and with the consent of his mother, the Queen." The charter decreed that the town should have a mayor, sheriff, two bailiffs, and burgesses, and conferred upon it the status of a county, designated as the county and town of Haverford".

1485 August Henry of Richmond (later Henry VII) entered Haverfordwest amid great rejoicing

1485 The ford which is referred to in the town's name was a little above the site of the new bridge Friars Lane and was the chief crossing for the traffic between Roose and Dungleddy. This was the "ford" of Haverford, which Henry Tudor crossed with his army, after landing at Dale in August 1485, on his way to Bosworth Field where he defeated Richard III and became King Henry VII, the

founder of the Tudor dynasty.

1485 After the victory at Bosworth Field, Henry VII conferred Haverfordwest on his uncle, Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford and Earl of Pembroke. He died in 1495.

1495, the lordship returned to the royal line in the person of Henry, Duke of York, later Henry VIII. He gave it to

16c Haverfordwest had 8 guilds including Glovers, Feltmakers, Tailors and Saddlers.

1532 Anne Boleyn when he made her Marquess (the title then used, and not Marchioness) of Pembroke in 1532.

1536 the lordship was abolished, under the Act of Union which stated that "the lordship of Haverford shall be united, annexed and joined to and with the County of Pembroke

16th century almshouse, demolished 18th century

1535 - 6. At the Dissolution, Haverfordwest Priory had a fulling mill in "le Mawdlynnes" on "le Priors Hyll" leased at will, along with a meadow and a small close to Henry Cathern and John Sutton for 32s a year. (*SC6 Henry VIII, 5280, m.1d*)
Acc/to Dyfed Archaeological Trust (site report 267): On the site of an existing mill building east of St Thomas' Hospital; medieval footings have been found.

1536 St Thomas's Augustinian Priory at the time of its dissolution in 1536; said to be haunted by the ghost of a monk.

1542 *Orig 38 Henry VIII 5 Pembroke.*

MS. Donat Mus Brit 6366 fol. 272.

Rex xxvj die Junij concessit Roger Barlowe et Thomas Barlowe illud manerium sive praeceptor de Slebiche, ac rectorias 7c de Slebeche Bulston et Martheltwy, ac etiam manerium et rectoriam de Mynwere ac scit &c prioral de Pyll & Monasterii de Haverfordwest, et scit. nuper Domus Fractrum de Haverford habend eis, haered et assign suis imperpetuum ro ixij.

(Thomas Barlow is described as Clerk of Catfeld in the county of Norff. Roger Barlow gent of Slebych).

1543 The status of the town was reaffirmed by the Act of Union in 1543,

1558 April 9th William Nichol was burned at the stake in High St near the entrance to Dark St

1563 the tolls on the fish market, amounted to £4, and those of the beef shambles to £7.13.7, but £2.16.8 had to be spent on repairs.

1566 Charter of Queen Elizabeth gave to the corporation for twenty one years 'the rectory and advowson of St Mary, the Haverfordwest mills, certain tenements, with rights on the forests of Narberth and Coedrath'

1577. Letter from the Privy Council of Elizabeth 1 to Sir John Perrot cataloguing the misdeeds of John Callice.

"Whereas their Lordships are given to understand that one John Callice, a notable pirate frequenting

that country and arriving lately at Milford was lodged and housed at Haverfordwest, and being there known was suffered to escape, their Lordships do not a little marvel at the negligence of such as are Justices in those parts".

1610. Status of the town renewed by James I in The affairs of the town were governed by a common council the members of which would be "twenty-four of the honestest men of the town" . The mayor, who was appointed annually, was also a magistrate, coroner, escheator, clerk of the market and admiral of the port, and the sheriffs, bailiffs and sergeants at mace had to attend upon him whenever necessary "in their gowns and civil apparel and not in cloaks or any apparel of light colour not befitting their place", on pain of a penalty of 10s. Haverfordwest had a sheriff because it was a county, a privilege it shared only with the town and county of Carmarthen in Wales. As such, it had its own Member of Parliament and a Custos Fiotulorum, or Keeper of the Rolls, and, from 1761, it had its own Lord Lieutenant.

1610, a Tuesday market was added. By then, Haverfordwest had "the greatest and plentifullest market of the shire", held in St. Mary's Churchyard and Pillory Street, as the lower part of Dew Street was then known.

1610 Two more fairs were established by charter in 1610: the May Fair and St. Bartholomew's, that was held on 24 August.

1615 The town quay was rebuilt by John Baetman mayor of Haverfordwest. He petitioned John Hoskins The King's Majesty's chief justice of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan and Haverfordwest in **1623** for the remainder of the money, £7, which he was owed. The Common council was rebuked by John Hoskin. *Haverfordwest Corporation MS530*.

1625 Mariners' Square is named after the "Mariners' Inn", now the Hotel Mariners, the town's leading Hotel which dates from 1625. A 1797 print shows the building, much as it is, with a fox on the roof having escaped from the hounds below

1626 Roger Walter was three times Mayor and on his death in 1626 left an estate of £689 - the largest estate in the town at that period.

1644 During the civil war in the seventeenth century, the castle was garrisoned for the king by Sir John Stepney, but was never regularly besieged; the garrison, apprised of the rapid successes of the parliamentarians in the surrounding country, hastily withdrew, leaving behind them their ordnance and all their military stores and ammunition.

1648 October 9 Carmarthen. [Colonel] Rowland Dawkins to Captain Beale:
In regard to the poverty of Tinby you are to march to Haverfordwest and to Quarter your soldiers there until further order.

1648 accounts, of Disbursements by the Town "Accomptant towards the maintenance of 84 prisoners which came from Pembroke."
To paid to 3 women for fetching of 5 burdens of Straw for the prisoners to lye uppon £0 1s. 3d.

1651 Plague population estimated by the mayor to be 2000 souls.

1652 Mortality from plague was very high--Over 400 died in the plague. . *Haverfordwest corporation MS 262*.

1656. Town requests to have the post office in this town if it may be obtained for since its being at Pembroke it has been both inconvenient and incommodious to us paying above treble post from Pembroke hither.

1670 Acc/to the *Hearth Tax* figures the population of Haverfordwest was 2137.

1695 The market day was changed to Thursday in 1695.

The fair of St. Thomas the Martyr was held on the feast day of that saint, 7th July, in St. Thomas churchyard and on St. Thomas Green.

1701 Aug. 19. Ordered That the Old Markett House be pulled down and a new one erected according to the model of Col. Wheeler."

18c Medieval vaulted Guildhall and meat market; rebuilt 18th century, demolished late 19th century.

18c Bristol Trader Quay St. 18th century but possibly older. Two storeys, slate roof, 4 windows rough cast, sash windows in reveals; glazing bars are intact to most windows. Letters above the first floor read "Bristol Trader"



18c Old Wool Warehouse Quay St -18th century long warehouse type of building, stone, 2 storey, 6 windows joined to building of 3 storeys with 3 bays to west RCAHMW

18c Priory Mills Clay lane Present building 18th century. (Traditional site of mill from early times). Once a flour mill and at other times a paper mill.

1710 December 7th It is ordered and agreed that a Lease of the Waste Ground from the Priory Walls within 20 feet of the Rock adjoining the Rock pool, in the parish of St. Thomas be lett to Henry Griffiths, Carpenter . . . for making a convenient place for a Dock and graving place for ships," etc., etc.

1726 The Old Bridge was the gift, in 1726, of Sir John Philipps of Picton Castle. Repaired 1829. Widened 1848.. A stone bridge with 4 arches, cutwaters and parapet.

1727 A racecourse was laid out on Portfield Common in 1727 at the expense of the Corporation, and provision was made for the road across it to be closed when races were held.

Mid 18c Scotchwell House on the eastern outskirts of the town, was the birthplace of Admiral John Stokes who served on HMS Beagle. A mid 18th century building with extensive 19th century

alterations: 2-storeys with a 6 + 1 window front. The slate roof is pitched with 4 thin gabled and slated dormers. Small pane sash windows set in plain reveals. The porch is offset to the left with volute cresting over arched entry with traceried fanlight.

1758 The Dragon Hotel, in Hill Street, is believed to have been the birthplace of General Sir Thomas Picton, who was killed while commanding a division at the battle of Waterloo.

1765 circa Old Grammer School built - Now demolished

1766 'Decided to take down the North Gate it being in a ruinous condition' – *Minutes of the Haverfordwest Corporation*.

1790 Foley House, Haverfordwest is a detached 2 storey villa designed by John Nash c. 1790 for Richard Foley, advocate. It is a rectangular villa raised on a basement with pediments on three sides. There is a circular window in the tympanium. and two semi-circular headed arches on the ground floor. The plan is similar to that of Nash's The Priory at Cardigan with the staircase on the front wall immediately next to the entry, and a principal room in a canted end bay overlooking the garden. The house was sold in 1947 to the County Council for a town museum although it was not used as such and was progressively damaged thereafter. It was poorly refurbished in later 20th century with re-roofing in concrete tiles, removal of chimneys, loss of the moulded timber base of the pediment and eaves each side and replacement of the front door. The garden fronts are less badly affected.

1791 Records Office/Fish Market-street Built in 1791 and demolished in 1951. A 2 storey building with walls of rubble, rendered on the side and rear walls. The front wall had coursed squared rubble to the ground floor and ashlar grooved stucco to the first floor. Four pointed-headed arched doorways to the front, with 4 sash windows above. The interior of the ground floor was vaulted. The first floor had an axial arcade with fluted capitals.

1801 First census return 3964 people.

1802 Minutes of a meeting of the Common Council of Haverfordwest on the 7th August 1802. Mr R. B. Prust, Mayor presided, and there were present among others, Lord Cawdor, Lord Milford, Lord Kensington, Mr. J. Philipps Laugharne, Mr. Richard Foley, Mr. Joseph Fortune, Mr John Higgon, the Rev Charles Ayleway (Vicar of St. Marys) Mr Dudley Ackland, Mr Nathaniel Philipps (the Banker), and others.

"Resolved unanimously upon the motion of the Right Hon. Lord Milford that the freedom of this Town and County be presented unto the Right Hon. Horatio Viscount Nelson of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe in the County of Norfolk, Duke of Bronte in Sicily Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath and Vice Admiral of the blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet and that he be entitled to all the Liberties, Priviledges Exemptions and Immunities in and by the several royal charters given and granted to the Burgesses of this Town and County."

"Resolved also unanimously upon the motion of the Rt. Hon. Lord Milford that the Freedom of this Town and County be presented unto Thomas Foley Esquire Captain (a) in His Majesty's Royal Navy and that he be entitled to all the Liberties, Priviledges, Exemptions and Immunities in and by the several Royal Charters given and granted to the Burgesses of this Town and County."

signed by the Mayor and ten of the Members of the Corporation present.

1800c Water Supply to Town *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

The Town, which may be regarded as the modern capital of Pembrokeshire, is finely situated at one of the inland extremities of Milford Haven, upon the declivities, and at the base, of very steep hills, round which the Western Cleddau flows. It consists of numerous streets, some of which are regularly built, and contain the town residences of many of the neighbouring gentry; others of the streets are steep. The inhabitants are partially supplied with water from Portfield, and the "Fountain Head" on the road to Milford: the water is brought from the Fountain Head by pipes into a public conduit; and also to private houses, on the payment of a small annual rate to the lessee of the corporation, by whom this plan for supplying the town was carried into effect about a century ago.

1813 The Pembrokeshire Hunt, established in the year 1813, and which is supported by the principal gentry of the county, has its meetings at this town, where a pack of fox-hounds is kept. The hounds go out twice every week during the season; but in the second week in November, called the "Hunt Week," the members assemble in the town, and the hounds are out three days, namely, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, on the evenings of which days a ball is held at the assembly-rooms.

1824 Haverfordwest Cricket Club is possibly the oldest Cricket Club in Wales founded. It acquired its first ground at the 'Old Race Course' in 1839.

1825 A very substantial market-house was erected by the corporation in 1825, at a cost of about £5000, of which part was expended in the purchase of four houses and gardens in Market-street, to form, with four pieces of waste land belonging to the corporation, a site for the building. It is a spacious quadrilateral edifice, conveniently fitted up, and containing covered shambles for eighty butchers, with ample accommodations for the sale of poultry, butter, vegetables, hardware, and various other articles. There is also a convenient market-place for the sale of fish. The town is abundantly supplied with provisions, and is especially famed for the quality of its mutton.

The Market House was demolished in 1937.

1829 The Pembrokeshire races are held adjoining the town, annually, in the autumn. They were originally established about eighty years ago, but afterwards partially abandoned; in 1829 they were re-established. They are liberally supported, and in general well attended; the members for the county and the borough each give a plate of £50, and a £50 plate is also given by the tradesmen of the town, exclusively of sweepstakes, contingent on the amount of subscriptions.

1835 Acts of Parliament for improving the town were obtained in 1835 and 1836: the plan embraces the removal of certain obstructions in the line of a new street, to be formed in continuation of the High-street, to Cartlet bridge, on the other side of the river, a distance of a quarter of a mile; the erection of a new bridge across the Cleddau, and the improvement of the other approaches; lighting the town with gas, the supply of the upper part of it with water, and the construction of a common sewer: alterations that will materially contribute to the improvement of the town, and render it in every respect worthy of the distinguished rank which it holds among the chief towns of the principality. The views from the higher grounds are extensive, and along the summit of the castle hill is a public walk, overlooking the river and the ruins of the ancient priory, and commanding a prospect of the surrounding country.

1835 The Shire Hall, at the bottom of High Street, It was built in 1835 on the site of a Quakers Meeting House, that then moved to the New Quay. A row of houses, known as Short Row, stood in the middle of the street "before the Shire Hall until it was removed in the 1830s. It was built for the assize courts, to the design of William Owen of Haverfordwest and it formed part of the redesign of the centre of the town undertaken by William Owen from 1832-40. The clock was added in 1888 in memory of W. Vaughan James JP, for 100 guineas. The interior was altered in 1900-01 by Arthur Thomas, to create a council chamber. It was used as the county council offices for much of the twentieth century and latterly as a court house. It has been disused since 2002. It is a Classical style two-storey painted stucco building with twentieth century metal sheet roof cladding. It has a five-bay front, divided 1-3-1 bays, the centre pedimented with giant Ionic pilasters and entablature and the sides with cornice only of entablature and parapet. There is a broad moulded sill band between floors with 12-pane hornless sashes to the upper floor. The ground floor openings are all arched, with three arched windows in similar architraves, and big outer doors. It is listed Grade II as one of the most distinguished early nineteenth century public buildings in the region.

1837-39 St Thomas's Hospital /workhouse, originally a workhouse, slate gabled roof, stone rubble

1837 The New Bridge was built in 1837 with the houses built in Victoria Place in 1839, it formed an impressive entry into the town faced with ashlar. Moulded cornice. Capped parapet. 19th century lamp standards - circular iron shafts.

1838 Portfield Fair was a hiring fair held on 8 October on Portfield Common, and it is said to have "absorbed the ancient Vanity Fair held there around St Caradoc's Well". When the common was enclosed in 1838 the fair was transferred to St. Thomas Green, where it is still held each year, as is the May Fair.

The name Portfield first appears in the thirteenth century as "Portefelde", meaning an open field belonging to the town. It has an association with the de le Poer family, one of whom was enobled, in 1786, as Baron Tyrone of Haverfordwest and was later created Marquess of Waterford in the peerage of Ireland, but the Marquess sits in the House of Lords as Lord Tyrone of Haverfordwest.

1838 the Portfield Inclosure Act allotted to the Mayor and Corporation land "for a place of recreation and exercise for the neighbouring population". Some 250 acres of the remaining land was allotted to the Trustees of "the Freeman of the Borough of the Town and County of Haverfordwest".

1839 . Victoria Place forms part of a development at the entrance of the town by William Owen including the New Bridge and two terraces facing each other, they were completed in 1839. The town improvements began as a result of a special Act of Parliament of 1835, but the terraces were named in commemoration of the accession of Queen Victoria in June 1837. Augustus John, though born in Tenby, was brought up in Victoria Place, and his sister, Gwen, was born there. A print of 1878 shows toll-gates across the road.

1847 A literary and scientific association was established in the spring of the year 1847, now consisting of about 150 members; a good library and reading room are attached, and lectures are delivered during the winter season. Theatrical performances occasionally take place by itinerant companies, though no particular building is appropriated to that use; and meetings are held at the assembly-rooms, which, while possessing no exterior attractions, are considered as the best ball-rooms in South Wales.

1848 In the year 1848 a substantial corn-market was built by the corporation, at a cost of about £2000. The annual meetings of the Pembrokeshire Agricultural Society are held here, in a new

show-yard or cattlemarket, of two acres, at the top of Barn-street, surrounded by a high wall.

1872 The Masonic Hall in Picton Place, with its Corinthian portico and pediment, was built

1879-80 Post Office Late nineteenth-century public building, a Post Office built 1879-80 by D.E. Thomas, subsequently used as a Labour Exchange. RCAHMW 2013

1883 The Churn Works, Northgate, Haverfordwest, were built by John Llewellyn (a cooper) between 1883-1888, by which time the butter churns produced by him were regarded as of first-rate quality all over the country and later the world. In about 1900 the works included saw-mills, a drying kiln, drying sheds and a corn mill. Power came from a 15hp steam engine. in the early part of the 20th century, a series of large factory churns and butter workers were manufactured. In the 1930's they were installed in most of the larges dairies in the country. During the Second World War the firm made carts, etc. for the army: thereafter most of the business was retail and repair only. In 1966 the property was leased to an agricultural merchant and in 1976 it was bought by the District Council. The main building was of local rubble masonry in lime mortar with aslar quoins and segmental arched brick heads to the windows. The hipped roof was slated. The buildings were demolished in 1987 to make way for a roundabout.

1888 St Mary Street Chapel was built in 1888 with a stuccoed pedimented frontage and slate roof. In 1974 this chapel was converted for use as a social club.

1907 The Drill Hall, Haverfordwest, was a single storey building with 2-storey sections either side. It was built for the Pembrokeshire Yeomanry and 4th Welsh Regiment. Demolished 1990.

1942 Haverfordwest Airfield (Withybush), one of the wartime runways has been withdrawn from use and the other two have been reduced in length to make way for a public road on the north side of the airfield. The seventeen dispersal points and the refuelling area are still visible in grass areas. Original buildings on the southerly side of the airfield include one of the T2 hangars. The RAF control tower is still extant but has a new sloping roof. Other surviving structures around the airfield include Nissen and Maycrete huts, and a guard room. The wartime buildings associate with maintenance and a Blister hanger were demolished during bypass improvements to the A40

1972 The Gorsedd Circle in the Bridge Meadow was erected for the Proclamation of the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales that was held in Haverfordwest in 1972.

The Port --*Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

The Port is dependent on that of Milford, to which it is a creek, having a custom-house subordinate to the establishment there. From its central situation it attracts considerable trade, chiefly coast-wise: the exports are principally oats and butter, with a small quantity of leather and bark; the imports are chiefly groceries, manufactured goods, and other miscellaneous articles, for the supply of the shops.

Coal is brought by water from Newport in Monmouthshire, &c.; but the poorer inhabitants for the most part use culm, obtained from a distance of about three miles: the hard or stone coal, for

malting, procured about five or six miles off, is here shipped to the southern coast of England, and even to London.

A great number of native cattle is sent from the neighbouring district for sale to the English market. The river is navigable to the bridge for barges, to a lower part of the town for larger vessels, and to a place immediately below the town for ships of 250 tons' burthen. A steam-vessel plies to Pembroke-Dock, Milford, Tenby, and Bristol. The trade of the town consists chiefly in the supply of the inhabitants and the neighbourhood with various articles of home consumption, and its commercial intercourse is facilitated by its situation on the road from London to Milford. The great South Wales railway, if completed, will have a branch of more than five miles to Haverfordwest, the opening of which will tend much to the improvement of the district.

The markets are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the last of which is for corn; and during the three winter months an additional market is held, every Thursday, for the sale of cattle. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held annually on May 12th, June 12th, July 18th, August 9th, September 4th and 23rd, and October 18th.

Haverfordwest, standing on the tidal limit of the Western Cleddau, became one of the leading ports in South Wales in Tudor times, exporting wool, hides, corn, malt and coal. The Wool Market, on the quay, is a reminder that Haverfordwest was declared a staple town in 1326. The main imports included salt, iron, wines from France and Spain, and apples from the Forest of Dean. The Bristol Trader public house takes its name from a type of vessel that traded between Bristol and the Pembrokeshire ports. The coming of the railway in 1853 caused sea trading to go into a sharp decline, although vessels brought their cargoes up river up to the last war.

Administration *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

The town, which has received various privileges from Henry II., was subsequently honoured with charters from the crown in the 1st and 9th of Richard II., 2nd of Henry IV., 2nd of Henry V., 8th of Henry VIth, 5th of Edward IV., and 24th of Henry VIII.; and these grants, with others, perhaps, of which no record is extant, were confirmed by the statute 34th and 35th of Henry VIII., c. 26, s. 124, by which it was also enacted that the town should be a county of itself, as it had been constituted by Edward IV. Charters were afterwards granted in the 1st of Edward VI., 1st of Queen Mary, 2nd of Elizabeth, 2nd and 7th of James I., and 6th of William and Mary; but of these grants, that of William and Mary only included permission to hold three fairs annually, and a weekly market on Thursday, leaving the previous charters undisturbed.

By the last charter of James I. it was enacted, amongst other important things, that the sites of the priory of Black canons and house of Friars Preachers, the hill called Prior's hill, the prior's marshes, and the friars' gardens, situated within the limits of the town, should for the future be esteemed part of the said town and county of the town of Haverfordwest. This charter was the governing one until the passing of the Municipal Corporations' Act. Under its provisions, the style of the corporation

was, "the Mayor, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the county of the town of Haverfordwest," and the control was vested in the mayor, sheriff, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common councilmen (who were justices of the peace, and of whom fifteen were at first styled aldermen), assisted by a town-clerk, chamber-reeve, two serjeants-at mace, and other officers.

By an ancient grant of the crown, made while Pembrokeshire was a county palatine, Haverfordwest enjoys the privilege of having a lord-lieutenant of the town and county of the town, which is possessed by no other town in Great Britain.

By the act 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is not divided into wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on Nov. 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but being re-eligible: the councillors are chosen by and out of the enrolled burgesses, annually on Nov. 1st, one-third going out of office every year. Aldermen and councillors must possess a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops rated for three years to the relief of the poor. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and out of the burgesses; and the council appoint a sheriff, town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers annually on Nov. 9th. The members of the council are exempt from serving on juries within the borough, and the burgesses from serving on juries of the quarter-sessions for Pembrokeshire. The revenues of the corporation are derived from the rents of houses and lands, from tolls, standings in the market, &c., and produce about £1000 per annum; the corporation also possess part of Portfield, or Poorfield, a large meadow situated within the borough, and containing about 1000 acres of land, for the enclosure of which an act was passed in the parliamentary session of 1837-8.

Haverfordwest first received the elective franchise in the 27th of Henry VIII., when its superior importance caused it to be endowed with this privilege in lieu of its being conferred on the Merionethshire boroughs, and since that time it has continued to return one member to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in freeholders of 40s. a year, inhabitants paying scot and lot, and the burgesses; but the act for "Amending the Representation of the People" vested it in freeholders in fee or fee tail of 40s. per annum, in the then existing freeholders for life or lives of 40s., in after-freeholders for life or lives of £10, in the old burgesses resident within seven miles, in male householders occupying premises of the annual value of £10, and in scot and lot inhabitants for their lives, provided they be capable of registering as the act demands. The towns of Fishguard and Narberth, and the villages of Prendergast and Uzmaston, are now entitled to share in the representation, the towns being made contributory boroughs, and the villages being comprised in the borough of Haverfordwest. The number of houses of the annual value of £10 within the limits of the borough, is 361. The sheriff of Haverfordwest is the returning officer.

Town Area *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

The town and county of the town comprise the whole of the parish of St. Mary; part of the parishes of St. Thomas, St. Martin, Prendergast, and Uzmaston; and the large extra-parochial area called Poorfield. In the parishes of St. Thomas and St. Martin are divisions respectively called the hamlets of St. Thomas and St. Martin, within the hundred of Rhôs.

The living of St. Mary's is a vicarage, endowed with £20 per annum chargeable on the tithes of the parish of Tremaen, in the county of Cardigan, under the will of Mr. Laugharne (who represented the town in parliament for fourteen years), dated in 1714, for reading daily prayers; also with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. It is in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Watts. The church, situated at the upper end of High-street, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a low tower, which was anciently surmounted by a spire of elegant proportions. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. The nave is lofty, and ceiled with panelled oak, richly ornamented with carving; it is lighted on each side by a range of clerestory windows, of various character, and is separated from the chancel by a pointed arch, supported by clustered columns, and from the north aisle by a series of similar arches of lower elevation, resting on clustered columns having capitals richly ornamented with sculpture. The east windows of the chancel are lofty, and highly enriched with tracery; and the windows of the north aisle, which are similarly embellished, are of good proportions and elegant design. In the chancel are some monuments of splendid character, to various members of the family inheriting the neighbouring seat of Picton Castle. This church was judiciously restored in the year 1844.

The living of St. Thomas' is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, besides which, there is a glebe of fourteen acres, valued with appendages at £76. 3. per annum; also certain buildings, &c., estimated at £44. 7. per annum. The church is situated on the summit of a hill, and in the centre of an extensive cemetery, overlooking the ruins of the priory. According to some records preserved at St. David's, it appears to have been built in the year 1225; but these most probably refer to the ancient church of the priory, which was also dedicated to St. Thomas, for there is nothing in the style of architecture to corroborate that testimony. It is a plain building, with a square tower having a projecting battlement.

The living of St. Martin's is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, James Griffiths, Esq. The church, supposed to be the most ancient in the town, is a venerable structure, displaying portions in the early style of English architecture, with a low tower surmounted by an elegant spire. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, but has suffered so extensively by the insertion of windows and other alterations, that little of its original character remains. The nave and chancel are long and lofty, and are separated by a fine old arch, which reaches to the roof; in the chancel, on the southern side, are some ancient stalls in recesses.

There are places of worship in the town for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, Moravians, and Presbyterians.

Charities *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* Lewis

Sir John Perrot, (see below) in 1579, by deed gave certain houses, lands, and fee-farm rents, in the

parish of Camrhôs, Pembrokeshire, and in the parishes of Haverfordwest, now producing £213 per annum, for the repair of the roads, walls, bridges, and quays; for the general improvement of the town; and supplying it with water.

James Haward bequeathed an annuity of £22, payable out of an estate in the parish of Merton, in the county of Surrey, for the augmentation of Haverfordwest hospital; which annuity, as no such hospital has existed for many years in the town, is divided by the corporation among the poor.

William Vawer, by deed in 1607, gave houses, lands, and fee-farm rents, in the parish of St. Mary, Haverfordwest, and in the city of Bristol, now producing £161. 14. per annum, towards the support of nine decayed burgesses of this town, each of whom receives 5s. per week, and a coat at Christmas, of the value of one guinea, which sum is also paid to the minister of St. Mary's, and for a dinner.

Anne Laugharne bequeathed an annuity of £6, payable out of an estate at Boulston, near this place, for the relief of four aged women of honest fame in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Thomas.

Mary Tasker, otherwise Howard, bequeathed, in 1684, certain farms and lands in the parish of Camrhôs, now producing £133. 14. per annum, for the erection of an almshouse, and for the education of poor children of both sexes in Rudbaxton, Steynton, and Haverfordwest. A boys' school is supported from this endowment; the master receives a salary of £54. 12. per annum, and there are fifty boys on the books, all of whom are clothed every year.

Connected with the school is the almshouse, containing nine rooms, for as many poor women, who receive 5s. annually. Another almshouse, in St. Mary's parish, called the Lower almshouse, containing seven rooms, occupied by as many poor women, is kept in repair by the corporation.

Richard Howell in 1697 bequeathed £400, the interest of which, £20, is distributed by the mayor and council on the first Wednesday in December, among the poor inhabitants, in sums of 5s. each, and also to the inmates of the almshouses.

In 1723 Owen Phillips gave £40 to the corporation, the interest of which is annually given to a widow.

In 1751 an unknown donor gave £100, the interest of which, from the three and a half per cents., is distributed by the vicar, in bread, among the debtors in the gaol, according to the will of the benefactor.

The vicar has also the distribution of 35s. among the poor at Christmas, from a bequest of £50 by Martha Bowen, in 1749;

and among the same are shared £5, arising from a bequest of £100, by William Fortune, in 1764;

£10, a rent-charge, granted by William Wheeler;

another of £1, by William Meyler;

and another, in 1707, by Thomas Roch, of £3. 10.

William Middleton, a merchant of London, gave £100 for apprenticing four poor children out of the town;

and in addition to these several charities are numerous others, of which the greater part have been lost by failure of securities in their investment, or by other accidents. Of these may be noticed, £200 bequeathed by Rebecca Flaerton, in 1744, for the relief of aged widows, on the nomination of Robert Prust; £80, given in 1739, by Mary Llewelyn, for such charitable purpose as should be recommended by the same person; a bequest of £10, by Ann Bowen; an annual sum of £5, by Captain Parr, in 1811, to the poor of St. Thomas's parish; and various other donations, which appear to have been for a considerable time unavailable to the purposes for which they were given.

The Priory of Black canons, founded, as before observed, by Robert de Hwlfordd, and situated in a meadow on the western bank of the river Cleddau, continued to flourish till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £135. 6. 1., and the site was granted to Roger and Thomas Barlow. The present remains, consisting chiefly of the skeleton of the church and some foundations of ancient buildings, afford indications of an establishment originally of considerable extent. The church was a spacious cruciform structure, apparently in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty central tower, supported on four noble arches, of which portions are still remaining. It appears to have been 160 feet in length from east to west, and 80 feet in breadth along the transepts, and was no less elegant than spacious, with windows composed of lancet shaped lights.

The House of the Friars Preachers occupied the site on which the Black Horse Inn, in Bridge-street, was subsequently built. Its founder, and the exact time of its erection, are unknown, but it was in existence prior to the time of Richard II., in whose reign, as already noticed, the grant of a burgage for the enlargement of the house was confirmed. To this establishment Bishop Hoton left £10, and his successor, Bishop John Gilbert, bequeathed £100, with vestments, desiring also to be interred within its walls.

The Castle, from the discovery at various times of foundations of buildings and portions of ruined walls, appears to have occupied the whole of a rocky ridge on the northern declivity of the eminence on which the town is situated; and, from its commanding site, as well as from its extent and massive walls, forms a conspicuous and imposing object, towering above all the surrounding buildings, and overlooking the town. The remains consist principally of the keep, a spacious quadrangular pile, with lofty and massive walls, and which, from the elegance of its pointed windows and other architectural embellishments, especially on the eastern side facing the river, appears to have comprised the chapel and the state apartments, and conveys an idea of its original grandeur and magnificence. This portion of the remains has been converted into the county gaol, without in any degree detracting from its interest as a noble relic of ancient baronial splendour. In the suburb of Prendergast, on the opposite side of the river, are the remains of an ancient mansion, that was inhabited by a family of that name.

Skomar, an islet off the coast of Pembrokeshire, near the mouth of the Bristol Channel, forms part of the parish of St. Martin. It consists chiefly of limestone rock, and comprises an extent of about 700 acres, of which a considerable portion, let to a resident tenant, is in a state of cultivation; it is plentifully supplied with water, and abounds with rabbits. This islet, which forms the northern limit of St. Bride's bay, is separated by a strait about a mile and a half in breadth, called Broad Sound, from the islet of Shokham, which is about three miles from the main land, and about five miles west-by-south from the mouth of Milford Haven.

Sir John Perrot Grant to Haverfordwest

Sir John was born at Haroldston House, the ruin which is visible on the south side of Freeman's Way. He is said to have been a natural son of King Henry VIII by Mary Berkeley, "a royal lady-in-waiting who was of the king's familiarity". He was the town's greatest benefactor. Among other appointments, he was President of Munster and Lord President of Ireland. In 1592 he was found guilty of treason, but he died in the Tower of London before sentence of death could be carried out.

Sir John had a great love for Haverfordwest and he always took a prominent part in its administration. He was Mayor three times and in 1588 was its Member of Parliament.

During his lifetime the town attained great prosperity. It contained many men of enterprise and foresight, and the Queen's Surveyor described it, "The best buylt, the most civill and quickest occupied towne in South Wales". George Owen of Henllys, Lord of Kemes, the County Historian, stated that "Haverfordwest is a good towne, wealthie and well governed".

With its seven guilds and the many productive activities in the town many merchants built up a lucrative and foreign trade, and in this Sir John was intimately interested.

It is therefore not surprising that being so engrossed in the town's prosperity and future development he should endow the town with a princely gift the benefits from which it still happily enjoys.

As will be seen from the grant, he directed that the rents and profits derived from the messuages, lands and tenements devised therein were to be expended to the improvement of the Town of Haverfordwest, and to the repair of the streets, bridges, walls, conduits of water, and all other dilapidations of Haverfordwest as well as to the rebuilding of the new quay in the town and all other useful works which may be needful or suitable for the improvement of the town.

The original document which is written in Latin inscribed on parchment is in excellent condition and is now displayed on the wall in the Mayor's Parlour in the Corporation Offices and interesting, it has Sir John's seal attached.

In May 1899 the Deed was translated by Henry Owen Esq., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.S.A,

To all the Faithful in Christ to whom this Present Deed shall come,

JOHN PERROT of Haroldston, in the County of Pembroke, Knight, (wishes) eternal salvation in the Lord. KNOW YE that I the said John Perrot for the love which I bear towards my beloved and faithful neighbours the burgesses of the town and county of Haverfordwest and for that the mayor sheriff bailiffs and burgesses of the said town have granted for them and their successors that I and my heirs in time to come living and dwelling at Haroldston aforesaid or elsewhere in the said county of Pembroke shall have so much of every kind of wine, salt or any other merchandise coming into Milford and to the same town for common traffic or contract of sale as shall suffice for the sustenance of our house at the same price as the mayor and other burgesses of the same town shall buy and have them. And that it shall be wholly lawful for me and my heirs living and dwelling at Haroldston afore-said or elsewhere within the said county of Pembroke to have the pre-emption

of all kinds of victuals coming to the market of the town of Haverfordwest as in the said county of Pembroke in the places same town for the time being at the like price as they shall be sold to another. And that I and my heirs living and dwelling at Haroldston aforesaid shall be burgesses and of the council of the same town if we wilt And that we shall have the nomination of one burgess in the same town in any year in which such burgess may be living and dwelling in the same town and in which he shall take such oaths as the other burgesses of the same town are wont to take.

HAVE GIVEN granted and by this my present indented deed have confirmed to Maurice Canon gentleman mayor of the town and county aforesaid Thomas Tank, Jenkin Davides, Richard Batman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiner, and William Jones,

All and singular the messuages lands, tenements, burgages, and hereditaments below described and set out, situate and lying as well in the town and county of Haverfordwest, specified below. That is to say:

- (1). FIRST. All that messuage or tenement with all and singular its appurtenances situate and lying in Camros in the said county of Pembroke in the tenure of Thomas Bowen gentleman or his assigns.
- (2). ALSO one other tenement and one carucate of land with the appurtenances lying in Wolffdale in the said county of Pembroke now in the tenure of Owen Ormond.
- (3). ALSO one messuage containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town and county of Haverfordwest in Shipp street there now in the tenure of Henry Gwillim.
- (4). ALSO one other tenement containing one burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town and county of Haverfordwest aforesaid in the northern part of Higstreate there now in the tenure of Thomas Kethin between land of Maurice Walter on either side.
- (5). ALSO one other tenement containing one burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid in the southern part of the Highstreate of the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid now in the tenure of Edwin Donn and abutting on the land of Thomas Bowen on the East and the land of William Warren on the West.
- (6). ALSO one tenement containing two burgages with the appurtenances lying in the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid in Banstreate there now in the tenure of Thomas Tanck between land late of John Sinett on the West and land late of Arnold Butler on the East.
- (7). ALSO one other tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid in the Darkstreate there in the tenure of William Ricard between a tenement of Edmund Harries on the East and land of Maurice Canon on the West.
- (8). ALSO one other tenement containing another half of a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the town of Haverfordwest aforesaid in the Darkstreate there in the tenure of Richard Gronow.
- (9). ALSO two other tenements containing one burgage and a half with the appurtenances lying in St. Maries Streat in the said town of Haverford between several tenements of Maurice Canon on the East side of each of them and land late of Thomas Sutton on the West now in the several tenures of Michael Wolff and Thomas Streat.
- (10). ALSO three tenements containing one burgage divided into three parts lying together in the said town of Haverford in St. Maries Street aforesaid there in the several tenures of Owen Jones,

William Richardes and Richard Gronow between land late of the said Thomas Sutton on the East and land of Edmund Harries on the West.

(11). ALSO one tenement containing the third parts of a burgage lying in the said town of Haverford on the South side of the church of the Blessed Mary there late in the tenure of Thomas Sutton between a tenement John Harries the cordwainer on the East side of the Markett Streat and the land of John Vaghan of Narberth gentleman on the East.

(12). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage lying in the said town of Haverford uth and land of the said David Cradock on the North. Gate on the South now in tenure of Lucy Lloid.

(13). ALSO one tenement Containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of Haverford between tenements of Henry the tailor on the in the Markett Streat there late in the tenure of William Jones between land of Henry Nash on the South and a tenement of John Row on the North.

(14). ALSO two tenements lying together in the said town of Haverford in the Markett Streat there one of them containing the third part of a burgage now in the tenure of William Walter and the other containing two parts of a burgage formerly in the tenure of Katherine Jeffrey between tenements of Richard Meiler on the North and a tenement of the late John Sinett on the South.

(15). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage on the east side of the Markett Streat aforesaid now in the tenure of David Cradock between Goat Streat on the south and the land of the said David Cradock on the North.

(16). ALSO one burgage with the appurtenances lying on the south side of Goate Streat in the said town of Haverford between tenements of Henry the tailor on the West and the way leading to the east stile on the East in the several tenures of Thomas Madock and Owen Phillips.

(17). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of Haverford in St. Thomas Grene there between land of John Wogan of Bulston esquire on the North and land of John Davides on the South.

(18). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances in the said town of Haverford in the Hillstreat there between land of the said John Perrot knight on the South and land of William Warren on the North.

(19). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of Haverford at the higher end of and on the East side of Great Dewstreat in the several tenures of John Harries the capper David Cradock and John Adames between land of the said John Harries on the South and land of Thomas Bowen on the North.

(20). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in Dewstreate aforesaid in the said town of Haverford late in the tenure of Elizabeth Powell there between land of Owen Phillips on the South and land formerly of Margaret Hughes on the North.

(21). ALSO one tenement containing half a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the Dewstreate aforesaid in the said town of Haverford between the Queen's high way on either side now in the tenure of Roger Marcroft or his assigns.

(22). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of

Haverford in Dewstreate aforesaid now in the tenure of William Kinney a hooper there between the tenement formerly of Thomas Sutton on the North and land of John Kinney on the South.

(23). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances in the Dewstreate aforesaid in the said town of Haverford now or late in the tenure of John Webb between land of Maurice Canon on the North and a tenement late of Henry Catharne on the South.

(24). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage in the Dewstreate aforesaid in Haverford aforesaid now in the tenure of Thomas Higday between a tenement in the Bridgestreat in the town and county of Haverford in the tenure of Thomas Walter the tucker on the South and a tenement in the tenure of Robert Barrie on the North.

(25). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage lying in the Dewstreate aforesaid now in the tenure of Jenkin Vaure or his assigns.

(26). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage lying in the Dewstreate aforesaid in the tenure of John Howell or his assigns.

(27). ALSO one tenement containing two burgages lying in the Dewstreat aforesaid, one of them in the tenure of Lucy Lloid and the other burgage in the several tenures of Henry Reynold and Thomas Higday or their assigns.

(28). ALSO two closes containing by estimation three acres of land with the appurtenances lying at Cathlott in the said county of Pembroke now in the tenure of Maurice Walter or his assigns.

(29). ALSO two tenements with their appurtenances ford aforesaid now in the tenure of Henry Gwillim and Elen his wife or their assigns between land formerly of Thomas Revell the elder on either side.

(30). ALSO one garden lying near Jurie Cross within the franchise of the said town and appertaining to the same tenements.

(31). ALSO one tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying near the bridge there within the said town of Haverford now in the tenure of George Eynon.

(32). ALSO one small parcel containing an acre of land with the appurtenances called Kilfigin lying within the franchise of the said town of Haverford by the bridge there now in the tenure of Thomas Revell or his assigns.

(33). ALSO fine tenement containing a burgage with the appurtenances lying in the said town of Haverford in the Castletowne there now in the tenure of Thomas Yowan.

(34). ALSO two closes containing by estimation seven acres of land with the appurtenances situate and lying within the franchise of the said town in a place there called Burton Hill late there in the several tenures of William Morris Gwyn and John Howell.

ALL AND SINGULAR which aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages and other the premises with their appurtenances for the greater security of their being held for the use below written, were lately found to be lands concealed any afterwards obtained by me from the hands of our lady the Queen as by letters patent of our said lady the Queen bearing date the 22nd day of September in the 17th year of her reign to that intent made to certain John Herbert and Andrew

Palmer more fully and clearly appears whose interest in the premises I the said John Perrot now hold for the use below written.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements and other the premises above set out with all and singular their appurtenances to the aforesaid Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Batman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney and William Jones their heirs and assigns for ever of the superior lords of those fees by the rents and services thereunto before due and aforesaid accustomed to the intent that the said feoffees and their heirs shall expend the rents and profits to be annually derived from the premises, to the improvement of the said town of Haverfordwest and to the repair of the streets, bridges, walls, conduits of water, and other dilapidations of the said town as well as to the rebuilding of the new quay in the said town and all other useful works which may be needful or suitable for the improvement of the said town.

AND I the said John Perrot Knight, and my heirs will warrant against me and my heirs and will for ever defend by these presents all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages, and other the premises above set out with all and singular their appurtenances to the said Maurice Canon, Thomas Tank, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney and William Jones their heirs and assigns.

AND MOREOVER KNOW YE that I the said John Perrot have made, constituted and appointed and set out in my place my beloved in Christ, John Davides and Thomas Warren of the town and county aforesaid gentlemen my true and lawful attorneys together and separately to enter and take full possession in my name of all and singular the aforesaid messuages, lands, tenements, burgages, and other the premises above set out with their appurtenances and after possession in this manner so taken and had then to deliver full and peaceful possession and seisin of and in the premises to the feoffees aforesaid or their attorneys in this behalf according to the tenor force form and effect this my present deed made to there for this purpose. I holding and to hold ratified and confirmed all and whatsoever my said attorneys shall in my name do. Our cause to be done or either of them shall do or cause to be done in the premises as if I were personally present.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF to one part of this indented deed remaining with the said Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battran, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kinef, and William Jones, I, the said John Perrot have affixed my seal of arms, and to the other part of the said deed remaining with me the said John Perrot the said Maurice Canon, Thomas Tanck, Jenkin Davides, Richard Battman, Morgan Voile, Edmund Harries, John Kiney and William Jones have caused to be affixed as well their own proper seals as the common seal of the said town of Haverford.

GIVEN on the twentieth day of September in the twenty-second year (1580) of the reign of the Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc.

JOHN PERROT.

1644 The Civil War and Haverfordwest (Arch Camb 1898 Rev J Phillips)

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Pembroke was being held for the Parliament and the rest of the county by the Royalists.

1644 It was not until 1644 that there were any serious hostilities in Pembrokeshire. In February 1644 the Parliamentarians, reinforced by Swanley's squadron, assumed the offensive. On the evening of the victory at Pille near Milford the Royalist scouts at Haverfordwest mistook a drove of cattle returning from their pasture on Merlin's Hill for the victorious enemy. The cry was raised that the Roundheads were coming, and the garrison abandoned the castle without firing a shot. In July, Gerard recaptured the town, but it was recovered by Laugharne in the autumn.

1645 August 1 The Royalists were totally defeated by Laugharne at Colby Moor six miles to the east. Next day Haverfordwest was occupied and on the 4th the castle was stormed.

1647 there was an Amazonian riot in Haverfordwest. The Parliamentary Commissioners of Excise being compelled to fly for their lives before a mob of infuriated women.

Captain Goffe, the future regicide was an old 'Harfat bot' and he and his men were feted on their arrival.

1648 When Pembroke had fallen, Cromwell rode over to Haverfordwest, and was cordially received by the Council who had already sent him a cask of cider as a present; but nothing would induce him to recall the order for the partial demolition of the castle.

Haverfordwest throughout the revolutionary period complained bitterly of the heavy assessments for the support of the army, which, following on the losses of the war taxed their resources to the utmost.

Yet in spite of all they had suffered under the revolutionary governments, when the reaction of 1660 came the republican candidate was defeated only by deliberate and shameless fraud on the part of the council and the returning officer.

1388 September Inventory of Armour shows that there were then in the Castle 18 basinetts 18 doublets 12 pairs of gauntlets of plate, 17 umbiers 18 visors and 12 pairs of vambraces. The artillery consisted of 2 great guns, 6 iron hand guns 1 iron ram for the guns, one iron spike for the same and an axe, a barrel of gunpowder, 140 stone balls, 6 crossbows 400 arrows with heads and 100 quarrell bolts 4 belts 2 old crossbows 140 old quarrell bolts 6 bows and 6 sheaves of arrows.

1577 Haverfordwest towne and castell

The said Castell and Towne of Haverfordwest are situated within the Countie of Pembroke aforesaid adioynning unto a Creeke of Milforde which floweth into yhe lande a quarter of a myle above the said towne; and within iiii myles of the said Castell & Towne viz. At Knap wood Roade by (Llangwm) a shippe of greatest burthen maie come: Which said Castell and Towne are Xii myles from the mouth of Milforde aforesaid v myles from the Towne of Pembroke and ix myles from the Towne of Tynbye.

The Castell – The same hath bene a verie proper pyle buylt uppon a rock and had the towne in olde

tyme on the north side thereof; but the towne now flourishing is all wellneere on the south side of it. Also the Gatehouse or entrance thereinto is on the west side having had in it a porter's Lodge , an utter gate , and ynner gate with ii portcullices, all now utterlie decayed (as the rest of the roomes heareafter touched are). Also , within the utter gate and over the ynner gate hath bene th'eschequier, of xiiii foote square with a prison house under it. Also, there is on said north side a Tower sometime consisting of divers rooms, and hath adjioyning to it the walls of a stable forewarde on that side standeth a wall of xx yds in length with a watch tower in the myddest thereof, from thence towards is a like wall compaswise of of Xi yardes longe , with a tottet in the myddest; without this waqll,a fenced banke borne up with another wall, & and without that circuit a greene walk. Also the castell green contains half an aker.

Also , concernying the late inhabited parte of the castell being utterlie decayed as before: the gatehouse or intrie thereinto hath in either side a lodge; under that gate is a vawte which seemes to have bene made for some privy waye into the towne but none dare search the ende of it. Uppon the east side of the said gate a rounde tower. Under which is a stronge prison house called Brehinock (the King's Tower?). The roomes within this mayne building in brief be these; a hall of xiv brode with a chymney in it, having under it a lardge roome with a chymney called the coyning house out of which goeth a stayer into a walke called the Queen's Arbour, in the east corner where is a rounde turret, and at ech ende of the hall a tower; also a chapple of xxiiii foot longe and xvi foote brode; a great chamber with a chymney of xxxiiii foot longe and xiiii foote brode; one other chamber with a chymney of xxfoote square; one other room for offices of xii longe & vii foote brode with other small roomes and a kitchen with iii chymneys. Also, within the circuit of these buildings, an ynnerwarde or greene of lxx foote square having a well in it (*Arch Camb* 1903 VI iii 39-41)



Castle and Bridge 1776

1811 The Castle, Fenton Tours

The Castle and I think justly, is ascribed to Gilbert, Earl of Clare, the first undoubted Earl of Pembroke, who, about the year 113, Temp. Henry I had the conduct of one third part of an army raised by that monarch, who led the other two parts in person against North Wales, so that to provide sufficient garrisons for such a force it became necessary to increase the fortified strength of the country by raising new castle, and at this period probably Haverfordwest Castle was built, and that of Pembroke began to assume something of the form and magnificence its present ruins shew it to have possessed. There is reason to suppose that after the creation of his Earldom, he made Pembroke Castle his principal residence, yet there is unquestionable evidence that he occasionally resided in that of Haverford as Giraldus gives us a curious anecdote of the earl's son, when a boy in that castle. He tells us that in his time (Henry II) a famous robber was confined in one of the towers and was often visited by three boys, the son of the Earl of Clare and two others, one of whom was the son of the lord of the castle and the other his grandson, sent there for their education. The robber was in the habit of making arrows for the boys, and one day, being brought from his dungeon, he shut himself up with the boys. A great clamour instantly arose as well from the boys within, as from the people without nor did he desist with an uplifted axe, to threaten the lives of the children, until indemnity and security were assured him in the most ample manner.

Gilbert, Earl of Clare appointed Richard Fitz Tancred as his castellan, or governor of the castle and conferred on him the seignory of Haverfordwest, whose posterity, or rather whose name continued in this county so late as the time of Charles I.

Very little more of the castle now remains than the Keep, we are justified in supposing the part destroyed to have been commensurate and worthy of its illustrious founder. By the fragments of

ruined walls, foundations and vaults discovered at different times, it appears to have occupied all the ridge extending from St Martin's eastward towards the river, having on each side, north and south a deep ravine, whose margin the outer wall, flanked with bastions, followed, and may be terminated by the Keep, which, if we may judge from the elegant pointed windows, and other rich finishings of the whole eastern side facing the estuary, seemed to have included the chapel, the governor's apartments, and other rooms of state that must have been very large and handsome. This superb portion of the castle is now converted into a county jail.

1839 Castle Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

The town grew in the shadow of the castle, "a verie proper pyle buylt uppon a rocke" of Silurian sandstone that commands the ford and the surrounding countryside. On such a site one would have expected to find an Iron Age promontory fort, and as the tide reaches as far as here, there may have been visitations by the marauding Norse, but there is no evidence of any pre-Norman settlement. By the thirteenth century Haverford was a thriving market town with the defended borough of Castleton extending to the west and north of the castle. In the 14th century the town expanded beyond the town walls but began to decline following the Black Death of 1349. Even so, by the outbreak of the English Civil War nearly 300 years later (1642-8), Haverfordwest was considered to have been the third-largest town in Wales. Following that war the town became crippled by debt, particularly when the demolition of the castle was ordered by Oliver Cromwell and had to be paid for by the town. This has, however, led to the distinctive appearance of many of Haverfordwest's buildings, constructed from masonry plundered from the castle. The castle was able to withstand all assaults by the Welsh. It escaped the devastation of west Wales by Llywelyn the Great in 1215, but that prince returned in 1220 and burned the town "up to the gate of the castle". It survived again, in 1405, the assault of the French expedition that had landed in Milford Haven to aid Owain Glyn Dwr, when they destroyed the town by fire.

It is recorded that the Great Sessions were held in the castle in 1575, but a survey carried out two years later indicates that it was in a ruinous condition.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1642, Haverfordwest was held for the Parliament but, in the following year, it was occupied by the Earl of Carbery for the King, only to be recaptured by the Parliamentary forces six months later. The Royalists returned in 1645 but, soon after, they were routed at Colby Moor, outside the town. In 1648 Cromwell ordered the castle, though "not tenable for the service of the State, and yet that it may be used by ill affected persons to the prejudice of the peace of these parts", to be demolished, and urged the Mayor and Aldermen to act with speed otherwise he would settle a garrison there at the expense of the town. The mayor, John Prynne, asked him for powder to do so, which the Lord Protector presumably supplied. As the castle was already ruinous, the mayor's task was not onerous.

1922 The Castle Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The castle occupies a commanding site upon an elevated plateau overlooking the Western Cleddau and the town of Haverfordwest. Of the original structure there remains only the outerwalls and angle towers. All the interior buildings were removed in the 18th century when the castle was adapted to the uses of a goal.

Its construction has been attributed to **Gilbert de Clare** earl of Pembroke (died 1115) and it is

highly probable that a strong mound castle was erected by one of the de Clares; but in its general features the present structure dates from the latter years of the 13th century, when its builder would doubtless have been earl William de Valence (died 1296). a plan in *Arch Camb* (1922 VII ii 450) shows the building to have been almost a square, the enclosed area being about 110ft by 95ft.

The blocked east window of the chapel, which was placed in the south east angle tower, was opened out in 1912 by the Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments in the County of Pembroke. It appears to have been a fine four lighted window of the Decorated period of which portions of the Jambs and mouldings still remain; the tracery has disappeared. A small two lighted window with relics of later stone dressings, was also uncovered.

The castle was unsuccessfully besieged by Owen Glyndwr in 1405 During the Parliamentary troubles it was held for the king but fell in 1645 and in 1648 Cromwell ordered its demolition – Visited 6th August 1920.

1811 Lords of Haverfordwest Fenton

The first Lord of Haverfordwest was

Robert de Hwlfordd son of **Richard Fitz Tancred** first castellan under the Earl of Clare

Robert founded the priory and it is supposed died without any issue It is suggested that he took the habit in the priory he founded.

King John was Lord of Haverfordwest after Robert de Hwlfordd (Fitz Richard) and bestowed it on **Walter Marshal** who died without issue and it fell to

William de Breos who had married Eva , daughter and heiress of William Marshal, and therefore heiress at law to Walter Marshal.

Humphrey de Bohun married Eleanor one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of William de Breos, had one third of this lord-ship and bought of William de Cantelupe, who married another daughter, her share so that he possessed two thirds and Roger, Lord Mortimer, in right of Maud the other daughter had one third.

Humphrey de Bohun succeeded his father to his share, and granted it to

Eleanor, wife to Edward I

Edward II granted the same to

Aymer de Valence whose daughter and sole heiress was conferred in marriage on

Laurence de Hastings whose son and grandson inherited but died without issue'

Isabel wife of Richard II was made Countess of Pembroke and Lord of Haverfordwest till Richard was deposed

It was then granted to a court favourite of Henry IV **Francis a Court** together with the earldom of Pembroke, who held it but a short time. To him succeeded **Humphrey ,Duke of Gloucester**, together with his wife **Eleanor Cobham**. After the death of Humphrey it was granted to **William de la Pool**, Duke of Suffolk by Henry VI. After de la Pool's death it was in the **Crown** for two years

then granted to **Roland Lenthall**

Jasper Earl of Pembroke held it afterwards by gift of Edward IV but on Jasper's attainder Edward, who had already the one third which belonged to the Mortimers and for want of issue became the property of Richard Duke of York, whose mother was Mortimer's sister seized the other two parts and gave it to his son Edward, who was lord of the whole lord-ship of Haverford.

Richard III held it for two years and two months; then

Jasper Earl of Pembroke was again restored the 1st of Henry VII, and held it till his death eleven years.

Henry Duke of York became Lord of Haverfordwest immediately after the death of Jasper and held it till the death of Prince Arthur, when it came to the

Crown by and Act of 12th of Henry VII and it has continued in the crown ever since.

Haverfordwest Churches

In the town are three churches, St Mary's St Thomas's and St Martin's, besides the church of Prendergast in the suburb; and in Bridge St there was a house of Black Friar preachers; (*Fenton tour 1811*)

Within the Walls there were only two churches, St Mary's and St Martin's and St Mary's was the principal church – the town church – but St Martin's was the older.

St Thomas's was without the walls, looking down from its hill top on the large church of the Priory by the Riverside, the 'greater church of St Thomas the Martyr' for both were dedicated to the murdered archbishop.

St. Martin.

St Martin of Tours is the earliest of the town's parish churches and the foundation of the church dedicated to St Thomas a Becket can be dated towards the end of the 12th century as its dedicatee was canonized in 1173.



1811 St Martin's Church Fenton Tours

St Martin's Church appears to have been the first built, as almost appendant to the castle and consequently surrounded with the first habitations. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle with a tower and stone spire. The nave is long and lofty, plain roofed, so is the chancel separated from the nave by a fine old arch up to the roof. Of the windows there is no judging either of their size, shape, or former tracery, as many are entirely stopped, and most if not all, of the remainder contracted and otherwise transformed.

In the chancel you see in a very perfect state the recessed stalls for the officiating priests on the south side, and on the north under a plain canopy, a thick tomb of grey stone, so much obscured and defaced that nothing of what it once represented can be correctly made out; but I have the satisfaction to be able to supply this defect from the MS account of a gentleman, Mr Dinely, who was in the suite of the Duke of Beaufort, when he made his progress through Wales in 1684 and shall beg leave to give it in his own words:- 'In the chancel, on a stone about a foot above the pavement, is a figure as large as life, with priestly habit and tonsure, having the shew of a pilgrim, with staff and scrip, whereon are discernible three cockle shells; but whether by them are meant his arms of they denote any particular religious order, I leave to the curious. It has no inscription' and this last circumstance proves that the dates of 1587 and 1707 with the name George Eynon now appearing on it but in Mr Dinely's time not existing, are evidently unconnected with the age or cause of its erection.

There is besides a marble mural tablet to some of the family of Le Hunt, and another to a respectable clergyman of the name of Harries.

This was once part of the possessions of the Priory of Haverfordwest, and is now a vicarage in the patronage of Hugh Webb Bowen esq of Camros, the rectorial tythes belonging to him as lay-impropriator.

1898 Arch Camb Rev J Phillips

St Martin's was very thoroughly restored about thirty two years ago; but even the building that was then destroyed was in great part of much later date than the original church which was probably coeval with the castle. The lower part of the tower is apparently the oldest part of the building remaining. The west window (Perpendicular) is supposed to be pre Reformation. There is also in the south wall of the church a narrow single light window, trefoil headed, which was part of the old church. In the south aisle of the chancel there is another four light window; on either side of this are projected shelves of stone which like a similar shelf in the east wall of the chancel may have been used to support stone effigies. There is in the chancel a fine piscina, the canopy trefoil-headed and the carving being very elaborate. There is also triple sedilia equally fine. In the end of the south wall of the chancel there is a large hagioscope, and underneath is a piscina. In a recess in the north wall of the chancel there has been placed a large slab with two floriated crosses. The date 1587 is certainly not that of the slab but may be the date of the inscription which disfigures its lower part and states that 'here lyeth the body of Geo Eynon 17 of November' Over the porch there is a large chamber, without any inscription or ornament, but containing a recess vulgarly called the Penitentiary.

St. Martin's Church, Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.

recognizable by its octagonal stone steeple, is the oldest, sited near the castle and within the walls of the castle borough of Castleton. Its dedication to St. Martin of Tours also indicates a foundation early in the twelfth century. The Lady Chapel was added in the fourteenth, as well as a priest's chamber over the porch. Below the squint is a medieval piscina with a Tudor rose carved on the underside. A recent window displays the arms of the town and those of the Perrot's Trustees and the Gild of Freemen of Haverfordwest.

1920 The Parish Church Dedicated to St Martin RCAM

The building consists of nave 75ft by 27ft, chancel 45ft by 18ft, south aisle 48ft by 15ft, north tower 17 ½ ft square and south porch. It was originally a one-aisled church, a south aisle of chapel having been added in the 14th century. On the south side of the chancel are a 14th century triple sedilia and a piscina. On either side of the east window of the south aisle are the remains of niches; in the north east angle is an aumbrey. The porch with its parvise is apparently of the 14th century date. There is a hagioscope at the south-east corner of the lady chapel. The tower has a parapet above a corbel table, and is surmounted by a stone spire. The font is modern. On the north side of the chancel is a stone coffin lid bearing in relief a floriated cross – Visited 6th August 1920

Note :- The church of St Martin is frequently termed “the castle church” and it doubtless was used by the garrison and servitors after the suppression of services in the le chapel. At some unknown period it became appropriated to the priory of St Thomas to which it paid the sum of £10 per annum. There existed a chantry altar within the church, probably in the south chapel, which may have been constructed expressly for the service. Nothing, however is recorded of this foundation.

This church was granted by Robert, son of Richard the son of Tankard de Haverfordwest, to the

canons of St. Mary and St. Thornas the Martyr, Haverfordwest. The gift was confirmed in mortmain by the King on 8th June, 1331 - Pat. Rolls. But the original grant must have been made prior to 1256, as on 22 April in that year the Pope issued an indult to the prior and convent of St. Thomas. Haverfordwest, that the Church of St. Martin, Haverfordwest, with its chapels, which they held to their user, be served by chaplains as hitherto appointed by them; to take effect on the death or resignation of the vicar appointed by the late Bishop Papal Reg. In 1594 this living was in the King's hands. - *Owen's Pemb.*

In 1291 this church was assessed for tenths to the King at £10, the amount payable being; £1 - *Taxatio.*

The following are the only particulars relating to this benefice, which are given in the *Valor Eccl.* They appear under the heading, "Churches appropriated to the Priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest":- *Ecclesia Sancti Martini ejusdem ville, x.*

Under the heading "Not in Charge":- St. Martin in Haverford West. Pri. Haverford West olim Propr. William Wheeler Bowen, Esq., £6 certified value. -*Bacon's Liber Regis.*

St Martin Church was restored about the year 1865, - *Arch. Cam.*

The church in 1536 contained a chapel called Capel Carnare with a chantry as is proved by the following entry.

Capella Carnarll cum Cantaria in Ecclesia Sancti Martini. Capella cum Cantaria ibidem valent comrellnibus annis 46s. 8d. Inde deciln,l 1s. 8 *Valor Eccl.*

Haverfordwest (S. Martin). *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904*

The mother Church of Haverford still retains its Elizabethan Chalice, but the Paten cover has disappeared. The cup is a handsome vessel of the Amroth type and larger than the usual Pembrokeshire examples. The only mark is the maker's ^^^- The upper foliated band round the bowl intersects three times, whilst within the lower band is engraved " " POCVLVM # ECLESIE » DE * SAINTE » MARTINS ". It has the usual two bands of vertical reed moulding and a central filleted knop ornamented with intermittent lines. Height, 7 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 4 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 10 oz. 3 dwts.

A Chalice of silver gilt and of good medieval design, hall-marked 1878 and with maker's mark JCS in oblique stamp. The stem is hexagonal with a knop having six jewelled facets. The base is also hexagonal with moulded rim. Height, 6in.; diam. of bowl, 3in. ; depth, 3in.; diam. of foot, 4 in.; weight, 8 oz. 13 dwts. It was supplied by Pratt & Sons of London.

A Paten of silver gilt bearing the hall mark of 1870, the maker's mark being ^ in a square stamp. The face is ornamented with a cross within a circle, round which is inscribed "Patina Ecclesiae S. Martin a.d. 1873." Underneath is engraved " Haverfordwest ", Diam. 6 in. ; weight, 5 oz. .

Two glass Cruets with silver mounted stoppers, hall-marked 1881 and 1894 reflectively with maker's mark T P. They were presented by Mr. Arthur H, de Winton.

Two pewter Plates, carrying the following marks : B & C ; hands clasped ; stag couchant ; lion rampant ; " London ". There is no trace of this maker in the London lists ; they were probably made in London for a provincial pewterer. A similar Plate at Hodgeston carries the same marks and is rudely inscribed " Hotson 1786 ". Beneath both pieces is inscribed "St. Martins Church".

Four brass Alms-dishes, three of which were given by Mr. W. S. de Winton, whilst the fourth carries the legend " IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE.

An interesting feature in connection with St. Martin's is that the Island of Skomer is in the parish. When Roose was parcelled out into parishes, there was no parish to which the islands could be added, so they remained with St. Martin, the church of the Lordship of Haverford and the Isles. The living of St. Martins was purchased by Mr. Wilfred de Winton who gave it to the Society for the Maintenance of the Faith, the present patron.

1851"but as the children of St Martin's parish go every Sunday to St Mary's Church, the central church of the town, in company with the National School children of the parishes in the Township...." Amos Crymes, Perpetual Curate

1929 St Martin Incumbent and Curates; A Baring-Gould

St Martins 12c lady-chapel and porch 13c.

Perpetual Curates:

1550 Morys Griffiths
1688 Mar 16 William Williams
1714 John Harries
1748 Mar 18 William Tasker
1795 July 2 John Tasker MA
1800 James Summers
1837 Aug 29 Amos Crymes
2231856 Jul 30 Samual Owen Meares BA
1869 Feb 22 John Meares BA
1879 Jan 31 Peter John Jarbo
1879 Oct 16 John Hearn Poppelwell
1888 Jul 18 Charles Martin Phelps
1908 May 29 Arthur Baring Gould

1923 The Parish of St Mary's Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The parish of St Mary's contains some of the oldest domestic structures of Haverfordwest, and it is probable that its streets and courts are built upon the foundations, and occasionally incorporate some remains of the buildings of the medieval town . The house at the corner of High St and Market St stands upon an under croft which may date from the 13th century. In the premises in High St at present occupied by Messrs. W H smith and son, are the remains of an early English window, and

also a couple of carved stone mantelpieces bearing heraldic devices, both dating from the end of the 16th or commencement of the 17th century. To the west of St Mary's Church is a detached building known as the Record Office, at one time believed to have been the borough recorder's court; the basement chamber is rudely vaulted. The Old Town Hall was removed in 1891. it was a building of two stories with a basement, and stood above the north gateway into the churchyard. It is alluded to in a will of 1587 as containing three rooms "the uppermost for keeping the sheire armor, the second for claeaning the same, and the vaults or lower parte in my owne hande for a woode house"

1811 St Mary's Church Fenton Tours

St Mary's Church, situated at the upper end of High st, though the Town hall intercepts the view of its lower part, yet when surmounted by a spire made a conspicuous figure on approaching the town, but in its present truncated state hides its diminished head. The external of the church is such as to prepare us for what we are to see within, bearing the air of venerable cathedral like building, being leaded with a parapet all round.

It has two entrances on the north and south side, that to the north having a porch. The doorway is a pointed arch with mouldings and other decorations to match the pillars within. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, the whole length of the building. The nave, which is very lofty, is ceiled with oak in square compartments, curiously enriched with knots of carved foliage, and other ornaments at the intersections, the whole similar to, but richer than, that of the chancel of St David's. The nave is separated from the side aisle by moderately pointed arches resting on clustered pillars, with sculptured capitals of heads and other figures, but almost hid and fairly blunted by vile whitewash, the incrustation of frequent daubing's for several centuries. A very noble lofty arch of the same character divides the nave from the chancel. The chancel is lofty, but the ceiling of plain oak beams without ornament. In each side of the entrance into it there were eight stalls of old oak; those on the north side still exist in their original form, but the corresponding set on the south side in my time, and I believe even now used by the boys of the free-school when they attended church, having fallen into decay, having yielded to pews or seats of more modern fashion. For what purpose they were erected I have not been able to learn, but apprehend they were an appendage to the corporation, where some of their members and officers sat. The nave and chancel have an upper tier of windows above the arches, some lancet shaped, and others of a form indicating a later date. The east window is large, and the stone tracery rich, as are the windows in the north side aisle

The monuments seem to be confined to the chancel, and the principal belong to the Picton family. That on the north side of the communion rails is a splendid mural monument finely executed in white marble, with a highly finished bust of the deceased, to the memory of Sir John Philipps, Bart. Grandfather to the present Lord Milford.

On the south side of the chancel are the monuments of the late Sir John Philipps and others of the family. The canopied monument of ancient form and sculpture covering a raised tomb with a plain gravestone over it, inscribed round the margin to one Walter an alderman A.D. 1611. I am inclined to think, and am justified by tradition for thinking so, was erected to commemorate more ancient internments. On the same side on a tablet of black marble there is an epitaph to a physician of the name of Counsel, whose surname in the family that he became allied to by marriage in this town was afterwards adopted and retained as a Christian name.

Near is a small square tablet of brass inserted in a frame of stonework, with a figure not badly executed of a man kneeling before a desk at the top, and escutcheon of his arms in the centre and an inscription beneath to the memory of John Davids, alderman 1651.

The pavement of the chancel, as may be partially collected from inscriptions almost effaced, seem to have covered the corporation mausoleum, as it proves the earth below thickly cropped with aldermen.

To make room for the body of Sir John Pryse of Newton Hall in Montgomeryshire, who had lived for several years and died in Haverfordwest, an effigy the lying on the floor to the north of the communion rails was removed, and is now huddled most disgracefully among the rubbish and lumber at the east end of the north aisle. The face and whole head are entirely gone, the hands uplifted as in prayer, with the drapery well executed; by the dress it appears to have been the figure of a priest.

At the west end of the nave there is a handsome gallery furnished with a noble organ.

The Church is a rectory in the gift of the corporation.

1895 St Mary's Church Nooks and Corners Timmins

Contrasted with the primitive structures we have seen in the country parishes, this is a noble church indeed, having been in large part constructed during the best period of Gothic architecture. The lofty nave is covered with a flat wooden ceiling, relieved by enriched bosses at the intersections of the beams, and upborne by handsome brackets against the walls. It is connected with the adjacent aisle by a series of richly moulded arches, supported upon tall clustered pillars.

On the north side of the chancel stands a group of thirteenth century pillars and arches of still more elaborate character, whose capitals are encrusted with a variety of grotesque figures intertwined among deeply cut foliage.

Handsome traceried windows admit a flood of light into the chancel, whose walls display monuments and epitaphs of no little beauty and interest.

In a remote untended corner of the church lies the mutilated effigy of an ecclesiastic, whose sober livery, and wallet embellished with scallop shells, mark him as a pilgrim who has crossed the seas to the shrine of St James of Compostella, in Spain

Passing out by the north porch, we observe a pair of tall, carved bench ends, on one of which St George is seen in combat with a triple headed dragon

1898 Arch Camb Rev J Phillips

The present church is of the 13th century, but in it were incorporated portions of an older building.

The chancel arch is remarkably fine, and the arches between the nave and the north aisle are splendid specimens of Early English work. The 13th century church was much lower than the present edifice. The clerestory and the fine oaken roof were added in the reign of Henry VII.

There has been more than ordinary recklessness in the destruction of monuments.

It is impossible to find more than two or three inscriptions of the 17th century. One of these occupies the place of what were no doubt sedilia.

There is a trefoil headed piscina.

The only ancient monument is the effigy lying in the west end, apparently of an ecclesiastic. This is at least of the 14th century. The tower was originally surmounted by a spire, which was taken down about a century ago. Fragments of the parish registers have been recently discovered among the municipal papers; these go back to the reign of Elizabeth I. The earliest entries are in Latin.

1913 Wade

Of the churches of Haverfordwest the finest is St Mary's the tower of which was once surmounted by a wooden spire. It dates from the 13th century, though a fragment of a still earlier Norman building survives in the North Chancel wall and exhibits some beautiful Early English work in the chancel arch and the arcade. The West window of the nave consists of three lancets, whilst the east is a good example of Geometrical Decorative. Both the nave and the chancel have Perpendicular clerestories, added to the walls in the reign of Henry VII; and the windows of the aisle and the fine oak roof also belong to the 15th century. At the west end of the nave there is a recess of problematical origin, and near the south wall is a much worn effigy, apparently of a pilgrim (note the scallop shells on the satchel, showing that he had visited the shrine of Santiago de Compostella in Spain) Also there is a trefoiled piscina, two stalls bearing a carving of St Michael overthrowing Satan, surmounted by the Tudor Rose and poppy head probably from, Henry VII period. The East gable retains its sanctus bell-cote. Medieval wood carvings

1923 The Parish Church dedicated to St Mary the Virgin RCAM

The church, which for the greater part dates from the first half of the 13th century, is essentially an English structure containing no features that can in any way represent Welsh culture at that period. Its principal ecclesiological attractions are an Early English arcade and a late Perpendicular clerestory and roof. Though it stands next to the cathedral church as unquestionably the noblest ecclesiastical edifice in the county, it hardly appears to have exercised hardly any influence upon the religious and social life of the district.

St Mary's church, Haverfordwest is a substantial building the earliest part dating from the end of the 12th century. The nave, south porch and chancel are 13th century, possibly incorporating older fabric. In the 15th century the north aisle and the north-east chapel were combined and enlarged, the north-west tower was added and the nave heightened. The tower had a lead-clad timber spire, removed in 1802 as a danger to Kensington House in Tower Hill. The interior was said to have been damaged by prisoners after the French invasion of Fishguard. The decorated arcades and chancel arch are of stone from Caen, and have been described as cathedral quality. Among the many the

stone carvings are portrait heads and figures directed at the 'foreign Welsh', for example an ape playing a Welsh harp. A bench end near the chancel arch depicts St Michael slaying the dragon, originally carved abroad, it may be from the Priory by the quay. RCAHMW



St Mary's Church 1890

St. Mary's is a thirteenth century church, of cathedral proportions with a Late Perpendicular clerestory and a fine Tudor oak roof. The arcade pillar capitals have grotesques and animals, including a pig playing a fiddle and a monkey a harp. The scalloped script on a mutilated fifteenth century effigy commemorates a pilgrim to the shrine of St. James at Compostelia. There are memorials and hatchments of the Philipps family of Picton. A brass names the mayor of 1642, and a two-seater pew for the mayor and sheriff has an elaborately carved fourteenth century bench-end. The church became a prison briefly in 1797 to house the French soldiery that had surrendered after an abortive landing near Fishguard.

1331 On 8th June 1331 King Edward III. confirmed a grant in mortmain of the following property, made by Robert son of Richard son of Tankard de Haverford to the canons of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr of Haverfordwest:- the churches of St. Thomas, Haverford, St. Mary and St. Martin with all tithes, &c., pertaining thereto; the chapel in the castle for them to provide a minister for the same, to be fed at his table; his tithes of wool and cheese; his fishery, with liberty of multure

in his mills, namely, that they be "scevinefreoch" and "tolfreoch"; his tithes of the mills in his demesne lands pertaining to the barony of Haverford; and certain lands defined in the letters patent - on 1st April, 1375, this grant was again confirmed, and for a third time set on record in June, 1505. - *Pat. Rolls*.

1256 The original grant, however, by Robert Tankard must have been made prior to 1256.

1325 On 20 Feb., 1325, licence was granted by the King for the alienation in mortmain of 5 marks of rent in Haverford by Richard de Dowystowe, to the prior and convent of Haverford to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the chapel of St. Mary, Haverfordwest, for the souls of the faithful departed.

The *Valor Eccl.* gives only the following details in regard to this church, which was one of the churches appropriated to the priory of St. Thomas, Haverford.

Vest:- Ecclesia Beate Marie Haverford isn.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- St. Mary, Haverford West V. Pri- Haverford West Propr. The Corporation - Clear yearly value, £18 10s. 0d. -*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

1405 ordinations of brethren from the Priory held at St Mary

1488 John Miles gave two seats in the north aisle

1509 William Dier gave two candlesticks, to be placed in the chancel in front of the High Altar.

1534 Henry VIII broke with Rome and became Head of the English church. He ordered the total removal of images from places of worship ordered by the Privy Council meant shrines, jewels, and church plate were seized by the Crown. Statues and wall paintings were destroyed or covered with whitewash.

1535 On the dissolution of the monasteries the church of St Mary came into the hands of the Crown and subsequently into the possession of the Haverfordwest Corporation.

1565 Corporation Records show Jenkin Davids and Moris Howell younger, Proctors of the church, received from Morrys Walter £1-15-4, part of the sum raised by selling cups from the church. The sum of £5-1-4 was raised by the sale of a chalice

1566 The corporation accounts for that year it is stated that Lewis Harris and John Harris were collectors of the priest's wages in St. Mary's Church and that they had paid to Raffe Saviour, curate there, £8. Another entry in the same year shows that the corporation had sold 8 chalice out of St. Mary's Church for £5 1s. 4d., and also some copes.

1613 Gwin William January 14, of Moilgrove, 'whose corpse was seized for debt due to Edmond Packer for his diett duringe the time of his imprisonment — he was buried in the north aisjle before Mistresse Scourefejlde's seat on fryday, January 14, 1613.' *St Mary's Haverfordwest register*

1731 Edward Henry gave a paten cover and credence paten in 1765.

1836 The church appears to have remained under the patronage of the corporation until 30 Sept., 1836, when the advowson was purchased by Rev. Thomas Watts, from whom it was purchased by Rev. J. H. A Philipps of Picton Castle, Pems., about the year

1858.

No very early presentations to the vicarage of St. Mary have been found. The church during monastic times was no doubt served by chaplains, and any record of their appointment was probably kept in the monastic registers, which are now lost or destroyed. Even after the acquisition of the advowson by the corporation of Haverfordwest, it is impossible to be certain whether some of those who performed the services at the church were vicars or curates; it will be seen that several persons in the list are styled lecturers, and it would appear that these lecturers preached and performed other offices, such as baptisms, burials, etc.

1851 : St Mary Parish Church Tho. Watts, Minister, Goat St

1929 St Mary Incumbent and Curates; T O Phillips St Mary's

Haverfordwest (S. Mary). *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904*

The oldest piece of silver now belonging to this Church is a handsome tankard-shaped Flagon of silver gilt with flat lid, pierced thumb-piece and whistle handle. It bears the hall mark of 1660, the maker's mark being F W. Three flagons bearing this maker's mark are found at St. Mary's, Lambeth. Height, 8 in. ; diam. of mouth, 4 in., of base, 6 in. ; weight, 36 oz. On the drum is inscribed " The Gift of Edward Henry Edwards Esq to the Parish Church of S' Mary in Haverfordwest : 7th February 1731 ". Above the inscription appears the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays. This vessel was probably made for domestic purposes, in which case we would have to assume that when presented to the church seventy-one years later the above mentioned ornaments were added. Underneath the base is engraved "Z * Read".

A large bell-shaped Chalice with its Paten cover carrying the hall marks of the Britannia standard for 1719, the maker's mark being B E with mitre above for William Bellanger. The cup measures 9 in. in height ; diam. of bowl, 5 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 15 oz. 17 dwts. Round the bowl is inscribed " The Parish Plate of St Marys Haverford West in Pembrokeshire South Wales ". The stem which is extremely short carries a slight knop formed of a narrow ring with fillets. The mouth of the bowl in one place is a little indented to form a slight spout as at Prendergast. The Paten cover is 6 in. in diam., 1 in. in height, and weighs 8 oz. 18 dwts. The foot or handle is engraved with the same inscription as that on the chalice.

A Credence Paten, hall-marked 1724 with maker's mark R. - , the second letter being illegible. Inscription " The Gift of John Williams of Haverfordwest Vintner to y* Church of S" Marys in y* S*- Town who Dyed 22 May 1733 ". weight, 11 oz.

The Phillips Plate is a service of silver gilt consisting of Chalice, Paten cover and Credence Paten all inscribed " The Gift of John Phillips Esq Late Alderman of the Town of Haverfordwest to the Parish of S* Mary in the same Town 1765 ", The hall marks indicate the year 1765, the maker's mark being W C as in O. E. P. at 1758. The cup is an enormous vessel in weight with cover, 32 oz. 8 dwts. On the stem is a small ring of moulding forming the rudiments of a knop. The bowl is decorated with I. H. S., cross and nails within rays. On the Paten cover there are no hall marks. Diam., 6 in. The Credence Paten is 8 in. in diameter being decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays ; weight, 13 oz. 2 dwts. The donor was Mayor of Haverfordwest in 1737.

Two silver mounted glass Cruets hall-marked 1894 and 1895 respectively with maker's mark [^]w [^] four-lobed shield,

A pair of Chalices of plated metal, each measuring 8 in. in height.

Vicars

1565 Raffe Savior
1605 John Eynon
1620 Stephen Goffe
1629 William Ormond
1645 Edward Warren
1650 Richard Longstreet
1652 Stephen Love
1656 Adam Hawkins
1679 William Williams
1681 Nov 18 Roger Lloyd
1688 Oct 23 Arnold Bowen
1691 Apr 17 Joshua Powell
1695 Feb 6 Thomas Davids
1710 Dec 15 Edward Rees
1714 Sep 22 John Boulton
1715 Mar 21 Mallet Bateman
1718 Dec 29 Roger Prosser BA
1723 Mar 11 Owen Phillipps MA
1728 Mar 20 John Lauggharne MA
1772 July 22 George Phillips MA
1805 Feb 25 Charles Ayleway MA
1843 Oct 7 James Thomas
1859 Jan 28 Thomas Watts
1875 Aug 30 James Henry Alexander Phillips
1883 Mar 16 Joshua Booth Wrenford
1902 Sep 25 Charles Fredrick Harrison
1911 Oct 21 John Henry Davies MA



Parish of the Hamlet of St Thomas RCAM

1811 St Thomas Church Fenton Tours

On the summit of the hill whose acclivity the principal part of the town occupies, stands the church of St Thomas, in the midst of a spacious field for a churchyard, in my memory the noted arena for the young pugilistic combatants of the free school and the lively scene of their various games and probably devoted to the same purposes to this day. The church, though said to have been built, according to the annals of St David's about 1225 has nothing either within or without to stamp its architecture of that age; and it is the opinion of some of our best antiquaries that the building called in the annals of St David's "*novum opus majoris ecclesiae St thomae Haverfordiae*" was the church of the priory which was dedicated to St Thomas the Martyr.

1847 Glynne

An uninteresting church, much modernised comprising a long nave with small chancel, and a tall western tower. The latter is the only portion that retains its original character and has some resemblance to others in the county, being without string-courses and buttresses to the lower part only. Below the battlements the usual corbel table of uncertain date. The belfrey windows of two lights; and to the north east end is an octagonal turret. A west porch has been added. The west door has a flat pointed arch. The window over is mutilated. On the west side is sculptured a rood. The tower has the usual stone arch within, over the lower story; and the small openings to the staircase have internally, trefoil heads. The windows in the body of the church are all modern; the roof is coved; the chancel arch plain pointed; the altar rails enclose the whole of the chancel; the pulpit is in the centre blocking the altar, and under it is a modern font.

1885 Arch Camb

This church has been greatly improved by the present Rector. The nave has received a north aisle, affording accommodation to one hundred additional worshippers. The 'modern' font had been replaced before Mr Hilber's incumbency, by one still more modern, near the west end of the nave; and the pulpit had been placed against the south pier of the chancel arch

1895 Nooks and Corners –Timmins

The massive tower of St Thomas's Church, crowning the brow of an adjoining hill forms a conspicuous feature in our general view of the town. Though much modernised, this church contains one relic of the past that must on no account be overlooked.

Upon the pavement of the north aisle is preserved an ancient slab of limestone, whose battered surface is carved in low relief with a beautiful foliated cross, terminating in trefoils; beside the cross is an object resembling a palm branch, and closed inspection reveals, incised upon the edge of the stone, the legend F RICARD LE PAUMER GIT ICI DEU DE SAALME EIT MERCI AMEN.

According to the verdict of the antiquaries, this curious monument records a certain brother Richard the Palmer who, in days so remote as the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, journeyed as a pilgrim to Rome; or it may be joined as a recruit in the Crusade of Bishop Baldwin

Up in the tower we discover a brace of fine old bells, the larger one bearing the motto SANCTUS GABRIEL ... PRO NOBIS; the smaller, or sanctus bell 'geve thanks to god, t.w.1585'

The church was formerly a possession of the Perrots of Haroldston, until in Queen Elizabeth's reign the Crown became, as it has ever since remained, the patron of the living.

1898 Arch Camb Rev J Phillips

St Thomas' is supposed to have been, to a great extent, first rebuilt at a later date. In the report of the first visit of the Association, it is said that both church and tower 'may be of any date, and appear to have succeeded an earlier building'

In the north aisle there is a coffin slab which may have been placed in the church in the 13th century. It bears the name 'Richard le Pawmer' perhaps a friar, but certainly a pilgrim from the Holy Land.

1920 The Parish Church dedicated to St Thomas the martyrdom RCAM

This church, with the exception of the tower is modern. The tower 21ft by 19ft of 13th century date consists of three storeys, the lowest is plain vaulted. There are the usual corbel table and battlements. On the west front of the second storey is a stone displaying a crucifix with two attendant figures much weathered. At the north east angle is a polygonal turret. The tower openings have been modernised.

Against the interior west wall is a broken monumental slab found under the pavement of the east end of the church in 1853-4 (*Arch Camb* 1856 p282) it bears a floriated cross, above which is a much defaced monkish head in relief. The inscription reads: + RICARD; LE PAVMER; GIT; ICI;DEV;DE SAALMET EIT MERCI; +. Of 14th century date; it bears signs of interference – Visited 5th July 1920

Arch Camb

The Monumental slab found under the pavement of the eastern end of the church of St Thomas at Haverfordwest in the course of repairs executed in 1853-4

The finders did not notice anything that would give a clue to its history, and, as is usual in these cases, the inscription does not afford much information, it only occupies one edge of the stone and is a form commonly found upon tombs of the period to which this seems to belong, viz., the 13th century.

Apparently this slab originally covered the remains of a brother of the Dominican Priory, for the letter F. unquestionably shows that it commemorates a member of some monastic order.

There is no slab exactly like this in Cutt's *Sepulchral Slabs*, and it is curious in several respects. The cross is of a simple, elegant, and early form; and its foot ends differently from that of any example with which we are acquainted. The egg shaped space at the upper end of the stone is all that remains of a portrait of the person commemorated. Several examples of such a representation of the defunct

are extant, and figures of some of them will be found in Mr Cutt's above mentioned work.

The device by the side of the cross has supposed to represent a palm branch, and together with the name of the friar, to intimate that the deceased had made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. This seems not to be an improbable explanation of them. We have not found a description of any similar device. In all probability the term "Le Paumer" is not a family name, but simply the designation of Brother Richard, after his return from the Holy Land – C.C.B.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This church was included in the grant made by Robert son of Richard the son of Tankard de Haverford to the canons of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr of Haverfordwest.

No separate details or valuation are given in regard to this church in the *Valor Eccl.* The only reference to it is the following entry under the heading of Churches appropriated to the Priory of St. Thomas, Halrerfordwvest:- Ecclesie Sancti Thome et Ismaelis de Haroldston per annum £2.

1640 On 29 April, 1640, a grant was made by the King, creating the benefice of the parish church of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, with certain tenements, into a rectory presentation with cure of souls to be in the personal donation of the King and his successors, and annexing the said rectory and tenements to the said church; Francis Robinson, clerk, to be present vicar, and the church to be taxed at £5 yearly value. - *State Papers*.

Under the heading "Not in Charge":- Haverfordwest St. Thomas R. The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £5. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

1875 On 14 July, 1875, a faculty was granted for relieving Rev. G. C. Hilbers from rebuilding two cottages in Quay St., Haverfordwest.

1880 On 15 March, 1880, a faculty was obtained for altering and enlarging the parish church. St Thomas Parish Church

1851 Joseph Tombs, Minister, Hill Street

1929 St Thomas Incumbent and Curates; W J Williams

Haverfordwest (S. Thomas). *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904*

A Chalice and Paten cover bearing the small Italic letter q for 1633, the maker's mark being illegible. The flat-bottomed bowl measures 3 in. in diam, 3in. depth, and is straight-sided in shape. Around it and within a plain band of strap-work is inscribed On the band and immediately in her piety. At intervals above and below the belt of strap-work, are carried sprays of conventional foliage. The stem is peculiar being divided by a narrow fillet, from which it swells straight out towards both ends, much resembling an hour-glass. Height, 6 in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 8 oz. . The Paten cover is quite plain ; diam., 4 in.; height, 1 in.; weight, 3 oz. 8 dwts.

A massive Service of silver-gilt consisting of Chalice, Paten cover, Flagon and Credence Paten. The cup and cover are hall-marked 1765 and carry the maker's mark TW . C W for Thos. Whiphham and Charles Wright. Both pieces are decorated with the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays, and are inscribed " The Gift of Mr. Richard Phillips of the Parish of St Thomas in Haverfordwest ". The bowl of this very large cup is bellshaped and rests on a baluster stem. Height, 10in. ; diam. of bowl, 5 in. ; depth, 5 in. ; diam. of foot, 5 in. ; weight, 34oz. 13 dwts. Its cover is 6 in. in diam., 1 in.

in height.

The Flagon is of tankard shape, hall-marked 1765 with maker's mark WC in plain oblong. The lid is dome shaped with an open work thumb-piece. The drum has straight sides splaying outwards, whereon is engraved the sacred monogram, cross and nails surrounded by rays of glory. Beneath this ornament is inscribed " The Gift of John Phillips Esq Late Alderman of the Town of Haverfordwest to the Parish of St. Thomas in the same Town 1765". weight, 45 oz.

The Credence Paten bears the hall mark of 1753, the maker's mark being IM for Jacob Marshe ; diam. weight, 13 oz. 10 dwts. This again is ornamented with I. H. S., cross and nails within rays. Inscription " The Gift of Elizabeth Jones Widow to the Parish of St. Thomas in Haverford West 1753 ".

Vicars:

1534 David Howell

1640 Francis Robinson

Rectors:

1640 Apr 29 Francis Robinson

1651 Stephen Love

1662 Oct 15 John Smyth

1686 Jan 20 Thomas Davies MA

1718 May 17 John Pember MA

1735 Sep 2 George Phillips

1743 May 19 Hugh Bowen

1777 Dec 18 William Cleaveland

1799 May 2 John Tasker Nash

1827 Nov 21 Thomas Knethell Warren Harris

1851 May 21 Thomas Horn

1866 June 6 George Thomas Horn MA

1874 Nov 11 George Christopher Hilbers MA

The Augustinian Priory of St Mary and St Thomas the Martyr 1780's?



1811 Priory of Black Canons Fenton Tours

Without the town on the banks of the river below the quays a priory of Black Canons dedicated to St Mary and St Thomas the Martyr, founded and liberally endowed by Robert de Hwlfordd, first lord of Haverfordwest, son of Richard Fitz Tancred, castellan of Haverfordwest under the Earl of Clare. The endowment consists of several advowsons and tithes within his barony, and was confirmed by Edward III. It was valued according to Dugdale , (26 *Hen 8*) at £133 11s 1d and by Speede at £135 6s 1d and granted at the dissolution to **Roger and Thomas Barlow**.

Barlow William, who was appointed Prior by Anne Boleyn, Marquess of Pembroke, was a radical reformer who preached against the Pope and the bishops and clergy of St. David's, and against the friars and their idolatry. Barlow became bishop and tried, unsuccessfully, to remove the see to Carmarthen, but managed to take the bishop's palace to Abergwili. Haverfordwest is indebted to him, however, as it was he who wrote to Thomas Cromwell in **1536** urging that "the shire town be Haverford West, in the midst of the shire (whither men may at all seasons repair) and not as hitherto Pembroke, which is not only remote, but also inconvenient."

Of this priory, if we may judge by the remains of different ruined walls now appearing scattered over a vast space of ground in every direction, and the skeleton of the church, the whole establishment must have been very extensive, and inferior to none in Wales but Strata Florida and Heath. The church was a large cruciform pile, with a tower in the centre, about one hundred and sixty feet from east to west in the clear. The length of the transepts eighty eight feet, breadth of nave and chancel twenty six feet and of transepts the same. The walls five feet thick. The tower was supported by four handsome pointed arches, all down but one, whose freestone casings are stripped. There was a large window at both ends, and the chancel had three lancet windows like those of Salisbury on each side. The whole building seemed to have been highly finished and the masonry excellent, as appears by immense fragments as inseparable as if one entire stone.

Without the north transept, a few yards from the wall there was a vessel on the stocks, and a grove of masts in the river by the quays above it. How things are altered! The monks who once immured here in solitude and prayer, and were hardly ever disturbed by the dashing of a casual oar on the river that glided by smoothly as their own lives, never thought that a dockyard would have existed

within their sacred precinct, and that the river which silently washed their cloistered walls would have ever been conscious of such bustle and traffic. From any road that is travelled these ruins are hardly seen, and therefore, unless you enter the meadow they occupy, no idea can be formed of their extent.

1898

The Priory church was a stately structure; cruciform, with a tower rising from the intersection of the nave and the transepts. (*Phillips Arch Camb 1898*)

The Augustinian Priory on the banks of the Cleddau was established c. 1200 by the Community of monks who lived by the rule of St Augustine. It is likely that there would have been a Prior and twelve canons in Haverfordwest Priory. At some stage in the 13th century Robert of Haverfordwest gave the three town churches to the Priory which then enjoyed a rich income from the tithes of these appropriated churches. The Priory would have been responsible for appointing a vicar or chaplain or one of their canons to serve in the three churches.

1922 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The ruins of a small house of the Austin canons occupy a pleasant spot on the banks of the Cleddau, about half a mile below the town of Haverford. A Conventual establishment was founded here about the year 1200 by Robert de Haverford an knight in the train of William Marshal earl of Pembroke (died 1219). the priory appears to have been of the ordinary type of Augustinian houses with the different buildings arranged around a small garth, the church being placed on the north side. All the buildings have disappeared but much of the church was standing in 1744 when Buck made a sketch of the ruins. Since that date much of the material has been removed. In 1922 careful but incomplete excavation of the foundations were carried out by Mr A W Clapham. The church an aisle-less cruciform building with a central tower. Mr Clapham found that the "only remains of the internal arrangements of the church are those of the north end of the pulpitum" which were uncovered slightly to the west of the crossing. The chapter house, a rectangular chamber 36ft by 18 ½ ft was divided from the south transept by a slype or passage. The frater, 61 1/2ft in length was placed at right angles to the chapter house, and occupied the entire length of the south side of the cloister garth with the exception of a passage at the east end of it. "Projecting from the south wall was the frater pulpit, rectangular in form and enclosed by walls 1 ¾ ft thick.-- Visited 17th August 1922.

The temporalities of the Priory were granted at the dissolution to Roger Barlow, whose son John Barlow about the year 1565, mortgaged the property to Sir John Perrott, "as also the manor of Hubberston, and divers other lands and tenements in the county of Pembroke". Barlow however refused to hand over the deeds of the property, as alleged in a petition by Sir John Perrott to the then Lord Chancellor (Sir Nicholas Bacon). The defendant answered thjat the original grant was to Roger and Thomas Barlow, the latter at a later date releasing all his right and title to his brother Roger from whom the property in question descended to the defendant. He "to the intent to have the good will of the complainant did by deed indented exchange the said site and emesnes, being near to the house of the said complainant" for other lands (*Pub Records Office Chancery Proceedings*)

There was also in the same period another suit respecting the site of the manor and mansion house

of the dissolved priory and “one dubing mill”

The last prior was John Batha. He was a young man of about 28 at the Suppression.

At the Priory Mill some 300 yds to the south there are fragments of a much older building than the present.

1895 Timmins

We now make a short detour to visit the ruin's of Haverfordwest Priory, which stands in a meadow close beside the Cleddau. Though of considerable extent, there is not much to detain us here save a mass of crumbling arches and the ivy mantled walls, apparently of Early English date. This priory was established about the year 1200 by Robert de Haverford, first Lord of Haverfordwest, for the Order of Black canons. It stands in one of those pleasant, riverside nooks that the monks of old so frequently selected.

2000 Recent excavations at Haverfordwest's Augustinian Priory have uncovered the exceptionally rare remains of the original medieval cloister garden, thought to date around the mid- fifteenth century. The garden has now been conserved and comprises of an extensive grid of beds and paths, including one area which is more elaborate than the others and which may have been an arbour. The rectangular beds vary in size and some are raised and revetted with stone, similar to those depicted on a series of contemporary illuminated manuscripts.

The chapel of St Mary Magdalene RCAM

These ruins consisting only of part of the north wall of a small building that was lighted with three lancet openings, stand in the grounds of a modern house named Bryn Merlin. They form part of an outhouse. The history of this little chapel is unknown – Visited 27th May 1920

George Owen stated that there was a Lazar house situate at Merlin's Bridge, Haverfordwest, dedicated by St. .Mary Magdalene.

1811 Black Friar Preachers Fenton (Tours)

About a quarter of a mile to the north of the priory on the banks of the river occupying the site of the inn now called Black Horse in Bridge Street, stood the house of the Friar Preachers; when it was first founded, of by whom endowed, is not known, the monasticon being silent concerning it. The grant by Robert Niger of a burgage for the enlarging their house which Richard II confirmed is proof of its existence before that time. I am inclined to think that its foundation may safely be ascribed to the same person who founded and endowed the priory, though the house of the friar preachers experienced the bounty of successive benefactors; for Adam Hoton, Bishop of St David's leaves ten pounds to it, and John Gilbert his successor wills, being old and infirm, to be buried in the friars, and giives one hundred pounds and vestments to the convent. In the Bodleian MSS. By a letter from a dignitary of St David's to Browne Willis, I find that the effigy of a bishop, ,most likely Gilbert had been dug up about fifty years before by the person who took down some of the once sacred ruins to make a lime kiln, and the writer adds, that he soon fell into poverty for this sacrilege.

1898

probably founded by Robert de Haverford. Its site lay between the two lanes known as the Friars and the Hole in the Wall. (*Phillips Arch Camb* 1898)

1822 RCAM – A house of Black Friars formerly existed in the town of Haverfordwest, the site being specifically fixed by Fenton (*Tour p207*) as “in the Bridge Street” in the parish of St Martins. Leland's note runs -”In Haverford town three paroch chirches [St Martins, St Marys, St Thomas], one of them without the toune in the suburb, Blak Freres within the toune” (*Itinerary ed 1906 p63*) Of this establishment not a vestige can now be traced

It is known that part of the premises was used as a public cemetery in the 17th century , perhaps earlier.

1872 The Church of St David and St. Patrick,

in Dew Street, was built in 1872 to serve the needs of an increasing Catholic population. From this parish are served a community in Johnston, St. Winifrede's and the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Narberth.

Nonconformists

The early Nonconformists first met, in 1638, at the Green Meeting House, which later became Albany Congregational Church, in Hill Street, and is now the United Reform/Methodist.

Albany Congregational Chapel was built in 1691, repaired after storm damage in 1701, enlarged in 1721. The chapel was then rebuilt in 1842, galleries added in 1873, Albany was renovated again in 1917 by architect Arthur Thomas and in 1964 further alterations were made. The present chapel, dated 1842, was designed by architect William Owen and built in the Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. The exterior is painted stucco and the roof made of slate. The rear gable end has a recessed plaque 'Albany Congregational Church Founded 1638'. Albany is now Grade 2 Listed for its special historical interest as one of the earliest chapel causes in Wales

Bethesda Baptist Chapel, in Barn Street, was built in 1789, and enlarged in 1816. It was then rebuilt, in "Welsh Romanesque" style, in 1878, by George Morgan of Carmarthen at a cost of £2,199. It is one of the finest chapel buildings in Wales and has a seating capacity in excess of 900.

Calvary Pentecostal Church was established in 1973 and is in membership with "Assemblies of God".

Hill Park Baptist Church, at the bottom of Prendergast Hill, was built in 1888 to replace an earlier building of 1857 which was then used as a vestry and schoolroom. The 1888 chapel was built in the Classical style with a gable-entry plan, to the design of architect George Morgan of Carmarthen. Hill Park was renovated in 1933 and is now Grade 2 Listed for its special architectural interest as a large late nineteenth century chapel, along with an earlier chapel and railings

Tabernacle Congregational Church, at the bottom of City Road, was built as a Methodist Chapel in 1774 by those who considered the ministry at Albany Church insufficiently evangelical and re-opened as a Congregational chapel in 1790. The chapel was extensively repaired in 1851 It was rebuilt in 1874 by architects Lawrence & Goodman of Newport. The present chapel, dated 1874, is built in the Classical style with a short-wall entry plan and elaborate detailing in the interior. Tabernacle is now Grade 2 Listed as one of the outstanding chapels of the region. Tabernacle Chapel ;School . Dated 1864, 1 storey, slate roof, style matching Tabernacle Chapel; stucco decoration and date plaque..

The former **Wesleyan Chapel**, is now a store. It was erected on the site of the Wesley Room at the opening of which John Wesley preached on one of his fourteen visits to the town, the last of which, in 1790, is commemorated by a plaque outside the Library, in Dew Street.

1744 The Quaker Meeting House was part of a warehouse, built 1744, on the site of the present Shire Court, on the corner of Quay Street and High Street. This is said to have incorporated furniture from a former c.1700 meeting house. The warehouse closed in 1824 and was demolished soon after (ref.Butler, DM, The Quaker Meeting Houses of Britain, Vol. II). The Quakers moved to the New Quay, beyond the Bristol Trader when the Shire Hall was built on the site in 1835

Macpelah Baptist 1851 David Davies, Minister Albert St, Albert Town Machpelah Baptist Chapel Albert St. was built in 1834 and rebuilt in 1842 in the later Vernacular style of the gable-

entry type. By 1994 Machpelah stood disused and was demolished in 1999. However the nineteenth century churchyard walls, gates and gatepiers are Grade 2 Listed as a well-built graveyard.
RCAHMW

Moravian chapel, St Thomas Green Rosemary Lane Built 1773 The United Brethren 1851 Henry O Essex, Minister, St Thomas Green demolished in 1961 to provide a site for the Moravian Court.

Baptist College, St Thomas' Green / Hill St

Dredgeman's Hill Congregational chapel

Ebenezer, Perrot Rd / Northgate/Haverfordwest town [Calvinistic Methodists, 1774]. Built 1817, rebuilt 1844 and 1886 still open in 2006 Ebenezer Methodist Chapel was built in 1817, rebuilt in 1844. A two-storey schoolroom building was added in front of the chapel in 1886. The chapel, dated 1844, was built in the the Classical style of the long-wall entry type. The interior of this chapel was renovated in 1889 and the buildings restored in 1967-69. Ebenezer is now Grade 2 Listed for its prominent stucco Italianate frontage.

Perrot Rd Wesleyan Methodists, Perrot Rd / Lower Barn St Built 1772 , rebuilt 1865, Sunday School added 1874, modified 1881 The Sunday School was added in 1874 and the chapel interior refitted in 1881 by architect David Edward Thomas of Haverfordwest. The present chapel, dated 1881, is built in the Classical style with a gable entry plan, two storeys and a basement. Perrot Road closed in 1985 and stripped for use as an antiques saleroom. The building is now Grade 2 Listed as a large and prominent chapel with a simplified classical facade

Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Bridge St Erected before 1800 Separate building wholly for public worship 1851 John Griffiths, Elder, Status (2001): unknown.

Bridge St Tabernacle Ind Erected in 1774 "Chapel closed being under repairs since Jan 1st 1851"Thos Beynon, Secretary and Deacon Barn St / City Rd -Built 1774, re-opened as a Congregational chapel 1790, repaired 1851, rebuilt or restored 1874 Still open 1993

Bethesda, Haverfordwest town [Baptists, 1788]. Built 1788-9, modified, altered or rebuilt 1816, destroyed by explosion & rebuilt in 1842, rebuilt as present chapel in 1878, to the design of architect George Morgan of Carmarthen, in the Italian Romanesque style of the gable-entry type. The chapel is constructed of local and bath stone, with a Caernarfon slate roof and large rose window. Bethesda is now Grade 2 Listed as a major work of George Morgan.1880 --1851 David

Davies, Minister - Still open 2000

1888 St Mary Street Chapel was built in 1888 with a stuccoed pedimented frontage and slate roof. In 1974 this chapel was converted for use as a social club.

Education

1488 Richard Smyth, described as Chaplain of St Mary's was appointed Master of Haverfordwest Grammar School.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Lewis

In the Parish of St Thomas (Fenton, the historian, was educated at this school.)

The ***Free grammar-school*** was founded by Thomas Lloyd, of Kîl Kifith, Esq., who, by will dated November 22nd, 1612, endowed it with dwelling houses, lands, and fee-farm rents, in the parishes of St. Mary, St. Thomas, and St. Martin, producing at present an income of £118, together with a dwelling house occupied by the master, valued at £25 per annum, and fields let at £16. A condition of Lloyds trust was that the scholars should be the 'sons of such as should be of the poorer sort of people and not of any who were of great wealth and ability.' To this endowment Mr. John Milward, of Haverfordwest, added a third part of certain houses and lands in Bordesley near Birmingham, giving the other two portions respectively to the master of the Birmingham free grammar school, for his own use, and the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, for the foundation of a scholarship in that college for a boy from each of these schools alternately. The portion of the estate assigned to the school of this town, having been let by the corporation, who are trustees, upon a lease of ninety-nine years, produces only £18 per annum, and the other two portions, being injudiciously let on leases for twenty-one years, subject to large fines on renewal, produce only £8. 6. 8. per annum each; consequently, the scholarship is not sufficient to induce any young man from either of those schools to enter at that college. The mastership of the Haverfordwest school is in the gift of the mayor and corporation, who also nominate the boys to be educated in it; the present number of scholars is twenty-eight, nearly all of whom are on the foundation. The schoolroom, erected about 1761, adjoining the churchyard, and capable of accommodating about fifty boys, is in the parish of St. Thomas; in which, also, is **Tasker's charity** school, noticed hereafter.

In the parish of St. Mary is a **National school** for boys, established in 1841, and held in the old poorhouse; it is supported partly by school-pence, but chiefly by subscriptions.

St. Martin's parish contains a **school of industry** for girls, and an infants' school, the former entirely, and the latter partly, maintained by Mrs. Philipps, of Gloucester-place, Haverfordwest; also a "**British**" **infants' school**, supported by subscription, and managed by a committee of ladies. There are several Sunday schools in the town.

1847 The State of Education in Wales Town and County of Haverfordwest

This town may be called an inland port for Pembrokeshire, much as Carmarthen is for Carmarthenshire; both being situated on estuaries, and the outlets of large agricultural districts. The town lies in the parishes of St Mary, Prendergast and St Thomas. It has three suburbs, viz. Prendergast on the north Cartlett on the east and Merlin's Bridge in St Thomas's parish on the south. Many of the Pembrokeshire clergy reside in Haverfordwest, and more families of the upper classes than in the towns on the northern side of the county.

Beside Tasker's charity-school there is a free grammar school in the town. This school was closed for the holidays during my stay at Haverfordwest. I annex some replies to Queries with which the master, the Rev James Thomas furnished me.

Free Grammer School

Has any alteration taken place in the funds of the school since the Report of the Charity Commissioners? [CCR p709] And if so what alteration?

Owing to the bad state of repair in which some of the houses belonging to the school were left, a considerable reduction has been made since the Report of the Commissioners. There is however a case about being decided in the Court of Chancery, the effect of which will, it is hoped, be advantageous to the charity. The bill was filed ex officio by the Attorney General about ten years ago, by the recommendation of the Charity Commissioners.

What is the number of boys – a] on the books b] usually attending c] present on the 31st of March in the morning ?

The number of boys on the books is 28, almost all of whom attend pretty regularly. On the last day of March 23 attended.

Of the boys on the books how many are – a] boarders or pay-scholars; b] foundationers?

There are now no boarders. Three only are pay-scholars, all the others are free.

What are the subjects taught in School?

English grammar; history and geography; Latin and Greek; Euclid, and in some cases the elements of logic. The upper boys read Euripides, Homer, and the Greek Testament; Horace, Virgil; Arnold's Latin and Greek Exercises. They usually do hexameters and pentameters from Bland

At what ages do the boys commonly a] enter; b] leave?

Often as early as eight years, and are very irregular as to their time of leaving; some leave very soon, some stay eight or nine years.

Is the Charity, upon its present footing made as useful as it might be?

As a school for providing a cheap classical education for children of respectable parents, it might be much benefited by the Corporation's declining to send boys of a low station in life, and who come very ignorant, and often cannot find books to continue their studies; in which case they often

abruptly leave just at the time when the master expects to see some fruit or at least some promise of fruit, from his labours.

If not, state your reasons for saying so, and any improvements which strike you as desirable, and not contradictory to the founder's intention.

I believe the letter of the law is kept by the corporation. In my opinion, however, they have acted very injudiciously, lowering the character of the school, and depriving the master of all hope of increasing his income by pay-scholars of a respectable class. A stock of good elementary books would be the best thing (under the circumstances) to make the school more efficient. NB. I am so dissatisfied with the present state of things that I would readily listen to any suggestion which could be made for rendering the charity more useful. I would have no objection whatever to training a large class of young men for schoolmasters or catechists. Formerly (before the college at Lampeter was established), I usually had a large class preparing for holy orders.

1765 circa Old Grammer School built - Now demolished

1913 Grammar School is regulated by a scheme under this Welsh Intermediate Act 1881 and the Endowed Schools Acts.

Until 1978 Haverfordwest Grammar School originally founded in 1488 was for a time in the 20th Century one of the only two Public schools in Wales

Parish of St Martin's

School of Industry and Mrs Thomas's Infant School

The former school, which is only for girls, is entirely supported and for the most part conducted by Mrs Philipps of Gloucester Place Haverfordwest. The school is held in a room under the Wesleyan chapel. The room is spacious, and, although underground, did not feel close. The girls were seated in two long parallel rows. They wear a kind of uniform. The patroness conducted the examination in person. They named the books of the Bible and gave some account of each simultaneously. The answers were in a set form which had been learned by all. The form was generally very short and good. The children had evidently learnt a great deal. They sang a hymn very sweetly. I had never heard it before. Thirteen of them read the 13th chapter of St Matthew, extremely well and answered some questions from it proposed by the Rev. W Harris – It is a rule of this school that all who are admitted must be able to read. The neatness and regularity which seemed to prevail in the school, the industrial training, and more than all, the present superintendence and permanent interest which the patroness exhibits for the scholars must make the school a valuable instrument of Female education among the poor of the neighbourhood.

The school of Mrs Thomas is held on the opposite of the entrance which leads to the School of Industry, and is supported by the same lady. It contains both boys and girls. The room is small and very ill ventilated. There is only one window, and neither this nor the fireplace is opposite to the door. I found 26 children there, in a very unpleasant and unhealthy atmosphere. They sang from

dictation of the patroness a few simple verses descriptive of the Gospel promises, then the alphabet and some simple combinations of letters then the multiplication tables. Music and rhythm seemed a very judicious media for conveying these first rudiments of secular or religious knowledge to young minds. They were a nice looking set of children. This would be a good infant school if held in a more airy and commodious room and provided with further apparatus. But what particularly pleased me in this infant school was, to see all that irrational manipulation dispensed with which one commonly encounters in such places.

British Infant School

I visited this school on the 6th January. The room, though large and lofty, did not appear to be well ventilated ; it smelt very close; there were three windows, all on one side, three skylights, two doors opposite to each other; a fireplace at one end, and a gallery at the other; there was an apparatus for ventilation in the floor. I found the children grouped round their monitors, listlessly repeating the sentences on the cards. They changed their position from card to card in a most disorderly manner and in very bad time; the rear of the column always broke into confusion, and the room occasionally resembled a noisy nursery. A great deal of time was taken up in their marching and counter marching – the Masters manner seemed kind. They answered question in a pleasing manner. I heard 12 read the 12th chapter of St Luke. They read indifferently keeping no stops, slurring the short words, and omitting (as did the master) the aspirates. They answered very ill. The master teaches these 30 in the afternoon reading, writing, and arithmetic while the mistress instructs the rest of the school. The school is managed by a committee of ladies, who politely afforded me every facility in my inquiries respecting it

Misses Jenkin's School

The governesses appeared to be aimiable and intelligent, and to give satisfaction to the parents. The copy books at school were well written. The furniture consisted only of one large table, one long desk, and ten benches. The scholars are tradesmen's and mechanics children; there were none present owing to the Christmas holidays --- January 8th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Miss John's(North Cottage) School

The cottage in which this school is held is situated on the road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard. It stands on an eminence with a garden in front, and is in good repair. The governess is an elderly woman in a weak state of health. She spoke English correctly. I saw in the room two tables, two desks and four benches, but no maps of any kind. The scholars are tradesmen's and mechanics' children, and were very clean and neat. They read the 3th chapter of 1 Samuel exceedingly well and answered the questions put to them from the chapter very correctly. Arithmetic geography and history questions were answered. Several of the copy books were fairly written. January 8th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Mr Harries's School

The floor of the schoolroom had many holes in it, and the walls were very dirty. The master had received a good education and could speak English correctly. The schoolroom contained one master's desk, three desks for the scholars, and five benches, the 2nd chapter of St Matthew was read exceedingly well by several of the scholars, who answered questions from the chapter readily. English, geography and Arithmetic questions were answered correctly, some of the copybooks were fairly written. January 8th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Mrs Moore's School

When I arrived at this school the mistress was busily engaged in sewing and continued to do so while I was there. There were nine children sitting in the room with her poring over their primers, and two in the Testament. The school furniture consisted only of two tables and two benches. There were several articles for domestic use in the room besides. Nothing beyond reading and sewing are taught. A part of the 2nd chapter of Galatians was read but no answer's given to the questions proposed by the mistress or myself. – January 8th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Miss Salmon's School

This school is kept in a ground floor room in the house of the mistress's father. Two desks 1 table and six benches composed the school furniture. Miss Salmon appeared to be better educated than the generality of Schoolmistresses and spoke English grammatically. Few labourers' children are in her school, the majority of them are those of tradesmen and mechanics. The copy books were taken home. January 7th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Mr John Thomas's School

The schoolroom was very dirty, though in tolerably good repair. I saw three large tables, 6 benches, coal and culm, and lumber of various kinds. Mr Thomas appears to have received a good education, spoke English well, and had long experience in teaching. Some of his pupils were well dressed, and are the children of tradesmen and mechanic's There were few labourers children present. They read the 15th chapter of St Luke well and answered questions from the chapter correctly. They also answered geography and arithmetic questions. Some of the copy books were well written. January 8th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Sunday Schools

Tabernacle School

This school belongs to the Independents, and is held in their chapel both morning and afternoon, but is more numerously attended in the afternoon. A large proportion of the scholars read remarkably well and answered questions put from the chapters with ease. The severity of the weather prevented many of them it was said from being present. There were many respectable tradesmen, apparently, among both the teachers and scholars. Catechising forms a prominent part in this Sunday school. At

the close I was told that two ministers were raised from this school and five scholars from one class had lately joined the church. All the teachers engaged were brought up in the school - January 10th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Wesleyan School.

This school is held for males in the same rooms as the school for industry and Mrs Thomas's infant school, and for females in the chapel. In the infant school room the younger boys are being instructed by means of the box of moveable letters published by the Sunday school Union. I saw one class standing up before the superintendent repeating the catechism of the Wesleyan Conference collectively. Most of the scholars could read well a large proportion being in day schools. As soon as I had finished taking the number present, and absent in the school, the operation of the separate classes was stopped, and questions proposed to the different classes of boys by the superintendent. The different classes seemed very conversant with Scripture history and answered all questions put to them most readily. January 10th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Parish of St Mary's

National School

I visited this school on the 19th of January. It is held in the old poorhouse, in an upstairs room formed by removing the partitions which once made three rooms. It is used as a Sunday school at which the day scholars are expected and compelled to attend. The desks and benches are arranged on the National system. Both are much cut and worn, and the room had generally a very dingy air. It is under the control of a committee, who were said, however, not to be active in their supervision. No school register was kept except of the pence paid, although the master had books for the purpose. He appeared an active but not very methodical man. The scholars were assembled for the first time after Christmas holidays so I saw them to great disadvantage. I found the third class (17 boys) standing up to read the 5th chapter of St Matthew. On my entrance six of the number were at once dismissed as unable to read. The rest read very indifferently. The 1st class (16 boys) read 1 Samuel XX all with ease. No part of the school funds are applied in buying books of which there is a great deficiency. The school was noisy and ill organised.

Miss Hopping's School

A room on the second floor in a dwelling house, rented by Miss Hopping, is the schoolroom. The furniture consisted of 1 desk, 1 table. 6 benches, 1 chair and maps of the World, Europe, Asia, America, Africa, England and Wales. The scholars were tradesmen's and respectable mechanics' children. Miss Hopping is the daughter of the master of the National school in this town, and appeared to be well qualified to discharge the duties of a governess. January 7th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

1887 The former Infants School in Dew Street was built in 1887, subsequently used as a Scout Hall it is presently in use as a commercial premises. RCAHMW

Parish of St Thomas

Taskers School this was founded by Mrs .Mary Tasker (previously a Miss Howard or Hayward "Flether Hill, Uudbaxton) in 1684, when by her will she devised to the Mayor and Corporation of Haverfordwest her farm of East Dudwell, Camrose, containing 580 acres.

Originally the school was "for poor children of both sexes" appointed by the Mayor and Trustees, "with competent maintenance to be allowed them yearly until apprenticed to convenient trades. Money to be given at setting out each apprentice and also at the expiration of their so apprenticeship."

1913 it is a High School for girls and is regulated by a Scheme under the Welsh Intermediate Act 1881

1847 Tasker's Charity School.

I visited this school on the 19th of January. It is held in a ruinous Garret. The plaster of the roof is cracked in many places, showing not merely the laths and rafters, but also here and there , the sky. Light is admitted through dilapidated windows in the roof which begins to slope almost from the floor. The floor was covered with sawdust(a common practice in the neighbourhood), and also spit over in all directions. The room and the approach to it reminded me of the sort of place usually hired at a country fair by a conjurer or low showman. The boys sat at long desks round the room wearing a prescribed uniform – long blue coats with red collars and cuffs, red waistcoats, corduroy breeches, worsted stockings and laced boots. This costume was not in all cases complete. Some of them had it all except the long coat, instead of which they wore their own short jackets; others had the long coat with their own tattered trousers. The result was very comical. All the arrangements appeared to be the conventional ones of the most old-fashioned charity school, such as one would see them in a picture. On entering the school I found a perfect Babel of stunning noise. The boys were said to be learning to read their lesson. This was performed by each boy reading it over for himself and on his own account, at the top of his voice. When 25 boys were doing this at the same time, each at a different verse, the din may be imagined better than described. The master had just parted with most of his senior pupils, and had not had time to classify his school since the recent admissions. He seemed an intelligent man. The 25 boys whom I heard read the 12th chapter of St John did so for the most part very fairly, and answered scriptural questions by no means ill. Some of them also acquitted themselves creditably in arithmetic, knowing some little of Practice, and employing it in Mental calculations.

1890 Tasker's School situated opposite St Mary's Church designed by T.P. Reynolds and opened circa 1890

1847 Union Workhouse School

I visited this school on the 5th January. The workhouse is very pleasantly situated. The master of the house served for upwards of 30 years in the Fusilier Guards; he appeared a kind and intelligent man. No house Chaplain is appointed; ministers of various denominations attend by turns to preach on the evenings of Thursday and Sundays. The Rev J Thomas, master of the grammar school in Haverfordwest has a lecture on Friday evenings. Everyone in the house attends each of these services. On Sunday mornings the children go to the parish church if the weather permits. No objections have ever been made by any person in the house on religious grounds. Nothing like a Sunday school has been attempted within the walls. There were at the time of my visit 84 persons of whom 70 were children. Of the latter at least 60 (the master assured me) were illegitimate. Pembroke-shire was said to be the worst county in Wales for bastardy.

The boys yard was covered with a sort of loose shingle. Great pains appeared to be taken in classing the inmates both by day and night. They were said to be generally very manageable, but excessively filthy in their habits. Children enter the school at 2 ½ years.

The schoolroom was very well adapted for its purpose ; not so the mode of furnishing it. There were benches along the walls, and a long table down the centre; the table accommodated but a small portion of the scholars; the remainder sitting round the room with nothing before them, cannot conveniently be separated into classes – have a tendency to become restless by having to sit upright and hold their books – and cannot be well commanded by a single glance. I was surprised, considering these disadvantages, to see how readily the mistress picked out her numerous classes; far more numerous indeed than need be, and approaching, by their multiplicity, to the worry of individual instruction. There were no less than eight classes of boys, and four of girls. There is only one permanent monitor, though two others assist occasionally. He is distinguished by a long coat, while all the rest wear jackets. I was somewhat surprised to find a mistress superintending boys above 10 years of age. The master of the house, however is active in maintaining discipline. The children were very orderly during my visit. If any noise occurred, it arose among the little ones, many of whom were the merest infants. There was a book of conduct kept and with two exceptions all entries were good. Corporal punishment had been ordered by the Board, to whom offenders are reported. The children in the house had been regularly instructed for a period of one year in singing, about nine months previous to my visit, first by a mistress and subsequently by a master, who attended twice a week , for an hour and a half. The girls learned spinning, knitting and sewing; specimens of the latter seemed very nicely done. There was a spinning wheel in the room. There are many entirely Welsh parishes in the union. All the children, however, whom I examined were well acquainted with English.

As the children entered a very little girl observed that I had let fall a book, picked it up and gave it to me with a curtsy. The children generally looked clean and were warmly clad.

On opening school they sang the Morning Hymn – all knelt down and the mistress read a prayer; they were very quiet and I noticed nothing irreverent in their manner; all joined in the Lords Prayer, the children do not read the Bible regularly through, but chapters are selected for each lesson at the mistress's discretion.

Fist class of boys (8) -They read part of the 23rd chapter of St Luke – could all read with ease. The copy books were clean and some of them well written. Arithmetic fair.

Second class (7) I heard them read part of the 8th chapter of St Mark -Could all read with ease and answered questions on what read. Arithmetic fair.

Third class (5) Could all read with tolerable ease and answer questions on what was read.

1st Class of girls – could all read fairly and answer questions on what was read. The writing was clean but not as good as the boys.

The boys are allowed to play, not only in their yard but round the house, which stands on a commanding terrace. There is a mast for them to climb. It is also to be mentioned, to the great credit of this school, that the girls readily obtain situations from it, and indeed, are much sought after. In some instances, where they have gone to Welsh parishes they have become something like governesses for the farmers children.

Some slight alterations, such as furnishing the room on the National or British system, increasing the number of monitors, organizing the school into one third of the present number of classes, and a small outlay in apparatus enabling the mistress to give a more extended course of oral instruction, would render this school one of the best dame schools of those which have come under my observation in South Wales.

Mr Arnold's School (Merlin's Bridge)

The schoolroom is on the second floor in the master's dwelling house. It is not high enough (only 5ft) to stand upright in. The master spoke English correctly. He writes with his left hand. The copy books were fairly written. His scholars are composed of farmers' mechanics' and labourers' children' January 7th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Mrs Bowen's School

This aged schoolmistress appeared to be in very weak health. She was clean and neat. The furniture consisted of a few benches for the infants under her care to sit upon, and some articles for domestic use. January 2th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Rev Nathaniel Harries's School (Merlin's Bridge)

This school is held in a house which was used formerly as a cottage, but now as a chapel and day school room. There is no Sunday school kept in it. The master spoke English well, but did not seem to pay so much attention to his school as to his pulpit. The furniture consisted only of 2 tables and 9 benches. The scholars are mechanics, farmers and labourer's children. The copy books were all taken home - January 9th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Mrs Matthias's School

The schoolmistress seemed to be a clever woman and to know the Infant and National systems well, as far as I could judge from her conversation but she laboured under many disadvantages to carry

them into effect for want of a proper schoolroom and apparatus. The furniture consisted only of a few benches, desks and chairs. --January 2th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

Miss Thomas's School

This governess is very young but intelligent. She is assisted by her father occasionally. The furniture consists only of a few benches --January 7th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant.

2014

The present generation of the town and area have two comprehensive schools providing secondary education and also Pembrokeshire College for more advanced studies. Each of the comprehensive schools cater for approximately 1200 students

Sir Thomas Picton School

It is named after the famous General Sir Thomas Picton, the most senior officer to die at Waterloo and built in 1954 to a standard Government design alongside the Government Offices. The facilities at the school are regarded as excellent

Tasker-Milward School

was created in 1978 after the closure of two separate schools, the Haverfordwest Grammar School and Tasker's School for Girls which ceased to exist in 1978

The Pembrokeshire College

Was built in 1990 and was described as one of the most modern in Europe ' and a great asset to the county in terms of education, inward investment and economic development. As a resource for post-16 education the college offers a wide range of vocational and A Level courses including Business Studies, Leisure, Sports, Health, Engineering, Construction, Computing, Agriculture, Hairdressing/Beauty Therapy, Art and Design and Hotel Management.' [It also caters for mature students as many of my Open University tutorials were held there. I also studied Counselling, and attended Web creation courses at Milford under their auspices]

Haverfordwest prison data

The Cockhouse

Vaulted medieval building used as County Gaol 17th-18th century; demolished circa 1850.

Between 1674 and 1780 (the precise date cannot be ascertained), the castle site was let, not sold, to the county of Pembroke for the purposes of occupation as a county gaol.

1779 Haverfordwest prison built on the site of the castle. county gaol, built c.1780, in the inner ward of Haverfordwest castle

1782 In *John Howard's "Report on Prisons,"* printed in 1791, the following entry appears:—"Carmarthen Circuit, Pembrokeshire, County Gaol at Haverfordwest.—In 1782 I had the pleasure to find a new gaol built on the Castle Hill, instead of the ancient loathsome place of confinement."

"**Haverfordwest Town and County Gaol.**—The prison was very close, dirty, and offensive. The room over it, used as a Bridewell, clean." The last-mentioned was at that time used as the town police station.

1797 The castle site prepared for defence following the French landings at Fishguard. 415 French prisoners of war held in the prison following the landings.

1812 The Town Goal and Bridewell.

Keeper, Patrick Banner; a Shoe-maker. Salary £2 10s.

Allowance to Prisoners, two pence each per day.

Remarks:

This miserable Goal stands near the Court House, and has one room below, for Felons, with two above it; one of which is for the use of Debtors; the other, about 13ft square, is the Bridewell. These last, however, are occupied accordingly as the Keeper and his Prisoners determine their option. Straw is allowed them, upon wooden bedsteads. No court-yard. No water accessible.

1803 29th Sept., no Prisoners.

1812 Acc/to the State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild Esq

Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire South Wales.

The County Goal.

Goaler: Samuel Howell. Salary £30. Fees for Debtors and Felons 13s 4d.

No Table.

For the removal of Transports he is allowed the expense attending it.

Chaplain: Rev. William Thomas. Duty - Prayers on Wednesday and Friday. Salary £20.

Surgeon: Mr. Thomas. Salary £15 for Criminals only.

Number of Prisoners Debtors Felons &c

1800 May 4th, 3 Debtors 8 Felons and three Lunatics.

Allowance, to the Debtors, none whatever. To the Felons, and other Criminals, 2 lbs of bread per day each, sent by the Baker, on Mondays and Thursdays, in loaves of 7 lbs each. Convicts under sentence of Transportation, have not the King's allowance of 2s 6d per week.

REMARKS:

This Goal is built within the walls of the Old Castle, and has a spacious and airy court-yard, about

108 feet square, in which Men and Women, debtors and Felons, are indiscriminately associated during the day time. It has a Chapel, but no Infirmary, nor a bath.

Here are five cells and a kitchen for felons, with a Bridewell room for the men; and above these, five rooms for Debtors, who are allowed straw, on wooden bedsteads; also a room called the Women's Bridewell, and a storeroom, where the straw for the bedding is deposited.

The Felon's sleeping cells each 12ft by 6ft 9, open into a passage 4ft wide. Their being sunk three steps under ground rendered it absolutely necessary they should have bedsteads; but at my visit in 1803, there was nothing but straw laid on the brick floors; and the Gaoler told me, that for a month together, eight or ten prisoners had been crowded every night into each cell.

Formerly a six-penny loaf was given weekly to each poor Debtor confined here - the produce, in part, of a pious and charitable donation; and the remainder of it was distributed in two penny loaves, to the poor in the Town of Haverfordwest. It appears, (though not from any Memorial found here) that " Mrs Martha Bowen declared in her will, that one hundred pounds had been deposited in her hands by an unknown person, about the year 1751, for the benefit of Insolvent Debtors, and the poor; which said sum of £100 was invested in New South Sea Annuities, in Trust to the Rectors of St Mary's Haverfordwest". I found the rector, Mr Ayleway, at the time of my visit, quite superannuated so as to be incapable of giving me any account of its distribution; but undoubtedly, his papers on the subject must be such as to throw a beneficial light upon it, in favour of the humble claimants. The Gaoler told me that no Debtor had received the bread from the 16th of August 1802, till the month of January, 1803., when two sixpenny loaves were sent; and he afterwards informed me by letter (for which I thank him) that he had received the bread so lately as in December 1804. Matters of a nature so recently may easily be traced; or else the lapse of time may as easily obliterate them from the memory of others, and thus defeat the exemplary purpose of many a benevolent Donation.

The County allows a common fire for all the prisoners in this Goal, during the Winter months from Michaelmas to Lady-Day. In the great dearth of provisions, (1800, 1801) the sufferings of the Debtors induced Lord Cawder to order the surplus of soup distributed on that occasion to be sent to the Prison; which provided a great relief.

There is a fine well of water in the centre of the court-yard. No employment furnished for the Prisoners. Neither the Act for Preservation of their Health, nor the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are hung up.

1813 French prisoners of war again being held in Haverfordwest prison.

1816 Debtors prison added on the castle site.

1820 New prison built on the castle site to replace existing ones. The new building in the outer ward in 1822, later used for Pembrokeshire County records. The building is rectangular and of stone rubble. It is 3 storeys high with 13 bays facing both north and south.

1821 Last execution in Pembrokeshire held at Haverfordwest with William Roblin being hung for murder before a large crowd.

1822. By the act of 1822 the common gaol and house of correction for Pembrokeshire, to the purposes of which the remains of the ancient castle have been assigned, is appropriated for the reception of prisoners both for Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest: the buildings are well calculated for the classification of prisoners, and comprise eight wards; two workrooms, one for males and one for females; eight day rooms, and eight airing-yards, in one of which is a treadmill. The County Gaol at Haverfordwest was one of the first provincial prisons within Wales to install a treadmill. A

corn-grinding 'mill' was installed at the prison some date before August 1823. The mill was designed and built by Sir William Cubitt, who had installed similar mills in twelve other British prisons. The treadmill provided work for up to 64 prisoners, men and women.

Executions

1821 The last execution in Haverfordwest was one that excited a good deal of sympathy. Roblin, a man who was found guilty, first of manslaughter, and that verdict being refused by the presiding Judge, afterwards of murder, though it was very generally felt that the first verdict would have satisfied justice, was hanged on Easier Monday 1821. In those days it was a short shrift, as he was only tried on Good Friday. *Roblin acc to Brown History of Haverfordwest*

Roblin William 19 January 1820 Uzmaston Farmer Offence Murder of Davies William of Boulston by shooting him, Indicted with his wife, Prisoner aged 50, Uzmaston Prosecutor Thomas Perkin Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death - executed *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

1811 Griffiths John murderer

John Griffiths or some records state Joseph Griffiths was publically hanged at Haverfordwest Goal on the 13th April 1811.

The accused had poisoned his wife on the 20th March 1811 by adding arsenic to her tea. He alleged he "saw a light in his house the previous night carried in a small hand". John Griffiths confessed to the poisoning and also that he had poisoned his previous wife.

John Griffiths; Parish: Haverfordwest; County: Pembroke; Status: Labourer
Offence

Murder. Poisoning Mary Griffiths, his wife, by adding arsenic to her tea. Prisoner allegedly saw a light in his house the previous night 'carried in a small hand'. Prisoner confessed to the poisoning and that he had also poisoned his former wife.

Location and date

Parish: Haverfordwest; County: Pembroke; Date: 20 March 1811 Prosecutor

David Berry Plea Not guilty. Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death

The Prisoner was publically hanged of 13th April 1811 at Haverfordwest Goal

By some means the executioner on this occasion was discovered, and was mobbed by a lot of young men of the town, and barely escaped with his life.

1801 Dackfield Duffield- Duckfield David

1 February 1801 Narberth Cordwainer Offence Murder of **Morgans Anne** infant aged 10 prosecutor's daughter by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 LampeterVelfrey
Prosecutor **Morgans John** LampeterVelfrey clothier

Verdict Guilty Punishment Death

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830-----

There seems to be some confusion in various records regarding this boy but what is evident is that the Jury and Judge took a very strong view of this case There was no recommendation to mercy or reduction in sentence to transportation as happened in many other recorded cases of the time It was a public hanging and that his body was hanged in chains after would also suggest that the case

raised a lot of feeling as again this was unusual In fact he was the last juvenile to be hung in chains-----The Court records state that **David Dackfield** from the parish of Narberth in the county of Pembroke by trade a Cordwainer (that is a high class) shoe maker murdered **Anne Morgans** daughter of **John Morgan** a clothier who lived at Lampeter Velfrey on the 1st February 1801 by hitting her on the head with as stone **Anne Morgans** was eleven years old and **David Dackfield** was in the court records age 17 The murder took place at LampeterVelfrey -----**David Dackfield** pleaded not guilty at his trial but was found guilty and hanged at the Bowling Green Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire on the 6th of April 1801 Afterwards his body was hanged in chains. His execution and Gibbeting cost Pembrokeshire £20 -7s - 4d

Extract from *The History of Haverfordwest* John Brown

"In 1801 a lad not more than fifteen of the name of **David Duckfield** was hanged for the murder of a little girl. Of those who witnessed the execution I conversed with one lady who is still living who was brought by her Father as if he though it might prove a useful deterrent lesson for a little maid under ten She was horrified with the shrieks of the boy entreating the bystanders to save him while the hangman was endeavouring to soothe him *while putting the rope round his neck* addressing him as "My poor boy come now! 'tunc now that's a good boy "

Lunatic Asylum & Poor Law Union

The borough gaol and house of correction, situated on St. Thomas' Green, in the upper part of the town, was, by an act of parliament passed in 1822, devoted to a lunatic asylum, as well for Pembrokeshire as for Haverfordwest.

1837-39 St Thomas's Hospital /workhouse, originally built as a workhouse, slate gabled roof, stone rubble.

Workhouse



St Thomas Denomination-Mixed Erected in 1838

The average annual poor-rate expenditure for the period 1834-36 had been £ 11,221 or 6s. 9d. per head.

The Haverfordwest Union workhouse was built in 1837-39 at the south of Haverfordwest on an

elevated site above the old Priory. The Poor Law Commissioners authorised an expenditure of £4,000 for the new building which was to accommodate around 150 inmates. The building was designed by local architect William Owen

The poor-law union of which Haverfordwest is the head, was formed Jan. 6th, 1837, and comprises the following sixty-three parishes; namely, St. Mary's, St. Thomas', St. Martin's, Ambleston, Boulston, Brawdy, St. Bride's, Camrhôs, Castle-Bigh, Dale, St. David's, St. Dogwell's, St. Edren's, St. Elvis', Fishguard, Freystrop, Granston, Harroldston, Haroldston St. Issels, Hasguard, Hayscastle, Henry's Moat, Herbrandston, Hubberston, St. Ishmael's, Johnston, Jordanston, Lambston, Llangwm, St. Lawrence, Lettersen, Llandeloy, Llanhowel, Llanllawer, Llanreithan, Llanrian, Llanstinan, Llanvair Nant-y-Gove, Llanwnda, Llanychaer, Manerowen, Marlais, Mathrey, Morvil, Little Newcastle, St. Nicholas', Nolton, Pontvaen, Prendergast, Puncheston, Roch, West Robeston, Rudbaxton, Spittal, Steynton, Telbenny, Trevgarn, Uzmaston, East Walton, West Walton, Walwyn's-Castle, Whitchurch, and Wiston. It is under the superintendence of 67 guardians, and contains a population of 37,139. "4 Clergy men attend one each Sunday - Wesleyan, Baptist, Presbatarian, Independent. No Chaplain being appointed to the Workhouse" William Thompson, Master of the Workhouse

County Asylum

Under the Act of 1822 the small Prison at St Thomas's Green appointed as a 'County Asylum' Formerly the small prison at St Thomas's Green, for the criminals of the town. It was not altered or improved when the use was changed to that of the confinements of pauper lunatics Food and necessities were supplied by contract to private suppliers and the corporation appointed a married couple as the asylum staff at a salary of £20 per annum .,

In 1844 George Hampson was the Superintendent, with 17 patients (all paupers)

1844 Report: Superintendent: G. Hampson. 1.1.1844 17 patients. All pauper. While George Millard is recorded as Surgeon.

1881 Census: Residents of Haverfordwest Union Workhouse, Haverfordwest St Thomas, Pembroke

John THOMAS Head Master Of Workhouse Haverfordwest, Pembroke

Annie W. THOMAS Wife Matron Of Workhouse Haverfordwest, Pembroke

Maud M. THOMAS 10 Daughter Scholar Haverfordwest, Pembroke

Frances E. THOMAS 5 Daughter Haverfordwest, Pembroke

Total residents: 162 One of which was the schoolmistress

3 described as 'idiot'

8 described as 'imbecile'

9 described as 'Lunatic'

59 described as 'scholar'

1894, the *British Medical Journal* the commission's report on Haverfordwest workhouse is as follows:

BMJ Reports on the Nursing and Administration of Provincial Workhouses and Infirmarys, 1894-5.

HAVERFORDWEST, SOUTH WALES.

It has rarely been our lot to visit a workhouse infirmary more unsuited for its purpose, or more ill-provided with all that is necessary for the comfort of the sick. The master readily acceded to the request of Dr. Williams, the medical officer, to show us the infirmary; but we must confess to a feeling of surprise that the matron, whom we only saw for a brief moment, did not respond to the master's suggestion that she should accompany us through the female department. This union embraces a large extent of country, and takes paupers from sixty-six parishes; the town is the centre of a wide district.

The workhouse is well situated on a hill, and has extensive grounds around it; it is an old house, and in every part is quite behind the times. It is built round four courts, which form the airing courts of the various departments. There is accommodation for thirty-two sick, and there is besides a fever ward placed at the top of the house, at the present time empty. The wards are of variable size, and are distributed on the ground and first floors; the largest is for eleven beds, and the smaller wards hold two or three beds; the arrangement on the male and female side is the same. The wards are dreary places, the walls dirty, washed over with dingy yellow colouring, windows on one side, only one fireplace at one end, looking bare of furniture for the sick.

The iron bedsteads are low and on them are three planks held by a crosspiece, not always laid close, and on this a chaff mattress about three inches thick. We saw the helpless bedridden old people lying on these beds, and they must have found them a sorry rest for their weary bones. There are about four spring beds distributed in the wards, but they have only the chaff mattress over the springs. There is no means of ventilation but by the windows, and, as the fireplace in some of the wards is small it is hardly probable that the atmosphere is changed in the night.

The system of warming is peculiar to this part of the country. "Culm," which is clay and anthracitic slack kneaded into balls, is used in the grates; when quite alight it is red hot and must throw out a good heat, but it is slow in kindling and can hardly be of service for obtaining a fire quickly.

The classes of patients are of the usual description found in the workhouses. On one of the spring beds there was an old woman with hemiplegia, helpless all but one hand and unable to turn herself; in the male ward was a fine man with erysipelas in his leg. On inquiring as to the treatment the "nurse" told us that he washed it for himself twice a day with Condy's fluid, but that otherwise no dressing was used. We could not but think what a pity it was that more vigorous measures were not tried, since by a speedy curing of the leg the rates would be relieved of that man's keep. He was too long for his bed.

There were eight patients in bed in all; in this part of the infirmary, including senile debility, rheumatism, paralysis, chest complaints, and old age, and several very infirm men and women up in

the wards. We were shown a small ward with four beds in it, all occupied; it opened immediately from one of the yards, it was without a fireplace, and was lighted by one small window. This is the tramps' sick ward. We could not ascertain that any one person was responsible for attendance in this ward, and, if assistance was wanted in the night, the most able-bodied of the tramps would have to go some little distance before he could obtain it, as there is no communication bell.

The sanitary appliances are quite rudimentary; there is no water laid on to the upper floors; the only conveniences for the wards are commodes, of which there are a few in each ward; one is placed outside on each landing, intended for use at night, that for the men being enclosed within a screen, that for the women being open. It can hardly be expected that these poor infirm folk will go outside the wards on a cold night, nor is it well that they should. The commodes in the wards are emptied after 6 in the morning. On going round the wards we saw some ordinary utensils about, some of which were unemptied. The closets are all outside; they are simply cesspools, and some were very unpleasant. The water supply is ample, and is obtained from wells in the courts. The pumps in each court discharge over troughs down which the refuse water is emptied.

There is only one fixed bath, and that is in the tramps' room; it is a small one, sunk in the floor, with a tap to supply hot water, but the cold has to be carried in from the yard. We saw no baths which could be used for the sick, and, as every drop of water must be carried up or down, it is probable that bathing is not largely practised in this infirmary; indeed, the patients and their linen did not look particularly clean at the time of our visit.

The "nurse" is untrained; she is solely responsible for the care of the sick and of midwifery cases; there is no night nurse nor regular pauper help at night. On inquiring how the helpless patients were attended to during the night, we were informed that they had to obtain such assistance as they could from the more able-bodied paupers who slept in the ward. As we found that bedsores were recognised as one of the usual ailments in the infirmary, it can be imagined how much help these paupers are able to render to each other. We pictured to ourselves the sad condition of these helpless old people, passing the long hours of the dark nights on their comfortless beds, uncared for, uncleansed, unfed. We say "dark night" because we have ascertained that all lights were removed from the wards after the patients are in bed, nor did we see any appliances for lighting the staircases or passages. The labour ward is for two beds; it has no separate offices, and all refuse must be carried downstairs.

There is no system of classification; we saw the imbeciles and "harmless lunatics" among the patients in the wards; one half-witted boy was busy serving the dinners. There were no lock cases in the infirmary, and we were informed that there were no isolation wards for offensive cases. The "harmless lunatics" appeared to be straying about where they pleased.

On our way round the house we passed through the "nursery," a large ill-furnished room, the floor laid down with paving stones; there was a large table, two benches, two wooden cradles, a few chairs, the latter round a fireplace which was most insufficient to warm the room in the winter. In this room the infants stay with their mothers until they are 2 years old. There was a baby in each cradle, one looking very ill; its mother thought it was "sickening for something." There was no rug, or even a bit of sacking on which the infants might crawl; a more dreary place to be called a nursery can hardly be imagined. Though not properly coming within the scope of this inquiry, we mention this room as indicating the lack of a kindly and sympathetic spirit on the part of those responsible

for the management of the house.

The dinners were being served at the time of our visit. It was "broth day"; the broth, made of mutton and vegetables, both looked and smelt good, but it was served in wooden bowls which were black with age and grease. We tasted the bread and butter, both of which were good. We saw no bed cards in the wards, but the master informed us that the medical officer has a free hand in ordering extras, and that milk and beef tea are taken into the wards for the sick at night. As the last meal is given at 6 o'clock, and the first at 8 in the morning, it is necessary that the old, people should have something to take in the night.

The day room on the men's side is used for sleeping purposes; there were four beds in it; it is also the tailor's shop where the male clothing is looked over and mended. It is a very small room, with one window, and at the time of our visit the floor was piled with clothing, and the air of the room was quite unwholesome. On the women's side the day room is not used for a sleeping room; it had one large settle in it, but no comfortable chairs or anything to make it homely. On passing through one of the courts we were shown the disinfecting apparatus. It is a small galvanised iron box, like a good-sized tank, the lid broken at the edges, and having underneath it a tray for the fire; this was standing in a shed close to the closets.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It seems hopeless to make any recommendation in the case of this infirmary. The building is unsuitable for its purpose, and the system on which it is worked is faulty in every particular.

1930, the workhouse was renamed officially renamed Haverfordwest Institution although it was also known as Priory Mount. With the onset of the Second World War, it came into service as a hospital. After the war, it was renamed St Thomas Hospital and was unit of the County Hospital and Withybush Hospital. It closed in 1978 and was converted into flats in 1982.

1651 Plague

Rev. James Phillips in his "History of Pembrokeshire" says that tradition has persistently asserted that the plague was brought to Haverfordwest on a market day by sailors from an infected ship lying in Milford Haven. Those who died of the pestilence are said to have been buried in a field off Cokey Street. The population at this time was about 3,000. The Corporation rented two houses in St. Martin's, one was used as the Pest house and the other was "had for the Tarrcoats" or men who tended the sick and buried the dead. Sanitary regulations were drawn up and the people exhorted to repentance and prayer and to avoid sin. The County contributed £48 13s 7½d to help to relieve the famine conditions which supervened.

Plague reached the county in October 1651 and attacked the town of Haverfordwest in particular: 207 people died there in the first nine months. But it was not an especially severe visitation; indeed, its retreats and reappearances caused the more annoyance in that it became matter for argument whether a market ought to be held within the town boundaries or not. In March 1652 it was urged that of the two thousand inhabitants not more than thirty had a week's provisions laid by, while the mercers, shoemakers and feltmakers of the town, who had obtained stock lately from St. Paul's Fair, could not sell their goods because nobody came in from the countryside to buy. The mayor and aldermen requested the justices of the peace for the county to send provisions both to Haverfordwest itself and to the villages south and east of it, such as Great Pill, Waterston, Honeyborough, Newton in Roose and Prendergast, where the plague was rife. The justices opted for the easier alternative. Understanding "that the sickness is not so contagious as is reported, only four houses being infected and none at present sick in them", they relaxed their previous ruling: the inhabitants of Dungleddy hundred were to be permitted to attend the market in Haverfordwest once again.

In April, however, the plague intensified. Seventeen more were dead in Haverfordwest and about sixty people from infected houses confined to the pest-house within "the castle towne". All these became a burden on the council, who in May were much up in arms at the action of the "Pembrock gent" (that is, the justices of the peace for the county) in forbidding all commerce with the town and removing the May fair (the St. Thomas's fair) usually held on the west side of Furzy Park, to Llawhaden. Despite the belief of the councillors that the hearts of the justices were hardened against them, a letter from Stephen Love to Sampson Lort and Henry White, followed by consultations between the three, resulted in a justices' order of 13 May to the high constables of Dungleddy hundred requiring them to collect voluntary contributions of money, corn, butter, cheese and other provisions and to take them to Portfield to be collected by the mayor or his deputy. Moreover, the voluntariness of the offerings was to be a matter of appearance only. "As true Christians cannot be void of such a measure of Christian fellow-feeling and sense of their near-neighbours' misery as not to contribute towards their relief", the names of those able to contribute but declining to do so were to be noted. But the buying and weighing of wool, normally done in Haverfordwest, was, during the incidence of the sickness, to be held at Steynton every Tuesday and at Llawhaden every Saturday.

The "voluntary" benevolence resulted, during the next month or so, in money or provisions to the value of almost £50 being sent in to Haverfordwest, £4 of which came from Sir Hugh Owen (now, apparently, back in the county). And from 13 July the justices gave order for a monthly rate of £80 to be raised from all the hundreds throughout Pembrokeshire for the relief of the sick and needy in the town. As late as the third week in September nearly 600 persons in Haverfordwest were receiving a share of the relief made available, 16 of them sick in the pest-house, 15 recovering there and another 9 in a separate house in Cokey Street.

Meanwhile the plague had been spreading northwards. On 24 May it was said to be "at the Ford in the hundred of Dewslan and in other places there". By the autumn the town of Newport was affected. But for Haverfordwest the worst was over.

City Road - When building work was going on quantities of small coins etc. were found which would give rise to the supposition that a market or fair was held there. Was this the site of the St Thomas's May Fair which was held on the west side of Furzy Park.

Although there was a legend that plague victims had been buried outside the town I have found no evidence of that. - It would be quiet in keeping for the time that with the relative small numbers dying each week that they would be buried in the existing churchyards. St Thomas had a very large grave yard and also the site of the Black Friary could have been used.

The pest house was within the town walls - the Bateman stable was also in the lower town and the other house used was in Coker St -- again probably within the town walls quite possibly near the Holloway.

[In 1650 a Londoner Stephen (sometimes spelt Steven) Love and his wife Deborah arrived in Pembrokeshire. He had been appointed to the living of Cosheston, the Rector of which at that time was Peregrin Phillips, as a result of his work with the Propagation Committee. I could find no evidence that he had taken Holy Orders. He would have lived in the Rectory just down from the Church which is now the site of a private house.

The area was just recovering from the effects of the second Civil War but in that year Tenby was visited by an even greater disaster. In the town an outbreak of plague had occurred. Haverfordwest records show that there was a house to house collection in the town for the relief of the sick and distressed in Tenby. How many died we do not know but the Mayor of Tenby gave a shilling for a shroud for each poor person and it is recorded that that sum came to 113 shillings. 113 poor people died how many more affluent townsfolk died as well?

The next year a ship arrived and berthed at Haverfordwest. To avoid being quarantined it is believed to have anchored in the Haven down near the present site of the Cleddeau bridge. The bodies of several young seamen wrapped in their hammocks were hastily buried in the mud below the high tide mark. So hastily that one had a coin of 1650 buried with him. (These were found during the construction of the Cleddeau Bridge)

Meanwhile in 1651 Stephen Love had been moved from Cosheston to St Thomas's Church Haverfordwest as according to records Puritan Rector and on May 13th 1652 "Love Stephen (Cleric?) HW Corp MS 584 (1) "Minister of the Gospel was appointed Vicar of St Mary's"

Rector St Thomas Church Haverfordwest

1651- Stephen Love

1650; 'Stephen Love Lecturer claimed to be appointed for St. Mary's 1652 also Puritan Rector of S. Thomas

1652 May 13

Henry White and Samson Lort to the High Constables of the Hundred of Dungleddie

Whereas the town of Haverfordwest was in times past the usual place for buying and weighing of wool, and forasmuch as the said town is now infected with the plague, whereby it is not safe for people to meet and stay there on that of the like business without great danger of spreading the said infectious disease, these are therefore to require you to give summons to the inhabitants of the several parishes within your hundred that Tuesday in every week is appointed to meet at Staynton and Saturday in every week to meet at lawhadden for the weighing of wool as aforesaid during the

time of the sickness and present visitation in Haverfordwest aforesaid, whereof you are not to fail at your perils

(Haverfordwest Corporation MS 584 (ii))

Two other entries in the Haverfordwest records make interesting reading as well:-

William Davids 1652 May 24 Treasurer of the poor - fled plague.

John Edowe 1652 May 24 High Constable - fled plague.

Other Sites of Interest

The Parade, Scotchwells, Fortune's Frolic and The Ghyle - were much used and appreciated, by exercise enthusiasts, nature lovers and, most of all, by lovers. It was a great pleasure in the unsophisticated times to stroll these paths, The Parade and The Frolic affording marvelous views of the river the railway line and open countryside, and Scotchwells, with its leet running alongside, providing glimpses of rare sylvan beauty.

The Frolic,

probably unknown to most of the present generation, is steeped in history. Running alongside the river bank from New Road to Uzmaston, it was given to the town by a noted 18th century benefactor, Francis Fortune, and for generations was an important link between the town and Uzmaston village. It was also the scene of the last duel fought on Pembrokeshire soil. Apparently, a member of the Fortune family, Samuel Simmons Fortune, then living at Leweston, Camose, had a quarrel with John James (afterwards Colonel James of Pantaeson) while they were attending a hunt ball at Tenby. The two young men were friends - John James was engaged to be married to Samuel's sister - and had ridden over to Tenby together. But they quarrelled in the yard of the White Lion Inn, blows were exchanged and they eventually agreed to settle their differences by duel.

The duel was arranged with due ceremony and it took place at the end of September, 1789, at Fortune's Frolic. Fortune was killed and, in former days, it used to be said that his ghost sometimes stalked the area.

The Ghyle,

running from Prendergast Church area up past David Lewis' farm (later Mr Williams') to the old paper mills, also had its ghost - a white lady (what else) who used to come out in the evenings and walk along the grass verges moaning softly for the loss of her husband who had been killed in the Civil War. Several local people used to claim that they seen this lady, but she seems to have stopped her perambulations many years ago.

Martyr

One of the three Marian martyrs in Wales was **William Nichol** "a simple, poor man" of Haverfordwest. He was burned at the stake on 9 April, 1558, in High Street on a spot marked by a Balmoral red granite column.

Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs,'

"The suffering and martyrdome of William Nicole, put to death by the wicked hands of the Papistes, at Haverfordwest in Wales.

"We finde in all ages from the beginning, that Sathan hath not ceased, at all tymes, to molest the Church of Christ, with one affliction or another, to ye trial of theyr faith, but yet never so apparently at any time to all the world as when the Lord hath permitted him power over the bodyes of the Saintes to the shedding of theyr blood and perverting of religion, for then sleepeth he not, I warrant you, from murdering of the same unless they will fall down with Achab and Isabell to worship hym, and so kill and poyson thayr owne souls eternally; as in these miserable latter days of Queen Mary we have felt, heard and seene practised upon God's people.

"Among whom we find recorded an honest good simple poore man, one William Nicoll, who was apprehended by the champions of the Pope for speaking certayne wordes agaynst the cruell kingdom of Antichrist and on the ix of Aprill 1558 was publicly burnt and tormented at Harefordvvest in Wales where he ended his life in a most happy and blessed state and gloriously gave his soule into the handcs of the Lord whose goodness he prayed for ever and ever. Amen."

"Thys William Nicoll (as we are informed), was so simple a good soule that many esteemed him half foolish. But what the was we know not, but thys we are sure of—he dyed a good man and in a good cause whatsoever they judge of him. And the more simplicity and feebleness of wit appeared in him the more beastly and wretched doth it declare their cruell and tyrannical act therein. The Lord give them repentance therefore if it be hys blessed will. Amen and Amen."

Lady Well

This well probably belonged to the Augustinian Priory. It is in a sad state of neglect – Visited 24th May 1920

Castle Park

Two adjoining fields , doubtless originally one, immediately south of Bethany farm house. The Construction of the Great Western Railway, which runs through them has destroyed any earthwork standing therein. In the adjoining field to the northeast is a standing stone which may be a survival – Visited 27th August 1920

Cuckoo Grove Rath (Earthwork)

A circular enclosure , a quarter of a mile west of Cuckoo Lane. When perfect it had a diameter of 150ft. The northern part, in which was probably the entrance, has entirely disappeared. The southern part is represented by a bank which has a rise of 3ft from the interior, and a fall of 4ft. There are slight traces of a ditch. The field is known as Rath park. A low , pitched labe between high banks connects this field with the high road – Visited 19 May 1920 RCAM

Parish of Furzy Park and Portfield

In *Arch Camb* **1898** the Rev James Phillips states that at some unknown date a small strip of land chiefly marsh was included in the borough limits. This land extended westwards for more than two miles and included a large stretch of common land , the greater part of which, he says, was enclosed about sixty years ago (about 1840) This elevated ground is known as Portfield. The enclosures have left as common land only the racecourse and a space of about forty acres.

St Caradoc Well

This spring of a great local celebrity was an open well until its enclosure in 1838. it is approached by a narrow lane from Merlin's Bridge, a short mile to the south of the town of Haverfordwest, and

is now outside, though doubtless it was formerly within the town lands of Portfield, which at one time extended over 900 acres. St Caradoc's fair was held annually on Easter Monday on the fields around the well, and the well itself was the resort of would be lovers, who offered three pins on the morning of the fair day. The waters are also reputed to have possessed medicinal virtues. St Caradoc's hermitage is said to have stood a little westward of the well. (*Pem. Arch. Survey*)

Mines and Mining

Greenhill Ochre Mine

This mine was situated approximately one mile south of Haverfordwest in a residential area and the site is now covered by a housing estate. The Ochre deposits were discovered on land belonging to Mrs Bushe by a local mining engineer Mr Summons while sinking a well in 1910 in a field adjoining Haroldston Close. The deposit was at least 25ft thick at a depth of 50 ft below the surface. Three shafts were sink

No1 in the garden behind No 35 Haroldston Close

No 2 north East of the north end of Venns Close

No 3 the site occupied by No 59 and 61 Pembroke Rd

Mining was discontinued in 1919.

Haverfordwest, Hamlet of St Thomas

045 Un-named Mine Exact location not known; ochre working near Cinnamon Grove Gate, probably opencast working.

Skomer Island (Part of the Parish of St Martin Haverfordwest)

Skomar 1839 Lewis

SKOMAR, a small island, forming a detached portion of the parish of St. Martin, Haverfordwest, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales, situated off St. Bride's Point, from which it is separated by a strait named Jack Sound. It lies nearly due north of the islet of Skokham, from which it is divided by a strait, a mile and a half in breadth, called Broad Sound; and comprises an area of about seven hundred acres, a considerable portion of it under tillage. It abounds with rabbits, has an abundance of fresh water, and is based on limestone, of which there are various detached rocks on its shores, the principal being Midland Isle, in Jack Sound. The whole is let to a resident tenant.

Harold Stone

An erect stone "about 8ft high" 100 yds south west of North Castle cliff in the north east corner of the island (*Pem Arch Survey*)

Hut Circles

"The largest collection of hut circles I ever saw is grouped on Skomer Island, where they may be counted by hundreds, and many of them are surrounded by an enclosure marked out with single stones, containing about a quarter of an acre. In this yard of garden there is generally a small cairn. The number of these circles is so great that if they had been inhabited at one and the same time, it would certainly have been necessary to import food from the mainland. I was informed by the boatman that on the rock known as Midland in Jack Sound there are one or two" (*Laws Little England 1888 p15*)

After a later visit Mr Laws wrote that there had been digging in some of the huts which had disclosed calcined clay flooring. "Among the debris I found an egg shaped stone, artificially worked and I think an amulet, but it had been knocked about with a hammer; it almost looked like a pounder" (*Pem Arch Survey 71*)

The Neck Camp -Promontory Fort

In the south west corner of the island is a peninsular called The Neck, and at its furthest point is South castle, and enclosure defended on three sides by steep cliffs, on the fourth by an artificial work of "a single line consisting of bank and ditch" (*Pem Arch Survey*)

Rocking Stone

"1886 A very imposing stone still in full working order on Skomer Island; though not very large it stands high somewhat pulpit fashion in a sort of natural amphitheatre" (*Laws Little England 33*)

However he failed to find it when he revisited in 1898 (*Laws, Pem Arch Survey*)

Cairns

There are several small cairns (*Pem Arch Survey 1898*)

Names connected with Haverfordwest

High Sheriff

Thomas Arnold of Haverfordwest for Llangwsthan? 1648 *High Sheriff Of Pembrokeshire*

Wheeler William esq of Haverfordwest 1719 *High Sheriff Of Pembrokeshire*

Williams Council of Hermon's Hill Haverfordwest 1767 *High Sheriff Of Pembrokeshire*

Member of Parliament

Powell Lewis 1620 Gent – *Member Of Parliament* for Haverfordwest 1614-1623

Howell Richard "1547, 1553, 1554" Gent *Member Of Parliament* for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Tailour Richard 1553 Gent *Member Of Parliament* for Haverfordwest
town and county - .

Hordell? Richard 1554 Gent *Member Of Parliament* for Haverfordwest
town and county - .

Button John 1555 Gent *Member Of Parliament* for Haverfordwest town and
county - .

ap Owen Thomas 1557 Pentre Evan ? Gent *Member Of Parliament* for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Harries Hugh 1558 Haverfordwest Gent – son of Sir Hugh Harris Kt
Member Of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county - .

Morgan Rhys "1563, 1572" Iscoed Carm ? *Member Of Parliament* for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Garvans John 1571 Gent *Member Of Parliament* for Haverfordwest
town and county - .

Stepney Alban 1585-6 Prendegast *Member Of Parliament* for Haverfordwest
town and county - .

Perrott John 1588 Scotsborough ? Sir Kt *Member Of Parliament* for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Clifford Nicholas 1592 Sir Kt *Member Of Parliament* for Haverfordwest
town and county - .

Canon John 1601 Kilgetty Family *Member Of Parliament* for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Powell Lewis 1623 MP for Pembroke 1620 – afterwards of Greenhill
Member Of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county - .

Canon Thomas 1625 Cilgetty Sir Kt *Member Of Parliament* for
Haverfordwest town and county

Owen Hugh 1640 Orielson *Member Of Parliament* for Haverfordwest
town and county -

Stepney John 1640 Prendergast 2nd Bart *Member Of Parliament* for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Needham Robert 1640 Sir Kt *Member Of Parliament* for Haverfordwest

town and county

Upton John "1654,1656,1658-9"
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Member Of Parliament for

Laugharne John 1714 St Brides ? Deceased 1715
for Haverfordwest town and county - .

Member Of Parliament

Barlow George 1715 Slebech Sir Bart
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Member Of Parliament for

Philipps John 1718 Picton Castle Sir
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Member Of Parliament for

Edwardes Francis 1722 Trefgarn?
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Member Of Parliament for

Philipps Erasmus "1726, 1734, 1741" Picton Castle son of Sir John at whose decease in 1736
he succeeded as 5th Bart
- .

Member Of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county

Barlow George 1743 Slebech on death of Sir Erasmus Philipps
Of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county - .

Member

Edwardes William 1747 – 1784 son of Francis Edwardes MP in 1722 Created Baron
Kensington
Member Of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county - .

[Baron Kensington in the peerage of Ireland in 1776/5 represented Haverfordwest for over fifty
years, and was succeeded by his son, the second baron, who held the seat until 1818. Lord
Kensington acquired property in Pembrokeshire both through inheritance and through purchase, but
his large estates were located in England]

Milford 1784 Picton castle Lord Milford
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Member Of Parliament for

Kensington 1786 Lord

Member Of Parliament for Haverfordwest

town and county - .

Kensington William 1802 2nd Lord Kensington in place of his deceased Father contested
by Nathaniel Phillips **Member Of Parliament** for Haverfordwest town and county - .

Scourfield William Henry 1818 New Moat **Member Of Parliament** for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Philipps Richard Bulkeley "1826, 1830" Picton Castle Assumed name Philipps previously
Grant - created a Bart 1828 and succeeded to Picton Estates 1833 created Baron Milford 1847 died
1857 **Member Of Parliament** for Haverfordwest town and county - .

Scourfield William Henry 1835 Moat **Member Of Parliament** for
Haverfordwest town and county - .

Philipps R B P "1837, 1841" Picton Castle Sir Bart **Member Of Parliament**
for Haverfordwest town and county - .

Edwards William "1868, 1871" Later Lord Kensington **Member Of**
Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county - .

County Magistrates Of Pembrokeshire

Davies Owen Edmund 1872 Haverfordwest **County Magistrates Of**
Pembrokeshire - .

Edwardes Owen Tucker 1872 Trerhos Haverfordwest **County**
Magistrates Of Pembrokeshire - .

Harvey John 1872 Haverfordwest **County Magistrates Of Pembrokeshire** -
.

Owen William 1872 Whithybush Haverfordwest *County Magistrates Of*
Pembrokeshire - .

Owen William Stephenson 1872 Haverfordwest *County*
Magistrates Of Pembrokeshire - .

Rowe George 1872 Haverfordwest *County Magistrates Of*
Pembrokeshire - .

Stokes John 1872 Cuffern Haverfordwest *County Magistrates Of*
Pembrokeshire - .

Summers James Bowlas 1872 Moor Haverfordwest *County Magistrates Of*
Pembrokeshire - .

Walters William 1872 Haverfordwest *County Magistrates Of*
Pembrokeshire - .

Ward Robert 1872 Sodson Haverfordwest *County Magistrates Of*
Pembrokeshire - .

Other Names

a Bowen Phillep (Phillip) 1595-1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

a Powell Thomas Tucker 1591 mercer Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Elizon William 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Ievane Jenkine 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Jevan Jenkine 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap John Thomas 1592 July 14 Haverfordwest.--Owen George, Stepneth Albane and Ap Rees John to Vaghan,Robert Garnons John and Philipps Owen Of Penbedo,Gentle Men, Ap Richard Thomas Clerk, Parson Of Penbedo, David Jevan, Clerk, Parson Of Bridell, and Owen George, Clerk, Parson of Whitchurche.

Whereas we have received Letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to us A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at St.Migan's Well. *Bronwydd MS.* 3 f.85.

ap Owen Harry 1539 September 25 1539 40, 1540 November 8 , 1541 July 31 , gent mayor and justice of the peace 1539 40 January 24 1540 November 8 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Owen Owen 1540 November 8 1539 - 40 1541 July 31,1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Owen Thomas 1577 May 14 Stainton of Trelloim – free tenant *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

ap Philipp ap Res Jeuan 1410, 5 September. On the fifth day of the same month at Haverford the same vicar general admitted Sir Gwyns Rees son of Adam Gwyns priest to the parish church of Henllan Amgoed Of the diocese of St. David's vacant by the death of Sir White John last rector Of the same and in the gift of Carrewe Sir Thomas Knight, lord of Narberh, ap Gruffuth ap Henry Howel and ap Philipp ap Res.Jeuan And he instituted him in person in the same after that he had taken the usual oath of canonical obedience and he had Letters etc. *The Episcopal Register Of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Redderch Henry 1539 40 1540 1541 July 31 November 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Rees William 1554 October 20 sheriff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Rees William 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Rees William 1565 1566 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Retherch Harry 1557 April 27 tailor reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Richard Gruff 1594 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Richard Rees 1582 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

ap Thomas Thomas 1589 November 14 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

abowen Griffth 1582 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

aBowen Phillip 1589 Michaelmas aBowen Phillip corviser 1591 Michaelmas
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Absalom George 8 September 1769 Haverfordwest Lighterman Offence Theft of cut
timber. Haverfordwest Date 8 September 1769 Prosecutor Havard Thomas Haverfordwest,
ironmonger *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Ackyns Mr 1582 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Acland William 1591 1596 Michaelmas .Acland William 1589 Michaelmas .Aclen
William 1595 Michaelmas Aclenn William 1591 Michaelmas .Acllen William 1595 Michaelmas
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Actkynges Justice Oct 1594 1594 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Actkinges Justice 1594 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Adames Thomas 1613 December 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Adams Elizabeth 25 September 1771 Haverfordwest Spinster Offence Riot and assault.
Haverfordwest Date 25 September 1771 Prosecutor Jones William *Before The Pembrokeshire
Courts 1730-1830*

Adams George Phillips 2 Mar 1817 born 1Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire Died 5 Jun 1897
Malad City, Oneida County, Idaho Left Liverpool on 30 Mar 1860 aboard the Underwriter Arrival
Arrived in New York City on 1 May 1860 Marriage(s) Married to Beynon, Sarah Ann on 22 Nov
1845 at Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan Wales Resources Adams, George Phillips – Autobiography
Mormon Records For Pembrokeshire

Adams Joseph 21 August 1773 Haverfordwest Carpenter Offence Obstructing the
highway by erecting a shed on it. Haverfordwest Date 21 August 1773 Prosecutor Phillips
John, D.D Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Adams Mr 1588 of Patrichurche Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Adams Thomas gent 1613 14 March 21 1617 April 25 1613 November 22 burgess 1618
April *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Adams Thomas 11 February 1770 Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Breaking and entering
prosecutor's house and stealing money, silver buckles and teaspoons and a mahogany tea chest.
Haverfordwest Date 11 February 1770 Prosecutor Morgan Thomas Haverfordwest,
Yeoman *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Allen David 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant *Survey Of The Lordship Of
Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Allen John Laughan 7 February 1792 Haverfordwest Clergyman Offence Malicious
shooting of prosecutor whilst endeavouring to arrest prisoner. Prisoner aged 57.Haverfordwest
Date 7 February 1792 Prosecutor Howell,Samuel, Haverfordwest, Yeoman Verdict No true bill.
Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Allen William 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Andrewes Phillip 1633 December 13 son of Andrewes Richard *Haverfordwest Records
1539--1660.*

Andrewes Richard 1633 December 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Androse Richard 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Antonie the glazier 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

aPhillip Owen 1599 corviser Michaelmas 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

aPhillipis Alles 1591 widow Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

aPhillipis Owen 1591 corviser Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

aPowell Lewis 1582 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

aPowell Thomas 1589 Tucker Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

aPowell Thomas 1589 Merchant mercer 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Argast Edward 21 August 1773 Haverfordwest Mason Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a shed on it. Haverfordwest Date 21 August 1773 Prosecutor Phillips John, D.D Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Argast John 21 August 1773 Haverfordwest Mason Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a shed on it. Haverfordwest Date 21 August 1773 Prosecutor Phillips, John D.D Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Argast Thomas 1655 56 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Arnold John 1591 wife of Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Atkins Mr 1588 the Queens attorney Michaelmas 1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ayleway Charles MA 1772 July 22 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest . Ayleway Mr
Rector of St Mary's quite superannuated Acc to The County Goal Haverfordwest *State Of Prisons
In England Scotland And Wales By James Neild Esq 1812.* Pembrokeshire

Backer Elizabeth 1593 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Badcocke Griffeth 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Badcoke Greff 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Badkocke Grifeth 1595 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Baetman John 1613 14 March 21 mayor of Haverfordwest 1623 *Haverfordwest Records
1539--1660. Haverfordwest Corporation MS530*

Baetman Morgan 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Baetman Nicholas 1632 April 13 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Baetman Richard 1595 mayor Michaelmas 1613 November 22 gent 1630 1632 April 13
1633 October 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Baetman Thomas 1613 14 March 21 sheriff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Baetman William 1613 November 22 mercer 1613 14 March 21 1617 April 25 mayor
1618 April *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Baetman William 1632 April 20 1633 November 1633 October 15 1634 May 23
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Baetman William 1632 April 20 Order of the mayor and common council and
ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in
consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit
comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a

burgess's wife or child shall pay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s respectively. The ChurchWardens shall take order for payment before the ringing (the third bell for the knoll only excepted) and account for the same.

Signed. Canon Thomas, mayor, Baetman William, Meyler, W(illia)m Bouren, Will(iam) Bevens, Roger Canon, William Synnett, John Gibbon John, Williams, William ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Baker Elizabeth 1591 widow Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bale Christian b 1974 the actor was born in Haverfordwest although his parents were both English and he left Wales when he was only 2 years old. appeared at age 12 in Empire of the Sun; starred in Kenneth Branagh's Henry V and American Psycho.

Banekes John 1588 Michaelmas 1589 Michaelmas 1591 Michaelmas 1593 Michaelmas 1594 Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Banks John 1593 Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Banner Patrick 1812 Shoe maker Keeper The Town Goal and Bridewell Haverfordwest ***State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild Esq .***

Banner Thomas 21 August 1773 Haverfordwest, Labourer Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a shed on it. Haverfordwest, 21 August 1773 Prosecutor Phillips John, D.D Verdict No true bill. ***Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Barbor John 1585 Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Baret Adam 1378 was a juror at Haverford,

Baret David 1430 at Haverford

Baring Gould Arthur 1908 May 29 perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest Described as " the best loved man in the town whose work will ever be remembered with pride and gratitude by all Haverfordians "When he died in June 1955 he was 90 years old and had been vicar of St Martin's for 47 years. A native of Devon he trained as a barrister before entering the church. he was

one-time chaplain at Parkhurst and Dartmoor prisons and was curate – in - charge of St Peter's, Brixham. When he began his incumbency at St Martin's he immediately set about visiting every dwelling in the parish, regardless of the faith of the occupants and up to the year of his death he continued to make these visits twice a year.

Barlow Ann 1759, March 1-2 of Haverfordwest, widow, Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow, William Trevannion and Ann Barlow relict of George Barlow, his wife, John Jones of Haverfordwest, esq., M.D., and Councill Williams of the same, esq., John Wogan the elder of Wiston, esq., and Thomas Lloyd of Bronwydd, co. Cardigan, esq., Edward Elliot of Port Eliot, co. Cornwall, esq., and John Fortesque of Penwarne, co. Cornwall, esq. Lease and Release being a settlement after the marriage of William Trevannion and Ann his wife of the Slebech estate
Slebech Estate And Family Record

Barlow Ann 1759, June 25 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow and relict of George Barlow, William Trevanion and Ann his wife, Thomas Kymer of Robeston Hall, esq. Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of Slebech, Minwear, Marteltwy, Robeston Wathen, Llandewy Velfrey, Newton, and Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow Ann 1788, Aug. 7 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow of George Barlow of Slebech, esq., deceased, William Hitchings of the parish of Minweare, miller. Lease of a water corn grist mill in the parish of Minweare. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow Ann 1773, Aug. 4-5 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow of George Barlow of Slebech, John Symmons of Lanstinan, esq., and Ann his wife, late Ann Trevanion and only child of the said George Barlow by the said Ann Barlow John Jones of Haverfordwest, doctor of Physic, and Counsel Williams of Haverfordwest, esq., Thomas Lloyd of Bronwydd, esq., Maurice Morgan of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., John Wogan of Wiston, esq. Lease and Release of the Slebech estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow Ann 1786, Jan. 19 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow, and William Knox, of Slebech, esq., Charles Hassall of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease of Minweare House tenement and Cott with lands, parish of Minweare. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow Ann 1763, June 13 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow, Thomas George of Moleston, parish of Narberth, husbandman, John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease of the messuage and lands called West Atheston and another messuage in the parish of Robeston Wathan.
Slebech Estate And Family Record

Barlow Anne 1789, July 25 Anne Barlow of the town and county of Haverfordwest, widow of George Barlow late of Slebech, deceased, Sarah Hill of the parish of Mineweare, widow. Lease for three lives of a messuage, etc., in the parish of Mineweare. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlow Thomas 1546, June 26 Letters Patent, in consideration of £705 6s. 3d., granting to Roger Barlowe of Slebeche, gent., and Thomas Barlow of Catfield, co. Norfolk, clerk, the lordship and manor of Slebyche, the late priory of Pyll', the site and lands adjoining late of the monastery of Haverfordwest, in the chapel called Creswelle, all lately belonging to the dissolved monastery of Haverfordwest, the site of the friary of Haverford with all its appurtenances in the town of Haverfordwest. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barlowe John 1634, Aug. 19 John James of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent. John Barlowe of Slebech, esq. Grant of a messuage in the vill of Caneston in the occupation of Arnold Powell. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Barloe Thomas gent 1632 April 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barlow John 1577 May 14 Great Pill Manor "of Slebech -- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Barlow John 1618 April burgess *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barlow Margaret August 20th, 1613 was buried *St Mary's Haverfordwest register*

Barlow Mary 1657 May 15 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barlow (Barlowe) William approx 1532 Prior Haverfordwest Priory later Bishop St Davids 1536.--1538 unroofed the Palace of St David's and the castle of Llawhadden . Legend says it was for the marriage portions of his five daughters who all married Bishops. His wife was Agatha Wellsburn a runaway Abbess of Norfolk .

Barlowe Frauncis 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barlowe John 1632 April 13 1636 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barlowe Thomas 1632 April 13 1633 October 15 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barlowe ? 1643 Feb 23 Haverfordwest Captured by Parliamentary Forces
Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829- Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver
Cromwell's Time-- *Unpublishes MS*

Barlowe Thomas 1648 July12 Slebech Signed letter ordering the destruction of
Haverfordwest Castle *Arch Camb* 1876 page 56

Barnard Hugh 1557 April 27 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barnard John 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barnes Roger 1640 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barnesley Nathaniel 1657 May 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barnesley William 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barnet Richarde 1585 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barnsley William 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Baron Lewis 1651 October 3 gent Sheriff 1656 7 March 20 1657 June 5 1657 June 19 esq
mayor 1659 December 9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barrie Elizabeth 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barron John 1741 of Haverfordwest tithes of Uzmaston.

Barron Lewis 1649 gent 1651 September 26 1653 March 31 1655 56 1655 October 1655 November 16 1656 April 7 1657 8 January 16 1657 8 March 16 1657 October 30.esq mayor 1659 July 1 alderman 1660 September 28 sheriff 1651 October 3 sheriff 1651 52 March 1
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Barron Thomas 20 October 1731 - John Jones, Haverfordwest, Carpenter charged with his Murder by kicking him in the testicles. Haverfordwest, Guilty of manslaughter. Prays benefit of clergy *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730 to 1830*

Barrone Rice 1592 September 27 of Koka Husbandman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barrones Richard 1593- 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barrye Widow 1585 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Barzey Thomas 1768, May 24 Ann Trevanion of Slebech, widow, Thomas Barzey of the parish of Slebech, yeoman, John Stokes of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Arnolds Hill, parish of Slebech. Rent £4 annually, and one bushel of oats at Christmas and 6s. in respect of tithes annually. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Bateman Alice 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bateman Ann 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bateman John 1609 October 23 1611 September 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bateman Mallet 1714 Sep 22 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Bateman Mr 1597 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bateman Mrs 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bateman N 1649 1652 1655 October 1655 56 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bateman Nicholas 1630 1632 April 20 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 1636 - 9
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Bateman Nicholas 1649 gent 1652 1653 March 31 1656 April 7 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bateman Prissilla 1636 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bateman Richard 1603 Haverfordwest "a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff "
"sued Hugh Owen of Orielton, esq,for £3 17s, following goods supplied about 8
Sept,1603" ***Pembrokeshire In Byegone Days***

Bateman Richard 1603 Haverfordwest "a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff "
"sued Gelly Laugharne of Pembroke Gent , esq,for £4 18 4d following goods supplied
about 8 Sept,1603" ***Pembrokeshire In Byegone Days***

Bateman Richard 1603 Haverfordwest "a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff "
"sued Alban Owen of Court in the parish of Eglwysrwrw, gent,for £12 14s 5d following
goods delivered before 11 Oct,1603"***Pembrokeshire In Byegone Days***

Bateman Richard 1604 Haverfordwest "a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff "
"sued William Warren of Trewern in the parish of Nevern, esq,for £6 15s, 3d, for goods
delivered before 23 Dec, 1604"***Pembrokeshire In Byegone Days***

Bateman Richard 1611 September 13 esquire ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Bateman Richard 1634 May 23 1636 9 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bateman Richard 1652 November 15 1653 March 31 1656 April 7 1656 7 March 20
1657 June 19 1657 July 3 1657 May 15 1657 October 30 alderman 1649 52 alderman1659 July 1
mayor 1655 October ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bateman Sarah 21 September 1661 wife of Bateman William of HaverfordWest, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Bateman Thomas 1611 September 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Batemon William 1487, 22 September. On 22 September as above, at Lantfey, the reverend father aforesaid granted licence for William Batemon of the town of Haverford and Waren Lewis of the said town to have an oratory anywhere within the diocese of St David's so that any chaplain may celebrate masses for them when required. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids*

Bateman William 1609 October 23 1611 September 13 1636 Haverfordwest Records
1539—1660

Bateman William 1651 May 26 1652 November 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

..

Bateman William 21 September 1661 of Haverfordwest, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Batha John 1535 last prior of Haverfordwest Priory He was a young man of about twenty-eight at the Suppression. *Arch Camb* 1898

Batha John 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands- ex prior of Haverfordwest Priory (in his 50's) –Witness Elizabethan Pembrokeshire –Rev James Phillips *Arch Camb*

Batman John 1613 burgess gent 1618 April *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Batman Mr 1585 Michaelmas 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Batman Nicholas 1651 52 March 1 1651 September 26 gent 1651 October 31

Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Batman Richard 1651 52 March 1 1651 September 26 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Batman Richard 1582 mayor 3 January 11 1591 Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Batman Richard 1651 October 31 alderman 1657 8 January 16 alderman 1659 December 9 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Batman Thomas 1539 40 gent 1539 September 25 ,1540 November 8 gent mortuus est 1541 July 31 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Batman Thomas 1613 November 22 mercer gent sheriff 1613 December 16 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Batman William 1651 52 March 1 1651 52 March 10 mercer 1657 November 25 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Batman William 1630. ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Batmane Mr 1593 Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Batteman John 1613 December 16 gentlemen ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Batteman Richard 1613 December 16 esquire ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Batteman William 1613 December 16 mercer gentleman 1613 December 16 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Battman Mr 1589 Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Battman Richard 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Baylifie John 1st September 1651 Quay Street, then Ship Street, Haverfordwest between and 19th the whole family of he, his wife and four children were dead. Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Bayliffe Patrick 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Beavan George 1648 August 13

Colonel Horton Thomas, To George Beavan .

You are to repair with the party of

Bowlton Captain's dragoons to St Davids in Pembrocksheere and with their assistance to bring from thence to Carmarthen 3000 weight of lead. You are to quarter where you think it most convenient, going and coming in the hundreds of Narbarth, Dewysland and Roose. And if the chief constables of the said hundreds negligent in providing you horses for the carriage of the lead. You shall quarter your whole party upon that constable that you shall find faulty until he conforms to what is expected. And this shall be your warrant for your thus doing. *Haverfordwest Corporation MS262.*

Beavans Elizabeth 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Beavans Mrs 1657 8 January Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660

Beavans Roger 1651 52 March 1 1656 7 March 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Beavans Roger 1630 alderman mayor 1632 April 13 1636 esq mayor and clerk of the market 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Beavans Roger 1649 gent 1652 sheriff 1651 September 26 1651 October 31 1659 December 9 gent 1659 July 1 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bellringer Prissilla 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Pembroke Dock 1895 to 1934

Benfield John 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb

Berren John 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bevan Roger 1649-52 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bevan William 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bevans John 1633 December 13 the son of Richard Bevans *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bevans Richard 1633 December 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bevans Roger 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bevans Roger 1655 1656 1655 November 16 1657 May 15 1657 July 3 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bevans Roger 1632 April 20 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

– From Haverfordwest Records. Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess’s wife or child shallpay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s respectively. The ChurchWardens shalltake order for payment before the ringing (the third bell for the knoll only excepted) and account for the same.

Signed. Canon Thomas, mayor, Baetman William, Meyler W(illia)m, Bouren Will(iam),
Bevans Roger, Canon William, Synnett John, Gibbon John, Williams William,

Bevans Roger 1649 1652 1656 April 7 1657 8 January 16 1657 8 March 16 1657 June 5
1657 June 19 1657 May 15 1657 October 30 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bevan Roger 1648 July13 Haverfordwest Letter requesting gunpowder to demolish
Haverfordwest castle *Arch Camb* 1876 page 56

Beynon William Wat 23 August 1817 Haverfordwest, Labourer Offence Forcible ejectment,
Haverfordwest, Prosecutor Perry Robert Verdict No true bill, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts*
1730-1830,

Biddulpe Frauncis 1655 56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Biddulpe John 1655 56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Biggins Mary 10 March 1767 shopkeeper Prosecutor -Phillips, Rowland Haverfordwest,
Saddler Offence Obstructing the road by depositing a parcel of rubbish on it. No indictment? .
Haverfordwest, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Birren Charles 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Birren John 1593 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Birren William 1596 corviser Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Blakeman John 1397 14 February bachelor of Law.----Blakman John died1408, July 14.

On 14 July in the year abovesaid at Haverford, the aforesaid vicar general admitted Raceton Adam,
clerk, to the parish church of Rudbaxton of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Master
John Blakman, last rector of the same, on the presentation of the venerable religious man brother
Grendon Walter , prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, true patron etc., and instituted him in
the person of brother Brisele John his lawful proctor.*The Episcopal Register Of St Davids 1397 –*
1518

Blaynch Thomas 1595 hooper Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bloet Radulpho 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de
Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Bloet Raldulpho 1332/1333 Haverfordwest
Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Burgensibus Ville de

Boleyn Anne 1532 held the Lordship of Haverfordwest. Marshioness of Pembroke

Boulton John 1711 Feb 2 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Boulton William 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands-
ex prior of Haverfordwest Priory (in his 50's) -Witness *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire*
-Rev James Phillips Arch Camb

Bouren William 1632 April 20 Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens
that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-
usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any
person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess’s wife or child
shallpay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s
respectively. The ChurchWardens shalltake order for payment before the ringing (the third bell for
the knoll only excepted) and account for the same.

Signed. Thomas, Canon, mayor, William Baetman, W(illia)m Meyler, Will(iam Bouren, Roger
Bevans William Canon John Synnett, John Gibbon, William Williams, *Haverfordwest Records*
1539—1660.

Bowen James 1577 May 14 Kethingston "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her
Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief –
rent 40s 6d" *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Bowen Richard 1577 May 14 Stainton of Lochmeiler-- heirs of – free tenant
---Katherine His daughter and heiress married John Scourfield of Moat *Survey Of The*
Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Bowen Thomas 1577 May 14 Roblinston "also had land of late James Bowen -- free
tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit
of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey Of The Lordship Of*
Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Bowen Thomas 1577 May 14 Camrose free socage- as son and heir of Mark Bowen of

Roblinston- held for him and his heirs for ever
In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford

Bowen William 1648 July 13 Haverfordwest Letter requesting gunpowder to demolish
Haverfordwest castle *Arch Camb 1876 page 56*

Bowen Arnold 1688 Oct 23 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest MA 1694 Aug 7 Rector
Llangwn *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Bowen Griffith 1583 labourer Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bowen Henry 1649 1652 1651 September 26 1653 March 31 1655 56 1655 1656 May 31
1656 7 March 20 1657 June 5 1657 June 19 October 1657-8 January 16 1657 8 March 16 1657
May 15 1657 July 3 1657 October 30 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bowen Henry 1657 November 25 alderman 1659 July 1 1659 December 9
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Bowen Henry 1649 gent 1652 1651 October 3 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bowen Henry 1618 April tailor ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bowen Hugh 1743 May 19 Rector St Thomas, Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Bowen Jane 1636 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bowen John 1657 June 5 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bowen John 1657 July 3 glover ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Bowen Lewis 29 March 1789 Haverfordwest, Offence Theft from the dwelling house of
money belonging to Tasker, William clergyman. Haverfordwest, Prosecutor Tasker John, Nash
clergyman *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Marmaduke 12 October 1774 Haverfordwest, Glover Offence Assault.
Haverfordwest, Prosecutor Morgans Ann Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Martha Mrs donation for bread The County Goal Haverfordwest *State Of Prisons In England Scotland And Wales By James Neild Esq 1812.*

Bowen Mrs 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen Phillip 1591 a corviser Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen Robert d 1624-5 Feb . Will of Robert Bowen of the parish of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest. Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.

Bowen Tho 1657 November 25 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen Thomas 1656 7 March 20 1539--1660. 1657 8 March 16 1539--1660. 1657 July 3 1539--1660. 1657 October 30 1539--1660. 1657 8 January 16 1539--1660. 1657 June 5 1539--1660. 1657 June 19 1539--1660 May 15 Haverfordwest Records

Bowen Thomas 1659 December 9 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen Thomas 1659 July 1 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen William 1651 52 March 1 1651 52 March 10 1655 October *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen William 1593 1599 Michaelmas 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen William 1630 1632 April 20 1633 November 6 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen William 1651 May 26 1651 October 3 1651 September 26 1652 November 15
1653 March 31 1655 56 1655 November 16 16 April 7 1656 May 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen William 1651 October 31 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen William 1649 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bowen William 1600 Merchant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bradshaw ? 1643 Feb 23 Haverfordwest Captured by Parliamentary Forces
Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829- Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver
Cromwell's Time-- Unpublishes MS

Brigstocke 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Dr -Local Committee Annual
Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Brisele John 1408, July 14. On 14 July in the year abovesaid at Haverford, the aforesaid vicar
general admitted Raceton, Adam clerk, to the parish church of Rudbaxton of the diocese of St
David's vacant by the death of Master Blakman, John last rector of the same, on the presentation of
the venerable religious man brother Walter Grendon, prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England,
true patron etc., and instituted him in the person of brother John Brisele his lawful proctor.

Broughton Mr 1592-93 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Broun Richard 1539/40 January 24 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Broun Thomas 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Broune Thomas 1588 of Prendergast Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Brown Richard 1560 December 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Brown Bartholomew 1760, Oct. 6 William Trevanion of Carhais, co. Cornwall, esq.,

Bartholomew Brown of Narberth, innkeeper. John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease of a messuage and lands in the parish of Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Brown Bartholomew 1788, Sept.1 of Narberth, innkeeper, deceased,.The Rev. David Griffith of Rhydwen, parish of Llandissilio, co. Carmarthen, clerk, and Ann his wife, only surviving child of Bartholomew Brown of Narberth, innkeeper, deceased, Charles Hassall of Haverfordwest, gent.,William Knox heretofore of Slebech but now of Soho Square in the city of Westminster, esq.Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc., called Captain ?Stye in the parish of Narberth, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Brown William 1657 May 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Brown William 1659 December 9 gent sheriff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Brown William 1657 November 25 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Browne John 1593 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Browne John 1597 water bailiff Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Browne Thomas 1540 November 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Browne Thomas 1589 November 14 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Browne Thomas 1553-58 Haverfordwest Tenant of Sir John Perrot –

Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- Priory Fields – foreman of the jury

Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb

Browne William 1657 May 15 1657 June 5 1657 8 January 16 1657 8 March 16 1657 July 3 1657 June 19 1657 October 30 chamber reeve 1657 June 19 gent sheriff 1659 July 1
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Brune Thomas 1539 September 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Bullock 1600 an appleman fined-- apples were rotten Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Burkett(Birkett) Alice 1659 conducting a meeting of Quakers at the home of Bateman William Haverfordwest , sent to the House of Correction The Keeper allowed them to conduct meetings, held 14 days before trial and then released. Re arrested, held for two days in the House of Correction then escorted out of the town, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Butler Ales 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Butler ? 1643 Feb 23 Haverfordwest Captured by Parliamentary Forces
Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829- Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwell's Time-- *Unpublishes MS*

Butler George 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Butler Hugh of the Queen held the manor of Johnston by marriage with the Tankard heiress – Sheriff in 1599 *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Butler Hughe 1600 Oct 1 , Wogan, John Meyrick Francis, Phillipps, John

Butler Hughe and Warren William

To The Mayor And Aldermen Of The Town And County Of Haverfordwest .Whereas Johnson John of Newe Castle upon Tyne, master and owner of the ship named The Danyell, being pressed lately at Bristoll for the carriage of two hundred soldiers for Her Majesty's service into Irelande, and being enforced by contrary and tempestuous winds to land in this haven of Milford, made special petition unto us whose names are subscribed for the placing of the said two hundred soldiers in some meet and convenient place during their abode here where they may be relieved with necessary vitual and provision until the wind serve for their passage hence into Ireland, we, considering that there is no place more convenient for the placing of them than the town and county of Haverfordwest, where they may be both relieved with vitual and kept best together by those that are officers over them, do therefore pray and entreat you to receive the said soldiers into your said town and to place and divide them according to your directions as in like case you have formerly done. So we refer care hereof unto you, not doubting but you shallbe allowed of all such money as you or any of you shall defray herein, as heretofore you have been.

We betake you to God.

Haverfordwest Corporation MS 213

Butler Mr 1593-1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Butler Thomas 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Butler William 1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Butler William 1611 September 13 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Buttler ? 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Byrren John 1596-7 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Callice John 1577 the Privy Council sent an indignant letter "whereas their Lordships are given to understand that one John Callice, a notable pirate frequenting that county and arriving lately at Milford, was lodged and housed at Haverfordwest, and being there Known was suffered to escape, their Lordships "do not a little marvell at the negligence of such as are Justices in those parts" Sir John Perrot G Douglas James

Canan David 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canan Maurice 1657 May 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canan Mr 1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canan Thomas 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Canell Harrie 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cannon David 1599 bailiff 1599 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Cannon Elizabeth 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cannon Morrice 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cannon Mr 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cannon Mr 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cannon Prisilla 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cannon Richard 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cannon Thomas 1631, Sept. 1 .John Phillipps of Moleston, gent., Albane Phillipps of Nashe, esq., Thomas Phillipps of Martletwye, gent., Hughe Phillipps of Stackpoole Elider, gent., Thomas Price of Rickeston, gent., Sir Thomas Cannon of Haverfordwest, knight, William Barlowe of Creswell, esq., and John Elliott of Narberth, gent., John Barlowe of Slebeche, esq. Assignment of the pannage of hogs and swine and wild honey within the forest of Narberth and rents and farms of the tenants of Moleston. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Cannon Tho 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.* Cannon Thomas, Sir son in law of Voyle John purchased from the Crown a lease of the Silver mines at St Brides Bay late 1500s

Cannon Thomas the antiquary of Cilgetty. *Justice of the Peace in Pembrokeshire* in 1620.

Cannon Thomas 1593 mayor 1599 1600, 1611 September 13 .1613 November 22 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cannon William 1611 September 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Cannons William 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canon David 1599 Merchant bailiff 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canon David 1597Aug 20 Haverfordwest "bought from Thomas Canon in High St, Haverfordwest, 60 barrels of white Portugal salt at 12s, per barrel, " *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Canon Elizabeth Cilgetty married Edward Philipps and the Canon estates passed to Picton Castle *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Canon Jane 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canon Maurice 14th May, 1577 gentleman the deputy of Sir Edward Mansell, the Seneschal of Haverford. .He was the father of Sir Thomas Canon, the antiquary. The family owned Cilgetty, which passed to Picton Castle upon the marriage of Elizabeth Canon with Edward Philipps *Arch Camb 1903*

Canon Maurice 1577 May 14 Haverfordwest deputy of Sir Edward Mansell the Seneschal of Haverford and father of Sir Thomas Canon.

Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Canon Maurice 1649-52 esquire Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660

Canon Moris 1582- 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canon Mr 1589 1596 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canon Thomas 1597Aug 20 Haverfordwest "Thomas Canon in High St, Haverfordwest, sold to David Canon 60 barrels of white Portugal salt at 12s, per barrel"
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Canon Thomas 1588 1589 1589 1591 1592 1596 1599 1600 bailiff 1589 esquire 1613 December 16 burgess 1618 April *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canon Thomas 1616 Aug 5 Deputy Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire 1621 Apr 28th
Bronwydd MS 370, 1617 April 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canon Thomas 1632 April 20 mayor, – Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess's wife or child shall pay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s respectively. The ChurchWardens shall take order for payment before the ringing (the third bell for the knoll only excepted) and account for the same.

Signed, Thomas, Canon, mayor, William Baetman, W(illia)m Meyler, Will(iam Bouren, Roger Bevans, William Canon, John Synnett, John Gibbon, William Williams, From Haverfordwest Records.

Canon William 1613 14 March 21 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canon William 1613 December 16 gent burgess *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Canon William 1630 1632 April 20 1634 May 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Canon William 1632 April 20 – Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed

Signed, Thomas, Canon, mayor, William Baetman, W(illia)m Meyler, Will(iam Bouren, Roger Bevans, William Canon, John Synnett, John Gibbon, William Williams, From Haverfordwest Records.

Canonn Thomas, 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660...*

Cantonn Thomas 1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carn George 1609 October 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Carne George 1588 sergeant, bailiff 1589 1596 1597 mayor 1597 alderman 1598 for two years as chamber reeve 1599 1600 1611 September 13 1613 14 March 21 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carne Harry 1593 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carne Hugh 1539 40 January 24 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carne Moris 1599 - 1601 bailiff late sergeant 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carne Morrice 1613 14 March 21 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carne Morris 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Carne Morris 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Carne Mr mayor 1597 -1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carowe Hughe 1591 (departed) Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carrew Thomas 1410, 5 September. On the fifth day of the same month at Haverford the same vicar general admitted Sir Rees son of Adam Gwyns priest to the parish church of Henllan Amgoed Of the diocese of St. David's vacant by the death of Sir White John last rector Of the same and in the gift of Sir Thomas, Carrew, Knight, lord of Narberh, Howel ap Gruffuth ap Henry and Jeuan ap Philipp ap Res. And he instituted him in person in the same after that he had taken the usual oath of canonical obedience and he had Letters etc. *The Episcopal Register Of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Carroll Robert 1600 dyer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carrow Hugh 1657 May 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carrow Hugh 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carrow Marie November 8th, 1614 Jane Powell and Marie Carrow buried in one grave , St

Marys Haverfordwest register

Carrowe Hugh 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Carter John 18 February 1768 Haverfordwest, Tailor Offence Unlawfully exercising his trade, not being a burgess or Freeman of the town. No indictment. Haverfordwest, Prosecutor Presentment by the grand jury of Haverfordwest Verdict Discharged. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Casso Willelmo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest primogenito Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Catchmayd Richard 1600 of Pembrock Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Catell William 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Catharn Jane 1582 widow 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Catharne Hen 1536 Haverfordwest "- from Hen Catharne, Matthew Tyle and Lewis David ?21" Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Catharne Jane 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Catharne Thomas 1539 September 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Catherne Thomas 1553-58 Prendegast Place Haverfordwest Reported Sir John Perrot for harbouring heretics at Harloldston (Sir John Perrot was a staunch Protestant)
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb

Cathlatt Thomas 1592 September 27 age 92 tiler *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Cattell William 1591 pewterer 1593 1595 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cattle William 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cattle William 1600 pewterer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660*

Cattle William 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cawder Lord 1797 .The County Goal Haverfordwest *State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild Esq*

Cenall Harry 1599 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Chere Elen 1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Clarke Ambros 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Clarke Peter 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cleaveland William 1777 Dec 18 Rector St Thomas, Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Clyfford William 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cocke Philip 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Codd John 1591,1596,1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Colborne F N 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Rev – Local Committee
Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb 1898*

Cole Cattren 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cole Ric 1597 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Collins Hester 30 April 1801 Haverfordwest, Spinster Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing a cloak belonging to Williams,Jonathan Haroldston St Issells, labourer, lent to Lawrence Mary, prosecutors wife. Prisoner lodged at Haverfordwest. Haroldston St Issells, Prosecutor Lawrence James , Haroldston St Issells, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Collman 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Colman Richard 1593 tiler Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Colmane of the **Kaye** 1593 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Colscott Silvester 1613 feltmaker December 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Cooper Baldon 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cozen Thos February 1652 a young lawyer, the son-in-law of Mr. Thos. Davids of Robleston.,the mayor,of Haverfordwest left the town on Corporation Business being absent from Haverfordwest for nearly the whole of the summer Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Craddock David 1553-58 Haverfordwest Age 28 Tenant of Sir John Perrot - Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb*

Cradock David 1559 .was one of the jury in the trial over the Priory Lands He was then twenty-eight years old, Haverfordwest Records *Arch Camb* 1899

Cradock David 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cradok David 1582 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Crasso Willelmus 1332/1333 Penbroc tunc Senescallus Penbroc Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Crespyng Sir Robert de 1286 was one of the four Knights sent in 1286 with the record from de Valence Williams court at Pembroke to the court of the Kings justice at Haverford , he was a witness, as constable of Pembroke, to de Cantinton Williams charter to St. Dogmael.

Cromie Francis Newton Allan Captain CB DSO of Haverfordwest

Another Pembrokeshire officer who died far from home was Captain Francis Newton Allan Cromie, at old boy of Haverfordwest Grammar School and a distinguished submarine commander in the Great War. Although born in Ireland the son of an officer in the Hampshire Regiment, his mother was the daughter of the Chief of Police in Haverfordwest where Francis was raised and educated. He entered! the Royal Navy in 1898 and joined the Submarine Service in 1903. His gallant exploits in the Baltic, operating from Russian ports against the Germans, marked him out as an outstanding submarine captain. He was personally decorated by the Tsar with Russia's highest award for bravery. When the Russian Revolution undermined allied military operations Cromie scuttled the British submarines in the Baltic and ensured the safe return of his crews to Britain by way of north Russia. He remained at Petrograd as Naval Attache in an increasingly confused and dangerous position. Captain Cromie was murdered in the British Embassy in 1918 and buried in Smolensky Cemetery. He was posthumously made a CB and his widow received the insignia of this and of the DSO from King George V .

Cron David 1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

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Cronn David 1591,1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Crymes Amos 1837 Aug 29 Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Cutler Howell 1589 -1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Cutler Thomas 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Dackfield Duffield- Duckfield David —Hanged

1 February 1801 Narberth Cordwainer Offence Murder of Morgans Anne infant aged 10 prosecutor's daughter by striking her with a stone Prisoner aged 17 LampeterVelfrey Prosecutor Morgans John LampeterVelfrey clothier Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*----- There seems to be some confusion in various records regarding this boy but what is evident is that the Jury and Judge took a very strong view of this case There was no recommendation to mercy or reduction in sentence to transportation as happened in many other recorded cases of the time It was a public hanging and that his body was hanged in chains after would also suggest that the case raised a lot of feeling as again this was unusual In fact he was the last juvenile to be hung in chains-----The Court records state that David Dackfield from the parish of Narberth in the county of Pembroke by trade a Cordwainer that is a high class shoe maker murdered Anne Morgans daughter of John Morgan a clothier who lived at Lampeter Velfrey on the 1st February 1801 by hitting her on the head with as stone Anne Morgans was eleven years old and David Dackfield was in the court records age 17 The murder took place at LampeterVelfrey -----David Dackfield pleaded not guilty at his trial but was found guilty and hanged at the Bowling Green Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire on the 6th of April 1801 Afterwards his body was hanged in chains. His execution and Gibbeting cost Pembrokeshire £20 -7s - 4d

Extract from **The History of Haverfordwest John Brown**

"In 1801 a lad not more than fifteen of the name of David Duckfield was hanged for the murder of a little girl Of those who witnessed the execution I conversed with one lady who is still living who was brought by her Father as if he though it might prove a useful deterrent lesson for a little maid under ten She was horrified with the shrieks of the boy entreating the bystanders to save him while the hangman was endeavouring to soothe him while putting the rope round his neck addressing him as "My poor boy come now! 'tunc now that's a good boy "

Dainsell Johannes 1648 July13 Haverfordwest Letter requesting gunpowder to demolish Haverfordwest castle *Arch Camb* 1876 page 56

Dalbie Edurard 1600 Mason Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Daniell Clement 1589,1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Danseye Captain 1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Danyell Clement 1582 3 January 11 1591 Michaelmas 1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Daston Richard 1611 September 13 esquire 1613 November 22 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davey 1897 Aug St David's Chancellor St David's Cathedral Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

David Jenkyn 1577,1578 mayor Haverfordwest Records *Arch Camb* 1899

David John 1582 mayor His " accoinpte " is among the archives Haverfordwest Records

David John 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David John 1651 May 26 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David John 1640 carpenter *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David John 1657 October 30 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David John 1583 labourer Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David Lewis 1536 Haverfordwest "- from Hen Catharne,Matthew Tyle and Lewis David ? 21"Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

David Philip 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David Rees 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David Richard 1655 56 tanner *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David Robert 1589 November 14 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David Robert 1540 November 8 mercer 1539 40 1541 July 31 mayor 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David Thomas 1655 November 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David Thomas 15 July 1788 St Brides Minor Yeoman Offence Forgery of a promissory note Removed by habeus corpus to gaol from co Glam Haverfordwest Prosecutor Morgan Jenkin Coety co Glam Yeoman *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Thomas 1655 56 son of David Richard Tanner *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David W 1553-58 Haverfordwest Ex Mayor- Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands” *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb*

David William 1599-1600 1611 September 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

David William 1657 October 30 tucker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davides John 1582 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davides Richard 1600 of Ellmore Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davides William 1598 bailiff gent bailiff 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davides William 1613 December 16 esquire Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Davids ? 1546 Bailiff Pembroke WWHR 1915

Davids Alban 1599 Michaelmas 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids Catherine 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids Elnor 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids Howell 1599 Michaelmas 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids Jenkin 1589 1593 1597 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids Jenkin 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids Jenkine 1589 Michaelmas 1591 Michaelmas 1593 Michaelmas mayor 1593 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids Jenkyn 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids Jo 1582 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids John 1581 November 10 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids John 1653 March 31 -1655 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids John 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids John 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids John 1632 April 20 1634 May 23 1640 1649 1652 1679 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids John 1651 September 26 deceased *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids John 1655 56 February 22 deceased *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids John 1649 gent 52 1652 November 12 1655 56 February 22 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Davids John 1582 late mayor Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Davids John 1630 sheriff ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Davids Mary 1661 Haverfordwest "At Great Sessions Morris James of Haverfordwest, gent, and Mary his wife brought an action for £200 damages for defamation of character against Peter Davids of the same town and his wife Mary, because they had publicly stated, Thou Mary (meaning Mary James) hast be, witched my child and my drinke, and my child is yet sick and thou didst doe it, " ***"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days***

Davids Mr 1588 Her Majestys receiver Michaelmas ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Davids Peter 1661 Haverfordwest "At Great Sessions Morris James of Haverfordwest, gent, and Mary his wife brought an action for £200 damages for defamation of character against Peter Davids of the same town and his wife Mary, because they had publicly stated, Thou Mary (meaning Mary James) hast be, witched my child and my drinke, and my child is yet sick and thou didst doe it, " ***"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"***

Davids Sage 1636 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Davids Thomas 1651 September 26 1652 November 15 1653 March 31 1655 56 February 22 1656 7 March 20 1657 October 30 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Davids Thomas 1636 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Davids Thomas 1695 Feb 6 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest ***Pembrokeshire Parsons***

Davids Thomas 1649 alderman 1652 1659 December 9 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Davids Thomas 1651 October 31 esq mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

**Davids William 1651 52 March 10 1652 November 15 1653 March 31 1657 July 3
*Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

**Davids William 1591 Michaelmas 1593 Michaelmas 1596 Michaelmas
*Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Davids William 1613 14 March 21 1613 November 22 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1649 52 1651 May 26 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1655 56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1657 June 5 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1618 April burgess *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1613 October 2 esq mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1649 52 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1659 December 9 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1655 56 February 22 late mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1660 September 28 sheriff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davids William 1655 56 February 22 town clerk *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davies David 21 September 1799 Haverfordwest Gent Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Fortune Samuel Simmons prosecutor's son in a duel Prisoner a Captain in the Cardiganshire Militia quartered in the town Devandes Louis Prendegast an emigrant Frenchman implicated but not indicted Uzmaston Prosecutor FortuneJoseph esq Verdict No true bill
Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Davies Evan 1732 Aug 18 Haverfordwest smallpox inoculation A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire Internet Archives Pembrokeshire

Davies Francis deceased 1753 Oct 5 Lewis Davies of Haverfordwest gent son of Francis Davies of Dudwell parish of Camrose gent deceased and Rachel Davies of Haverfordwest sister of the deceased Francis Davies Richard Summers of Haverfordwest merchant Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies James Griffiths 1838-1890 a Baptist minister was born near Solva Pembrokeshire Baptized when 13 years of age he was received into Haverfordwest College in 1859 In 1862 he settled at Beulah Church where he ministered for 27 years As a preacher he was endowed with rare abilities and he became one of the best known public men in his denomination throughout Wales His profound thought penetrating judgment intense earnestness and glowing eloquence commanded the admiration of all who attended his ministrations He was remarkably zealous in the cause of civil liberty and religious equality *Baptist Handbook 1890 Eminent Welshmen*

Davies Jenkine 1591 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davies Joseph 1841 Sept 27 John Lewis of Minwere House parish of Minwere farmer Baron de Rutzen William Evans of Haverfordwest gent Conveyance of the leasehold messuage and lands called Minwere House in the parish of Minwere upon trust to secure an annuity of £60 to the said John Lewis during the life of Mr Joseph Davies and subject thereto in trust to the Baron and Baroness de Rutzen *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Mary 13 11 1786 Alias Mary Devereux Haverfordwest Married Offence Bigamy Prisoner married Davies Thomas Haverfordwest tailor at Lambston on 13 11 1786 then married Thomas John Marloes farmer at Llangwm Llangwm 11 September 1798 Prosecutor Thomas William *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Morgan 1710 May 24 Peregrine Musgrave of Haverfordwest clothier John Barlow of Slebech esq Morgan Davies of Combe parish of Llangunnock co Carmarthen gent Mortgage transfer of the messuages and lands called Tretturner and Kingsland parish of Robeston Wathan and closes called Kilvadan parke and Cocks hill Parke or Close parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Rachel 1753 Oct 5 Lewis Davies of Haverfordwest gent son of Francis Davies of Dudwell parish of Camrose gent deceased and Rachel Davies of Haverfordwest sister of the deceased Francis Davies Richard Summers of Haverfordwest merchant Mortgage of messuages and lands in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Thomas MA 1686 Jan 20 Rector St Thomas Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davids Thos March 1652 the *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660*. left the town on Corporation Business in London March 1652 being absent from Haverfordwest for nearly the whole of the summer Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Davies William 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davies William 1651 May 26 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davies William 1887 Sir M P of Haverfordwest foundation Stone Gilgal Baptist Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock

Davis John 1583 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davis John Q 10 Oct 1833 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Died 21 Dec 1913 Provo Utah County Utah Left Liverpool on 10 Jul 1880 aboard the Wisconsin Arrived in New York on 21 Jul 1880 Married to Rees Mary Ellen on 10 Mar 1855 at Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis Mr 1593 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Davy Robert 1577 May 14 Haverfordwest deputy of John Herbert the Queen's

surveyor for South Wales *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

de Bary Willelmo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Belle Campo Waltero 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Betun Waldewino 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Bosco Ricardo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Botreaus Johonne 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Bradoef Henrico 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Brion Willelmo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Christi Willelmo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest ecclesiasia. Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Clare Gilberto 1332/1333 Haverfordwest.a copy of the original document and lists the named witnesses (hiis testibus). It would also appear that it was to give the Haverfordwest Burgeeses the same rights as Cardigan and Pembroke already enjoyed. Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Cultura Widone 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

de Erlega Johanne 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Erlega Johanne 1332/1333 Haverfordwest domino Domino-lord Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Erlega Johanne (juniore) 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Haverford Robert 1209 son of Robert de Haverford -- Cardigan Castle

de Hwlffordd Robert 1207 site to the Augustinian Canons to found a priory 1200 approx -- the right to hold a fair and a market in Haverfordwest

de Kenouill Begone 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Lada Johanne 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Laungelega Galfrido 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Lucy Stephano 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Magistro Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Mortuo Mari Edwardo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Mortuo Mari Rogero 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Rupe Ada 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5

Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Rupe Roberto 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Magistro Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Rutzen Baron 1860 July 25. Letter from John Edmond Haverfordwest to the Baron de
Rutzen concerning the bed in the church vault *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

de Saukeuill Jordano 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Valle G 1332/1333 Haverfordwest domino Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter
Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Valle Gilberto 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll
5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Valle Reimundo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll
5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Valle Waltero 1332/1333 Haverfordwest domino Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

de Wideworth Willelmo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter
Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Deane John 1589-1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Deane John 1553-58 Haverfordwest Tenant of Sir John Perrot - Inquire into cases of
“concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb* 1897

Degge Symon 1630 justices of assize *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Delaney Mark (b. 1976): Haverfordwest, international footballer with Aston Villa; the only

Premier league club player who began in the League of Wales

Derose Nicholas 1582 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Dolbin Ales 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Done Games 1587 tailor Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Donn Ellenn 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Downs William 12 October 1819 Haverfordwest Servant Offence Theft of wearing apparel from the dwelling house of Sowcroft James esq Haverfordwest Prosecutor Bowen Peregrine Haverfordwest esq *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Eames John FRS 1732 Aug 18 Haverfordwest smallpox inoculation. A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire Internet Archives Pembrokeshires

Eamond David 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eastmond David 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eddow John 1657 May 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eddow John 1659 December 9 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eddowe John 1651 September 26 sherman 1655 56 1655 November 16 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 sheriff 1661 January 4 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Edmond John 1860, July 25 Letter from John Edmond, Haverfordwest, to the Baron de Rutzen, concerning the bed in the church vault. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Edwardes Owen 1613 married Foel Elliw daughter of Foel Morgan of Haverfordwest and had a son But did he marry twice ?

Edwardes John 1702 of Tre-garn son of Owen Edwardes by Perrot Damaries daughter of Perrot James 1702 was *High Sheriff Of Pembrokeshire*

Edwardes Thomas, Tucker 1816 born -lived at Cleddy Lodge Haverfordwest

Edwards Greff 1589,1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Edwards Griffye 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Edwards Hugh 1640 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Edwards Hughe 1591-1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ellis Evan 1593 Sir *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Ellis John 1640 butcher *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Essex Earl 1585 of *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Estmond David 1582 sergeant 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Estmond Rees 1655-56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Estmond William 1655 -56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Evans Benjamin 4 August 1792 Haverfordwest Mason Offence Conspiring to

augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1s /6d per day.

Haverfordwest Prosecutor Bateman Robert esq *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans John 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Evans Mary 1830, May 3 .Mary Evans of Haverfordwest, widow and relict of William Evans of the same, gent., deceased,Thomas Evans of Haverfordwest, gent., son of the said William Evans, and Mary his wife.Appointment in exercise of a power given by the will of the said William Evans and Surrender and release of life estate under the said will. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans Thomas 1830, May 3 .Mary Evans of Haverfordwest, widow and relict of William Evans of the same, gent., deceased,Thomas Evans of Haverfordwest, gent., son of the said William Evans, and Mary his wife.Appointment in exercise of a power given by the will of the said William Evans and Surrender and release of life estate under the said will. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans Thomas 1640 lime burner *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Evans William 1831, Jan. 11-12 .William Evans of Haverfordwest, gent., Cecil Warlow of Springfields, spinster, Grismond Philipps of Roft Cottage, co. Carmarthen, esq., and Thomas Lloyd of Haverfordwest, esq.Settlement before the marriage of the said William Evans and Cecil Warlow. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans William 1835, Dec. 30 of Haverfordwest, gent. Conveyance of leasehold hereditaments in the parish of Minwear. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans William 1835, Sept. 29 Susanna Sloper of Narberth, spinster,William Evans of Haverfordwest, gent.Surrender of the White Hart Inn in Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans William 1836, April 18-19 Dame Katherine Mathias of Haverfordwest, widow,William Evans of the same, gent., and Cecilia his wife,Grismond Philipps late of Croft Cottage but now of Cwmgwilly, co. Carmarthen, esq., and Thomas Lloyd late of Haverfordwest but now of Millbank Cottage, esq., William Lloyd, clerk, rector of Narberth, and Jonathan Rogers Powell of Haverfordwest, gent.Lease and Release Appointment and Conveyance of the White Hart Inn in Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans William 1841, Sept. 27 John Lewis of Minwere House, parish of Minwere, farmer, Baron de Rutzen, William Evans .of Haverfordwest, gent. Conveyance of the leasehold messuage and lands called Minwere House in the parish of Minwere upon trust to secure an annuity of £60 to the said John Lewis during the life of Mr. Joseph Davies, and subject thereto in trust to the Baron and Baroness de Rutzen. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans William 1830, May 3 Mary Evans of Haverfordwest, widow and relict of William Evans of the same, gent., deceased, Thomas Evans of Haverfordwest, gent., son of the said William Evans, and Mary his wife. Appointment in exercise of a power given by the will of the said William Evans and Surrender and release of life estate under the said will. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Evans William 1822, Jan. 19 – 21 William Evans of Haverfordwest, gent., George Bowling, of Pembroke, gent. Mortgage Lease and release for securing £3000 and interest of properties *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Everell Rice 1640 Yeoman *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Everell Watkyn 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Everell William 1593 in Sant Thomas, Grene *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon George 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon John 1589-1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon John 1605 vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Eynon John 1633 December 13 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon John 1594 -1596 dyer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon John 1594 sergeant, mercer 1596 late sergeant 1597 *Haverfordwest Records*

1539—1660

Eynon Lewes 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon Morgan 1633 December 13 son of John Eynon *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon Mr 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon Thomas 1585 1589,1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon Thomas 1589 ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynon Thomas 1410, 5 July . On 5 July in the same year, at Haverford, the same Master Hiot John Bishop of St David admitted Sir Thomas, Eynon, priest, to the church of Talbenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Thomas, Heche last rector of the same, and in the gift of Elizabeth late wife of Thomas, Roche in right of dower, and Edmund Ferreres and George Longevile in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of Thomas, Roche aforesaid and instituted him etc. *The Episcopal Register Of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Eynone George 1582/ 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eynonn John 1591 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Eyron Eynon Morgan 21 September 1661 of Haverfordwest, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Farror Lewis 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Farrowe Richard 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Feror Patricke 1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Ferrell Pattrick 1589 November 14 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Ferreres Edmund 1410, 5 July On 5 July in the same year, at Haverford, the same Master Hiot John Bishop of St David admitted Sir Eynon Thomas, priest, to the church of Talbenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Heche Thomas, last rector of the same, and in the gift of Roche Elizabeth late wife of Roche Thomas, in right of dower, and Ferreres Edmund and Longevile George in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of Thomas, Roche aforesaid and instituted him etc. *The Episcopal Register Of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Ferror Lewis 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Fetiplace 1557 Haverfordwest Judge of Assizes *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

filio Anselmi Thoma 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

filio Geroldi Henrico 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Filio-son Burgensibus Ville de
Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

filio Gilberte W B 1332/1333 Haverfordwest domino Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

filio Gilberti Waltero 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

filio Gileberti Waltero 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb 1879*

filio Henrici Roberto 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—

Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

filio Reginaldi Wallero 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

filio Willelmi Simone 1332/1333 Haverfordwest domino Burgensibus Ville de
Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Fitz Tancred Tancard Richard 1130 surviving son of Tancred outlived his elder brothers and inherited. Made donations to the Knights of St John at Slebech. The church of Garlandstone, given by the Richard Fitz Tancred, may have been the destroyed church in Skomar Island. He was granted two fees of the episcopal barony by bishop David Fitz Gerald. Documents record him as being lord and governor of Haverfordwest 1171 and lord and governor of Haverford 22 March 1188.

Fitz Tancred Tancard Robert 1195 - son of Richard was the founder of Haverfordwest Priory. In 1195 he received from Richard 1 £213 6s. 8d. for the King's business. " in 1207 he obtained a confirmation of the privileges of himself and his ancestors in the Port of Milford, and of a market in Haverfordwest in the following year he found the Welsh, mariners for the King's expedition to Ireland," and was given the custody of the Castle of Cardigan." He died in 1213

Flood John 1653 March 5 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Floydd John 1595 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Folant John 1593 glover Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Folland ? 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Folland Ann 1655 56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Folland Harry 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 distribution of the " victalls" at certain houses Plaque of Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1895

Folland Henry 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Folland John 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Folland John 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Folland John 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Folland John 1594 glover Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Folland Richard 1589 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Fontaine James 17 January 1818 Haverfordwest Labourer Offence Possession of forged bank notes, Haverfordwest Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 14 years
Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Fort John 1599-1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Fortesque John 1759, March 1-2 .Ann Barlow, of Haverfordwest, widow,William Trevannion and Ann Barlow relict of George Barlow,his wife,John Jones of Haverfordwest, esq., M.D., and Councill Williams of the same, esq.,John Wogan the elder of Wiston, esq., and Thomas Lloyd of Bronwydd, co. Cardigan, esq.,Edward Elliot of Port Eliot, co. Cornwall, esq., and John Fortesque of Penwarne, co. Cornwall, esq.Lease and Release being a settlement after the marriage of William Trevannion and Ann his wife of the Slebech estate *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Fortune Francis 14 May 1799 Haverfordwest Gent. Offence Assault.
Haverfordwest

Fortune William April 1663 Imprisoned for appearing at Pembrokshire Assizes with his hat on., *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Fortune Samuel Symm 14 May 1799 Haverfordwest Gent. Offence Assault. for death following a duel. Haverfordwest 14 May 1799 Prosecutor Thomas, William, Haverfordwest, gent, surgeon Verdict No prosecution - dead. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Fortune Samuel Simmons 21 September 1799 -John James Haverfordwest Gent. Charged with Murder of Samuel Simmons Fortune, prosecutor's son, by shooting him in a duel. David Davies Haverfordwest Gent. Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of Samuel Simmons Fortune, prosecutor's son, in a duel. Prisoner a Captain in the Cardiganshire Militia quartered in the town. D Evandes, Louis Prendegast, an emigrant Frenchman implicated but not indicted. Uzmaston 21 September 1799 Prosecutor Fortune Joseph, esq Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Fowler Richard 1657 May 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Fowler Richard 1657 November 25 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Freeman Daniell 1657 November 25 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Froyne Griffith 1585 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Froyne Griffith 1596 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gambold Family - Moravian movement in Haverfordwest

Gambold George d. 1755 Son of William Snr He was for a while a Methodist , there is a letter of his T.L., 1256 , 28 Dec. 1744 to Howel Harris, and in 1748 he was an exhorter . He continued his brother's school at Haverfordwest . In his turn, he too became a Moravian , and helped found the society which was in 1763 to become the Moravian congregation at Haverfordwest — the only one in Wales .He died in 1755 *Moravian Archives Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales , Sept., 1961*

Gambold Hector born Puncteston 1714 son of William Snr he emigrated to USA in 1742 and died in Pennsylvania in 1788 *Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales , Sept., 1961*

Gambold John 1711-1771 MA , son of William Snr -Moravian bishop . Born 10 April 1711

at Puncteston , he matriculated 10 Oct. 1726 from Christ Church , where he came to know Charles Wesley and became one of the ‘ Oxford methodists .’ He graduated in 1730 , was ordained in 1733 , and in 1735 was appointed vicar of Stanton Harcourt near Oxford , but in 1739 he met Zinzendorff and began to lean towards Moravianism . Resigning his living in 1742 , he married in 1743 and returned to Pembrokeshire, to keep school in Market-street , Haverfordwest . But in 1744 he removed to London and formally joined the Brethren's Church , in which he became a bishop in 1753 .Richard Morris had contacts with him in London Morris Letters , ii, 140-1, 221, and even his amused cynicism cannot help noting how the bishop ‘despises riches, having thrown up a good living to take up his present way of life, wherein he has no income at all, and delights in appearing poor and slovenly’ — his brother Lewis comments, ‘such were the bishops of the primitive times.’ In 1768 , Gambold 's health broke down, and he returned as congregation pastor to Haverfordwest, where he died. 13 Sept. 1771 on the anniversary of his father's death, he was buried behind the Brethren's chapel . Over and above his mission-work, Gambold was a considerable Greek and Patristic scholar . His theology was ‘quietist’ and mystical. He had not forgotten his native language, in 1760 , he revised and saw through the press a Welsh, translation Un Ymadrodd ar Bumtheg ynghylch Iesu Grist of Zinzendorff 's ‘ Berlin Discourses ,’, and in 1770 he published a Welsh, Moravian hymn-book, Ychydig Hymnau allan o Lyfr Hymnau Cynulleidfaoedd y Brodyr see Cymm. , xlv, 112 *Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales , Sept., 1961 Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852*

Gambold William 1672 - 1728 cleric and grammarian . His son, bishop Gambold in a letter printed in the preface to the first edition of John Walter's 's English-Welsh, Dictionary , states that he was born 10 Aug. 1672 , ‘of reputable parents’ who destined him for the church and gave him good schooling. He was according to some records a a burgess of Cardigan in virtue of his ownership of the Nag's Head tavern Cardigan But according to Foster Alumni Oxon . he was eighteen, ‘pauper puer,’ son of William Gambold of Cardigan , when he matriculated at S. Mary Hall , Oxford , 23 May 1693 . He migrated to Exeter College in 1694 , but there is no record of graduation. On 1 Dec. 1709 he became rector of Puncteston with Llanychaer, Pembs. , but it would seem that he had previously been curate there, for in Nov. 1707 he was keeping school at Llanychaer William Gambold 's wife was Elizabeth , it is said that she was of the neighbouring parish of Letterston but her surname is not known. He had five children John the eldest born 1711, William born. 1712 or 1713 Hector born 1714 the third son, George and Martha His son tells us that he was a most devoted parish priest . At Oxford he had been a friend of Edward Lhuyd who acknowledges help given to him by Gambold in preparing his's additions in Gibson 's edition of Camden 's Britannia . As early as 1707 Gambold was planning a Welsh, dictionary, and this became his main occupation later on, when an accident disabled him from parochial work. It was finished in 1722 , but Gambold failed to get money to publish it. In the Morris Letters ii, 140-1, 221, 224, we hear of the bishop trying to sell the manuscript without success to the lexicographer Thomas Richards, of Coychurch *Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852 West Wales Records , ii, 226, iii, 250 Cymm. Trans. , 1904-5*

Gambold William 1712 Jnr, never left the methodist movement . He began to exhort in

1766 , and itinerated in North Wales Meth. Cymru , ii, 304, he was a great friend of Howel Harris None the less, he was on the friendliest terms with the Brethren , and interesting reminiscences of his on the religious history of Pembrokeshire have been preserved in the Moravian archives. By 1770 , at latest, he was farming near Llawhaden . He was still alive in 1794 *Journal of the Hist. Soc. Presb. Church of Wales , Sept., 1961* *Cylch. Cymd. Hanes M.C. , iv, 55*

[May be coincidence but the Land Tax records show the following]

Gambold Mary 1791/2 Mrs tenant Pembroke St Mary's a house *CRO Land Tax Records*

The name also appears in the legal records of the time

Gambold William 1788 Llawhaden, leathercutter Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 7 years *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

-- Was this a son of William Jnr----

Gambold William 11 January 1808 John, Martha Rudbaxton, Servant Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by stabbing it with a knife, having concealed its birth. Second count of infanticide by strangulation. Rudbaxton, Prosecutor William Gambold Rudbaxton, farmer/ constable Verdict of infanticide, guilty of conceal Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Gambold George 8 August 1821 Evans David Alias David Evan, Rudbaxton, Labourer Offence Theft of a horse. Prisoner aged 62. Rudbaxton, Prosecutor George Gambold Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, reprieved, 2 years imprisonment with hard labour. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Garnons Joh 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Garnons John 1592 July 14 Haverfordwest. George Owen, Albane Stepneth and John Ap Rees To Robert Vaghan, John Garnons and Owen Philipps Of Penbedo, Gentle Men, Thomas Ap Richard, Clerk, Parson Of Penbedo, Jevan David, Clerk, Parson Of Bridell, and George Owen, Clerk, Parson of Whitchurche.

A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at St.Migan's Well.

Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85

Gatharne Jane 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gebbon Nicholas 1587 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

George Letitia 2 Aug 1815 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 26 Jan 1872 Spanish Fork Utah Utah Married to Davis, Tucker John Capton 9 Apr 1839 at Burton Parish, Pembroke, Wales arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 1 Oct 1851 with Isaac Allred's Fifty, Easton Kelsey Company. ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Germyn ? 1585 a labourer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon John 1630 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon John 1632 April 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon John 1633 October 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon John 1634 May 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon John 1636 - 9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon John 1632 April 13 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon John 1632 April 20 Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, Signed, Thomas Canon, mayor, William Baetman, William Meyler, William Bouren, Roger Bevans, William Canon, John Synnett, John Gibbon, William Williams, ***Haverfordwest Records***

Gibbon Nicholas 1600 sheriff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon Richard 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon Richard 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon Richard 1582 chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbon Richard 1582 late chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gibbs Charles Tompkins 9 Aug 1848 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 12 Jun 1937 Rupert Mennendoka Idaho Married to Thornton, Sarah Rachel on 14 Dec 1874 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gibbs Ellen Maria 17 Nov 1847 born St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 1 Oct 1933 Boise Ada Idaho Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to Svendsen, Lauritz Peder on 28 Dec 1866 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gibbs Emma Boston 26 aug 1850 born St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 *Mormon Records For Pembrokeshire*

Gibbs Fannie 14 Jan 1854 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 8 Dec 1934 Richmond Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to Nibley, James on 9 Dec 1872 at Salt Lake City Married to Stoddard, William Israel on 1 Mar 1883 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records For Pembrokeshire*

Gibbs George Duggan 11 Apr 1820 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 14 Oct 1894 Paradise Cache County Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to Phillips, Ellen on 17 Dec 1843 at St Mary's Parish, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gibbs George Francis 23 Nov 1846 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 10 Mar 1924 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to Snow, Ida on 21 May 1876 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gibbs James Hyrum 15 Jun 1860 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 31 Aug 1910

Portage Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863 aboard the Cynosure Arrival, Arrived in New York on 19 Jul 1863 Married to Green, Sarah Maria on 4 Feb 1886 at Logan , Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Gibbs John Duggan 18 Dec 1815 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 28 Feb 1892

Portage Box Elder County Utah Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863 aboard the Cynosure Arrived in New York on 19 Jul 1863 Married to Tomkins, Julia Ann on 17 Oct 1840 at Bristol, Gloucestershire Married to Reese, Mary Ann Phillips on 16 Feb 1886 , Married to Tompkins, Mathilda Married to Jones, Ann **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Gibbs John Henry Morman Martyr

28 Jul 1853 born St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 10 Aug 1884 Cane Creek Lincoln Tennessee Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrival, Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to Obray, Louisa Shelton on 2 Nov 1874 at Salt Lake City **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**- Gibbs John Henry, one of the martyrs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was born July 18, 1853, in the town of Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire, South Wales, son of Duggan George and Gibbs. Ellen Phillips He was baptized a member of the Church, August 28, 1860. He immigrated to Utah with his parents in 1866, and on November 2, 1874, he married Louisa Obray, daughter of Obray Thomas L. and Shelton Martha. He was ordained a Deacon in January 1862 and ordained an Elder in March 1871. Sunday, August 10, 1884, Elder Gibbs and two other missionaries, Elders Berry and Thompson, were preparing to hold a Church meeting at the Cane Creek home of Condor James . It was about 11,00 A.M. when a dozen desperadoes under the leadership of one David Hinson took deliberate aim at Elder Gibbs. When the volley came Elder Gibbs fell with a charge of buckshot in his side, under the arm and died

Gibbs John 1655 56 February 22 esq Barrister at law **Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660**

Gibbs Joseph Edward 28 Jun 18 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 3 May 1907

Portage Box Elder Utah Married to Parkinson, Elizabeth King on 15 Jan 1881 at Portage, Box Elder, Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Gibbs Martha Duggan 15 Dec 1844 born St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 5 May 1928 Logan Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863 aboard the Cynosure Arrived in New York on 19 Jul 1863 Married to Wright, John Fish on 23 Feb 1864 at Paradise, Cache, Utah **Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire**

Gibbs William Henry 7 Feb 1851 born Dew St Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 20 Aug

1936 Portage Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 30 May 1863 aboard the Cynosure Arrived in New York on 19 Jul 1863 Marriages, Married to John, Letitia on 5 Feb 1872 at Salt Lake City Married to Thomson, Evaline Josephine Annie *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gibby John 21 Oct 1832 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 14 Dec 1908 Morgan Utah Left on 7 Dec 1854 aboard the Clara Wheeler Arrived in New Orleans on 11 Jan 1855 Married to Olpin, Ellen on 17 Jun 1860 at Salt Lake City Married to Olpin, Dorcas on 23 Nov 1867 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Gifford Nicholas 1596 Sir *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gilliatt Owen 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gillied George 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gilliott George 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Goche Richard 1539 September 25 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Goche William 1539 September 25 corviser dead *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Goffe Balthazar 1655 October tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Goffe Stephen 1620 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Gough Balthazar 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Graffton ? Mr 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Grafftonn ? Mr 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Grafton ? Mr 1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*"counsail" 1600
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Grange Gamaliell 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Grange John 1649 gent 52 1651 52 March 1 1651 52 March 10 1651 September 26
1651 October 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gray Abigale September 1662 wife of Gray William arrested in the street when going to a meeting in Haverfordwest. Imprisoned for some days, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Green F P 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Local Committee Annual Meeting at
Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

Greene John Smyth 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Grefeth Elizabethe 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Greff Elizabeth 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Griffith Etheldred 1640 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Griffiths John – Hanged

13th April 1811 murderer John Griffiths or some records state Joseph Griffiths was publicly hanged at Haverfordwest Goal on the. The accused had poisoned his wife on the 20th March 1811 by adding arsenic to her tea. He alleged he “saw a light in his house the previous night carried in a small hand”. John Griffiths confessed to the poisoning and also that he had poisoned his previous wife. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths John 30 March 1784 Prendergast/Narberth, Yeoman Offence Forgery of deed purporting to be in the name of Thomas David, Castlebythe, deceased, with the intent of defrauding Thomas David. Indicted twice for the fact - the other alleging the forgery took place at Narberth. Prendergast, Prosecutor Williams Robert, Haverfordwest, Yeoman *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith Morgan 1633 December 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Griffith Morris 1633 December 13 the son of Morgan Griffith *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Griffith Nell August 1662 Haverfordwest Committed by the Judge of Assize, to close Prison for refusing to take the Oath of allegiance, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Griffiths Ellen Nora 5 May 1852 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to Marsden, James on 14 Mar 1878 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records For Pembrokeshire*

Griffiths Florence 22 Dec 1853 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 19 Dec 1904 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to Seddon, Samuel Matthews Thompson on 21 Dec 1882 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Endowment House *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffiths James 18 March 1809 Haverfordwest, Cordwainer Offence Assault, Haverfordwest, Prosecutor Robbin Stephen, butcher *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Griffiths John 20 March 1811 Haverfordwest, Labourer Offence Murder, Poisoning Griffiths Mary, his wife, by adding arsenic to her tea, Prisoner allegedly saw a light in his house the previous night 'carried in a small hand', Prisoner confessed to the poisoning and that he had also poisoned his former wife, Haverfordwest, Prosecutor Berry David Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Griffiths Martha abt 1803 born Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 2 Oct 1865 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to White, William on 25 Oct 1825 at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, South Wales *Mormon Records For Pembrokeshire*

Griffiths John 20 March 1811 Haverfordwest, Labourer Offence Murder, Poisoning Griffiths Mary, his wife, by adding arsenic to her tea, Prisoner allegedly saw a light in his house the previous night 'carried in a small hand', Prisoner confessed to the poisoning and that he had also poisoned his former wife, Haverfordwest, Prosecutor Berry David Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Griffiths Mary 20 March 1811 John Griffiths, Haverfordwest, Labourer Charged with Murder. Poisoning Mary Griffiths, his wife, by adding arsenic to her tea. Prisoner allegedly saw a

light in his house the previous night 'carried in a small hand'. Prisoner confessed to the poisoning and that he had also poisoned his former wife. Haverfordwest, Prosecutor Berry David Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths Morys 1550 Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Griffiths William 25 Apr 1827 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 18 Sep 1898 Paradise Cache Utah Left Liverpool, England on 22 Oct 1873 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York, New York on 5 Nov 1873 Married to Evans, Mary on 23 Aug 1853 at Amroth, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffiths William 27 Nov 1830 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 11 May 1904 Salt Lake City Saly Lake Utah Married to Davis, Mary on 1848 at Haversordwest, Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Griffith Ann 1788, Sept.1 The Rev. David Grifith of Rhydwen, parish of Llandissilio, co. Carmarthen, clerk, and Ann his wife, only surviving child of Bartholomew Brown of Narberth, innkeeper, deceased, Charles Hassall of Haverfordwest, gent., William Knox heretofore of Slebech but now of Soho Square in the city of Westminster, esq. Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc., called Captain ?Stye in the parish of Narberth, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Griffith David 1788, Sept 1 The Rev. David Grifith of Rhydwen, parish of Llandissilio, co. Carmarthen, clerk, and Ann his wife, only surviving child of Bartholomew Brown of Narberth, innkeeper, deceased, Charles Hassall of Haverfordwest, gent., William Knox heretofore of Slebech but now of Soho Square in the city of Westminster, esq. Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc., called Captain ?Stye in the parish of Narberth, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Gwillim Ievan 1560 December 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwillym Mawd 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwin David 1636- 9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwin Hew 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwin Hugh 1588-1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwin Mr 1636-9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwin William 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwin William corpse was seized for debt

Gwin William January 14, 1613 of Moilgrove, whose corpse was 'seized for debt due to Edmond Packer for his diett duringe the time of his imprisonment — he was buried in the north aisjle before Mistresse Scourefejlde's seat on fryday, January 14, 1613'. *St Mary's Haverfordwest register*

Gwine Hugh 1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwine ? Mr the counsail 1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwine ? Mr preacher 1599-1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwither George 1657 October 30 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyther James Henry Alexander Gwyther, Vicar of St Mary's.

He was the son of Maria Artemesia by her second husband the Rev. Henry Gwyther and was born in his fathers parish of Yardley in Worcestershire. He married Mary Catherine, the daughter of William Wolrych Lea of Ludson Shropshire. After coming to Picton Castle in 1857 he remained for two years without a living, but took over St Mary's after the Rev. Thomas Watts in 1859. There is no doubt the church flourished during his incumbency and there are records of numerous functions being held on behalf of the church in the grounds of Picton Castle. It is said that he too, changed his name to Philipps, but during the period he was Vicar of St. Mary's until his death on Dec. 3rd 1875 he was known as the Rev. Gwyther. He had two daughters the eldest being Mary Philippa who also changed her name to Philipps. In 1868 seven years before her fathers death, she married Charles Edward Gregg Fisher of Springdale, Huddersfield. He was educated at Cheltenham College and New College Oxford and was by profession an engineer. He came to Picton Castle to live in 1875 on his wife inheriting the estates upon the death of her father. He then later changed his name to Philipps and was later created a Baronet in his own right.

Gwylam Mary Haverfordwest Parents Elizabeth Griffith and Gwylam Obibet

Married Lawrence Meyler of Haverfordwest -Tucker [Laurence Meylor appears in Haverford west Records 1593] George Owen MSS 1601 *Arch Camb* 1854

Gwyn Owen 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Gwyn Richard 1589/90 January 8 deceased *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyn Richarde 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyn Thomas 1589/90 January 8 son of Gwyn Richard deceased *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyn William 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyn William 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Gwyn William 1564 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Gwyn William Moris 1539 September 25 1540 November 8 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyn Wylliam 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyne Elizabeth 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyne Elynor 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyne Francis 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyne Jane 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyne Margaret 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyne Mary 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyne Richard heirs 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyne Thomas 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwynn John preacher 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwynn Phillip 1640 feltmaker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gwyther George 1633 December 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gybbon John 1539,1540 November 8 tanner mortuus est 1541 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gybbon Richard 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gyllett Katherine 1589 November 14 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Gylliot George 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hack John 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hacke Jeram 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Haie William 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hake Eliz 1657 May 15 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hake Jerram 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hake John 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hake John 1591 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hake John 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Halle William 1618 April burgess *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Haminges William 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hammonte William 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harand Ricardo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll
5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Harbartt William 1591 Sir *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries George Augustus 1845 of Hilton youngest son of Major Samuel Harries of
Trevacoon married in 1845 Bridget daughter of Thomas Perkin s of Haverfordwest and had
children

Harries Gilbert J 1851 Llanunwas Haverfordwest Member *Arch Camb* 1851

Harries Anthony 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries Giles 1600 rotten appleman *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries H 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries Hugh 1541 July 31 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries Hughe 1540 November 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries Hughe 1539 September 25 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries Hughe 1539 - 40 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries John February 1822 Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Uttering counterfeit money, No indictment, Haverfordwest Verdict No prosecution, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Harries John 1 May 1806 Haverfordwest Clerk Offence Embezzling money whilst in the employ of prosecutor and his partner and brother?, North George, Haverfordwest Prosecutor North William, co, Carm, carrier and dealer Verdict No true bill, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Harries John 1714 Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Harries John 1611 September 13 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries Lewis 1572 mayor Haverfordwest Records *Arch Camb* 1899

Harries ? 1822, Oct 1 Miss Letter from the Ringers of Haverfordwest to Miss Harries, drawing attention to the fact that they rang peals of bells on the marriage of her niece Miss Phillips of Slebech *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Harries Rees 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries Richard 1600 smith *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries W C 18 Oct 1898 trial at Haverfordwest Albion Square Girls School Pembroke

Dock

Harriez Hugh 1546 November 17 Mr maire *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harriez Hugh 1554 October 20 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris Edmond 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris Elizabeth 1636-9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris Elizabeth 1655-56 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harries James 18 May 1753 the Younger Narberth Tailor Offence Theft of personal goods, a silver watch -excommunication from the Church for forty days Haverfordwest *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harris John 1594 1595 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris John 1585 -1593 capper *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris John 1589 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris John 1600 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris John 1591 the elder *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris John 1591 the Younger *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris Morgan 1636-9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris Richard 1591 1593,1597,chamber reeve 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harris Thomas Knethell Warren 1827 Nov 21 Rector St Thomas Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Harrison C F 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Rev -Local Committee
Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

Harrison Charles Fredrick 1883 Mar 16 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Harry David 29 June 1756 Narberth Yeoman Offence Murder of Philpin Bonnell by
shooting him He died at Haverfordwest on 18-7-1756 Inquest records murder by some person
unknown Narberth *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harryes Edmond 1593-1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harryes Richard 1657 July 3 smith *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harrys Anthony 1560 December 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harrys Edmond 1582-1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harrys Lewis 1582-3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harrys Richard 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harrys Rycharde 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hart John 1611 September 13 cordwainer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harvey ? 1600 Captain *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harye ? 1585 a labourer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harys Antony 1560 December 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harys Edmond 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harys Hughe 1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harys John 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Harys Richard 1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hasel William Pur 6 January 1813 Haverfordwest Gent, Offence Sodomy,
Prendergast 6 January 1813 Prosecutor Adams Francis --- 2 accusation William Pur Hasel
Haverfordwest Gent, Offence Sodomy, Prendergast Prosecutor Evans, William Prendergast,
carpenter *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Hassall Charles 1786, Jan 19 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow, and William Knox, of
Slebech, esq, Charles Hassall of Haverfordwest, gent Lease of Minweare House tenement and Cott
with lands, parish of Minweare *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hassall Charles 1788, Sept 1 The Rev David Griffith of Rhydwen, parish of Llandissilio, co
Carmarthen, clerk, and Ann his wife, only surviving child of Bartholomew Brown of Narberth,
innkeeper, deceased, Charles Hassall of Haverfordwest, gent, William Knox heretofore of Slebech
but now of Soho Square in the city of Westminster, esq Assignment of a Lease of a messuage, etc,
called Captain ?Style in the parish of Narberth, *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hassall Charles 1790, Sept 29 William Knox Esq, Robert Dent, John Symmons, Charles
Hassall of Haverfordwest, gent Lease of Captain Style, Ormonde Place, and lands in the Narberth
Forest and Narberth Mountain *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hastings Johanne 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Haveston Sarah 14 March 1807 Alias Sarah Aveston Dale Married Offence
Shoplifting a shawl, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Relly, John Haverfordwest, linendraper Verdict

Guilty of stealing to the value of 11d Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Haward George 1660 September 28 esq *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howard ----Tasker nee Howard Mrs Mary 1684 daughter of Thomas Howard of Flether Hall Rudbaxton late of Castle Pill in the parish of Steynton, a widow, bequeathed all her real estate to build an alms house in Haverfordwest for “the breeding and maintenance of poor children of both sexes” “that competent maintenance should be allowed them yearly until they should be put apprentice to convenient trades, and a sum of money at the completion of their apprenticeship” After 12 months on the foundation a boy was to be given annually “a blue coat turned up with red, waistcoat and breeches, two shirts, a pair of stockings, a hat, a pair of shoes, and a neck-handkerchief” A girl was to be given “a jacket and petticoat of cloth, a cap, a hat, two shifts, a pair of shoes and stockings, and an Irish cloth apron”

Hawkewell William 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hawkins Adam 1656 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest minister of the gospel 1656 May 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660 Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hawkins Adam 10 July 1656 successor of the late Stephen Love at St Mary's Haverfordwest grant from the tithes

Hay Thomas 1657-8 January 16 of Hubberston *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Haye Robarte 1596 heirs *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hendie Thomas 1589-1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hendrie John 1655 October *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hendy Beaton 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hendy Thomas 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hendy Thomas 1582 chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hendy Thomas 1582 late chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hendy Thomas 1581 November 10 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hendy William 1611 September 13 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Henry Cathern 1535 fulling mill Haverfordwest Priory SC6 Henry VIII 5280 m 1d

Henry III 1246 gave donations Dominican Black Friars to establish a friary at Haverfordwest

Henry Rees 17 August 1815 Amroth Stone cutter Offence Perjury involving prosecutor and Child Henry taking coal and culm from a colliery in lieu of debt owed by prisoner, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Ackland Capt, James , esq, Punishment 18 months imprisonment and to be pilloried *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hewes Richard 1595 hatter *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Higday Richard 1633 October 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Higday Richard 1634 May 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Higday Thomas 1592 September 27 weaver age 75 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Higdaye Nicholas 1582 reeve of the chamber *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Higdaye Nycholas 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Higdye Richard 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- ex prior of Haverfordwest Priory (in his 50's) -Witness *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Higgon James 1793 of Scolton born at Haverfordwest married in 1818 Francis daughter of Abel Walford Bellairs of Uffington Lincolnshire inherited the estates in 1817 and has two sons and two daughters The eldest daughter married John Colby of Fynone the youngest married the Rev J A Clarke of Welton Park Northhamptonshire

Higgon John 1539 40 January 24 carpenter *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Higgon John 1773 Rev parish of Uzmaston held land in Haverfordwest

Higgon John 1786, Sept 19-20 Thomas Mansell of Grove, surgeon, and Margret his wife, relict of John Poyer of Grove, esq, William Callen of Merixton, parish of Amroth, gent, and Anne his wife, William Oliver of the city of Bristol, gent, and Louisa his wife which Anne and Louisa are the only surviving sisters of the said John Poyer, William Davies of Nash, parish of Minwear, gent, John Higgon of Haverfordwest, esq Lease and Release of the messuage, etc, called Nash and other lands in the parish of Minwear *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Higgon John 1787, April 10 Final Concord in a fine levied between John Higgon, esq, plaintiff, and William Called, gent, and Ann his wife, William Oliver, gent, and Louisa his wife, and William Davies, gent, deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged four messuages, lands, etc, in the parish of Minwear to be the right of the plaintiff *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Higgon John 1805, March 25-26 John Higgon of the parish of St Mary, Haverfordwest, esq, Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech, esq Lease and Release of properties *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Higgon Lewis 1657 June 19 tiler *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hilbers, Ven Archdeacon, MA St Thomas Rectory, Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons Arch Camb* 1900

Hilbers 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Ven Arch Deacon -Local Committee Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

Hilbers George Christopher 1874 Nov 11 MA Rector St Thomas Haverfordwest

Hill John 1589-1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hill John 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hill John 1594 -1593 chamber reeve,chamberlain 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hill John 1640 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hill Sarah 1789, July 25 Anne Barlow of the town and county of Haverfordwest, widow of George Barlow late of Slebech, deceased,Sarah Hill of the parish of Minweare, widowLease for three lives of a messuage, etc, in the parish of Minweare *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hitchings William 1788, Aug 7 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow of George Barlow of Slebech, esq, deceased, William Hitchings of the parish of Minweare, miller Lease of a water corn grist mill in the parish of Minweare *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Hodgins Alban 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hodgins James 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hoere Hugh 1583 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hoggins James 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Holford Peter 1786, Sept 1 William Knox of Slebech, esq,Peter Holford, Henry Bell of Grays Inn, gent, John Symmons, Richard Foley of Haverfordwest, gentDeed appointing the said Henry Bell receiver of certain manors and lands in co Pembroke for securing the punctual payment of the interest of the Mortgage thereof made to Peter Holford With Covenants for the production of title deeds *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Holland ? Mr 1589,1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Holland Robert 1591,1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hollman Anthony 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Holmes Holme Elizabeth 1659 wife of Thomas conducting a meeting of Quakers at the home of William Bateman Haverfordwest 1659 sent to the House of Correction The Keeper allowed them to conduct meetings, held 14 days before trial and then released, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Hooper Ievan 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hoore Nicholas 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore Balthazar 1596 and his wife *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore Hugh 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore Hugh 1586 7 January 20 feltmaker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore Hugh 1613 December 16 feltmaker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore Hughe 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore John 1560 December 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore Nicholas 1540 November 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore Nicolas 1539-41 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore Nicolas 1539 September 25 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hore Nycholas 1557 April 27 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Horn George Thomas 1866 June 6 MA Rector St Thomas Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Horn Thomas 1851 May 21 Rector St Thomas Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hore Water 1657 8 February 5 deceased *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Horre Baltheser 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Horre Baltheser 1596 burial *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Horre Hughe 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Horton Thomas 1648 August 13 Colonel Thomas Horton To George Beavan

You are to repair with the party of Captain Bowlton's dragoons to St Davids in Pembrocksheere and with their assistance to bring from thence to Carmarthen 3000 weight of lead You are to quarter where you think it most convenient, going and coming in the hundreds of Narbarth, Dewysland and Roose And if the chief constables of the said hundreds negligent in providing you horses for the carriage of the lead You shall quarter your whole party upon that constable that you shall find faulty until he conforms to what is expected And this shall be your warrant for your thus doing
Haverfordwest Corporation MS 262

Hoskyns John 1630 justices of assize *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howard James 1834 augmentation of Haverfordwest Hospital Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834

Howel David taken at a meeting in the House of William Bateman Haverfordwest, and committed to the Town-Gaol Sent by Magistrates to the House of Correction, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Howel John 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell John September 1662 arrested in the street when going to a meeting in Haverfordwest Imprisoned for some days, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Howell David 1534 Vicar St Thomas Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Howell Elizabeth 1636-9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Griffith 25 June 1787 William Morgan Haverfordwest Labourer Charged with Murder of Griffith Howell by beating him Haverfordwest Prosecutor Thomas Benjamin Verdict Guilty of manslaughter Punishment Fined *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Howell Jenett 1653 March 5 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Jenkin 1648 July13 Haverfordwest Letter requesting gunpowder to demolish Haverfordwest castle *Arch Camb* 1876 page 56

Howell Jenkin 1617 April 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Jenkin 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 1636 9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Jenkin 1649 1652 1651 52 March 10 1651 May 26 1651 September 26 1651 October 3 1655 56 1655 November 16 1656 May 31 1656 April 7 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Jenkin 1632 April 13 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Jenkin 1649 52 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Jenkin 1618 April sheriff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell John c1540 Involved in a court case John Baghe v John Howell

Howell John 1587 1589 1591 1593 1600 bailiff 1588 chamber reeve 1595 late chamber reeve 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell John 1600 collector *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell John 1609 October 23 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Maurice 1539 40 1541 July 31 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Moris 1539 September 25 sherman *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell ? Mrs 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell ? Mrs 1636-9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Owen 1651 May 26 mercer 1651 September 26 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Owen 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Ric 1539 September 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Richard 1540 November 8 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Richard 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Richard 1595 bailiff 1596 late bailiff 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Richard 1539 September 25 mercer mayor 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Howell Richard of London, Merchant , born in Haverfordwest, gave £100 the interest thereof to the poor of this town for ever Benefactors of the town of Pembroke charity boards 1713

Howell Samuel 1812 Goaler The County Goal Haverfordwest State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild Esq

Howell the cutler 1592 for whipping 7 people 1600 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Howell William 1651 September 26 1655 1655 October 1655 November 1656 7 March 20 1657 8 January 16 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 1657 October 30 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Howell William 1592 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Howell William 1649 gent 52 1651 October 31 1659 July 1 1659 December 9 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Howell William 1592 September 27 of Drencheman Hill labourer age57 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Howells John 1 December 1798 Haverfordwest Mariner Offence Conspiracy to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor No indictment Haverfordwest Prosecutor Davies George Newport, mariner Verdict No true bill? ***Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Howells Morgan February 1652 died His widow and children, with their servant were shut up in the infected house Howells Widdowe's, servant was one of three victims on 25th March Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Hugh the millord 1593 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Hugh Thomas 1596 labourer ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Hughe William 1595 labourer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hughes John 13 Sep 1842 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire?*

Hughes David 1633 December 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hughes Mathias 1633 December 13 the son of David Hughes *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hughes Richard 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hughes Richard 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hughes Richard 1586 7 January 20 feltmakers *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hughes Richard 1591 hatter *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hughes Sarah 1851 Thomas Chapel rented farm from Picton Castle Estate died in poverty
- Haverfordwest & Milford Haven Telegraph

Hughes Thomas 1 January 1818 Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Burglary of the house of Henry Rees and stealing money and promissory notes belonging to him and William Harris, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Henry Rees, Haverfordwest, gent, Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death
Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Humphries Janet 1683 from Haverfordwest, Quaker, maid to Painter George, Quaker, emigrated 1683, Immigrated to Pennsylvania Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania

Husband Frauncis 1655-56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Huswiffe Lewis 1655 - 56 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hygday Rychard 1554 October 20 shoemaker bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Hygdaye Thomas 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Ievan ? 1582 a labourer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ievan David 1591 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ievan John 1564 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ievan ? 1596 the joiner *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ievanes John 1591 alias LingField *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ievanes Thomas , 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ievans Thomas 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Isaac Phillip 27 July 1779 Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Malicious false alarm by spreading a false report that an enemy's ship had arrived at Milford Haven. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Jordan Barrett Bowen, esq. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Gilbert 1741/2, March 1-2 .George Barlow of Slebech, esq., and Ann his wife, John Fowley of the parish of Lawhaden, gent., and Thomas Davies of the parish of Slebech, gent., David Lewis of the parish of Llangoidmor, co. Cardigan, gent., and Gilbert James of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Samuel Rock of Staples Inn, London, gent., and Thomas Phillipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., John Wogan of Wiston, esq., and John Baron of Haverfordwest, doctor of physic. Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of George Barlow. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

James Gilbert 1770, March 24 .Ann Trevanon of Slebech, widow, William Mathias of Haverfordwest, shopman, Gilbert James of Holloway, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage

and lands called Cumberland consisting of two closes and one small burgage or hay by the wayside near Midcounty and one house called Morgan Bowene house in Colby Lane, parish of Slebech.
Slebech Estate And Family Record

James John 1634, Aug. 19 .John James of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent.,John Barlowe of Slebech, esq.Grant of a messuage in the vill of Caneston in the occupation of Arnold Powell. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

James John 1900 St. Martin's Crescent, Haverfordwest *Arch Camb*

James John 21 September 1799 Haverfordwest Gent. Offence Murder of Fortune Samuel Simons, prosecutor's son, by shooting him in a duel. Uzmaston Prosecutor Fortune Joseph, esq Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James John 27 September 1801 Slebech Labourer Offence Aiding and abetting James Margaret , Wiston, a convict, his ?mother to escape from gaol by conveying wearing apparel, being disguised to facilitate her escape. See her indictment. Indicted with his sister? Prisoner aged 17. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Howell,s Samuel, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James John September 1789 fought duel at Fortunes Frolic Haverfordwest he was later Colonel James of Pantaeson.

James John 1870 Haverfordwest St Martin's Cres – Member *Arch Camb* 1870

James John 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Local Committee Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

James John 1901 Haverfordwest Died – antiquites of Pembrokeshire *Arch Camb* 1902 p 77 taken from the Pembroke county Guardian November 1901 16th

James Martha 18 July 1828 Haverfordwest Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing wearing apparel and cloth, Prisoner aged 16, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Deness Daniel *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Mary witchcraft

James Mary 1661 Haverfordwest "At Great Sessions Morris James of Haverfordwest, gent, and Mary his wife brought an action for £200 damages for defamation of character against Peter Davids of the same town and his wife Mary, because they had publicly stated, Thou Mary (meaning Mary James) hast be, witched my child and my drinke, and my child is yet sick and thou didst doe it, " *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

James Morris 1661 Haverfordwest "At Great Sessions Morris James of Haverfordwest, gent, and Mary his wife brought an action for £200 damages for defamation of character against Peter Davids of the same town and his wife Mary, because they had publicly stated, Thou Mary (meaning Mary James) hast be, witched my child and my drinke, and my child is yet sick and thou didst doe it, " *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

James ? 1636-9 Mrs *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

James Rees 1611 September 13 1613 December 16 1613 November 22
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

James Reice 1613 -14 March 21 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

James Rice 1591 1609 October 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

James Rice 1618 April burgess *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

James Rice 1657 November 25 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

James Ryse 1589-1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

James T L 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Local Committee Annual Meeting at
Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

James Thomas 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

James Thomas 29 July 1827 Haverfordwest Labourer Offence Breaking and entering
prosecutor's house and stealing 17 watches, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Truscott

George , Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death recorded *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James William 1633 December 13 the son of Jane Meyler widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jarbo Peter John 1879 Jan 31 Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Jeffrye John 1592 clerk *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jenkins Richard David 1815 of Pantiron JP for Cardigan 13 times Mayor of Cardigan eldest son of Griffith Jenkins born 1815 at Pantirion married --first in 1840 Elizabeth Anne Bowen the only child of John Bowen of Tredefaid Pembs and his wife Mary daughter of Thomas Davies of Bridge House Haverfordwest -- second in 1855 Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Lewis surgeon RN and Jane his wife daughter of Hugh Davies a banker at Machynlleth and they had children

Jenkin Ievan 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jenkin Rachel 22 March 1818 Alias Rachel Jenkins Maenclochog Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing food - cheese, butter, ham, oatmeal - and money, Haverfordwest Prosecutor John, Levi Henry's Moat Punishment Transported for 14 years *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkin Richard 10 October 1791 Haverfordwest Shoemaker Offence Assault. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Jenkins Benjamin Guilty Punishment Fined 6d *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins ? Captain 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jenkin Elizabeth 15 September 1737 Crinow Singlewoman Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's house and stealing from certain boxes wearing apparel. Llanddewi Velfrey Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for life *Before the Courts Pembrokeshire 1730 to 1830*

Jenkins Elizabeth 10 April 1767 Haverfordwest Spinster Offence Assault.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor --Richards, Sarah Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins Issac 1862 *CRO Haverfordwest.*

Jenkins John 1640 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jenkins John 1640 corviser bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jenkins Martha 10 April 1767 Haverfordwest Married Offence Assault. Haverfordwest
Prosecutor Richards, Sarah Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins Mary 10 April 1767 Haverfordwest Spinster Offence Assault. Haverfordwest
Prosecutor Richards, Sarah Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins Thomas 1657-8 February 19 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jenkins Thomas 29 April 1769 Haverfordwest Barber Offence Assault. Wiston
Prosecutor Lloyd David. Wiston *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jentill John 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jermyn Jennet 1589 Jenett 1591 Jennett 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jevan Jenkine ap 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jevan alias Fletcher John 1553-58 Haverfordwest ex Sergeant at Mace- Inquire
into cases of "concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch*
Camb 1897

Jevans Thomas 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

John Augustus 1878-1961 painter spent some of his boyhood in the Big House Begelly lived as a child in Victoria Place Haverfordwest.. John Augustus 1878-1961 b. Tenby painter, and print-maker, famous for his portraits including those of James Joyce, G. B. Shaw and Dylan Thomas served in W.W.I as an official war artist with the Canadian Army. Augustus John traveled over the British countryside learning Gypsy customs and language.

John Browne 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

John Eddowe 1659 July 1 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

John Gwen 1876 Born Victoria Place Haverfordwest. Haverfordwest, sister of Augustus John she was a great painter who refused to exhibit but who won fame after her death. She was the model for Rodin's The Muse.

John Hoskins 1623 The Kings Majestys chief justice of Pembroke Haverfordwest
Haverfordwest Corporation MS530.

John Lewis 1591 tanner *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

John Mary 12 February 1800 Milford Haven Offence Obtaining goods by false pretences from John Nugent, Haverfordwest, assistant or journeyman to John Thomas Haverfordwest, shopkeeper. No indictment. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Thomas John Haverfordwest, shopkeeper *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Pryn 1649-52 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

John Sutton 1535 .fulling mill Haverfordwest Priory SC6 Henry VIII 5280 m 1d

John Thomas 1553-58 Haverfordwest Tenant of Sir John Perrot – ex bailiff -
Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

John Wade 1670 tailor 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johnes David 1591-1599 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johnes Griffith 1587-1600 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johnes Jennett 1591 dead long since *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johnes John 1591 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Johnes Owen 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johnes Owen 1655- 56 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Johnes Thomas 1541 July 31 Knight *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johnes William 1604 Oct. 16 . Will of William Johnes of Haverfordwest, alderman. 1589
1595 1596 .One dozen ' Postel spoones ' and a gold ring, which he bequeathed to his son James
Johnes Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days. *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Johnes William 1652 Apr 26 Haverfordwest High Constable *HW Corp MS 293.*

Johnes William 1593 labourer which is dead *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johnes William 1655 - 56 .son of Owen Johnes glover

Johnes William 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johns Davy 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johns John 1582 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johns Thomas 1546 November 17 Knight *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johns William 1582- 3 January 11 sheriff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johnson David 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Johnson John 1600 October 1 of Newe Castle upon Tyne *Haverfordwest Corporation MS 213*

Johnston Charles 14 January 1796 the Younger Haverfordwest Infant Offence Manslaughter of Evans Ann by shooting at her whilst aiming for a bird. Prisoner aged 15. No indictment. Haverfordwest *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Ann abt 1819 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to Gibbs, John Duggan *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones David 1862 Deacon & Gilgal Sunday School Suprintendent CRO Haverfordwest.

Jones , David 1699-1700 .Quaker, Husbandman, Haverfordwest *Immigrated to Pennsylvania Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Jones E H 1897 Aug Steynton Rev Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb 1898*

Jones Elizabeth 7 August 1830 Haverfordwest Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel and cloth, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Williams William , Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Ellinor 9 September 1820 Haverfordwest Spinster Offence Uttering forged 10/- banknotes drawn on the Swansea Old Bank to prosecutor and Thomas Scowcroft, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Lewis, John Prendergast, shoemaker *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones George 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones Henry 1655 56 February 22 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones Henry 1655 56 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Jones Henry 1656 April 7 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Jones Henry 1657 8 February 5 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Jones Henry 1657 July 3 1657 May 15 1657 October 30 1656 7 March 20 1656 May 31 1657 June 5 1657 June 19 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Jones Henry 1661 November 16 alderman died mayor 1660 September 28 gent 1659 July 1 gent 1659 December 9 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Jones Henry 1657 November 25 mercer ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Jones Howell 1640 weaver ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Jones James 1659 . was committed to the House of Correction by the ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*** for standing before the Minister in the Church ***The Persecution Of Quakers***

James Jones 21 September 1661 of HaverfordWest, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, ***The Persecution Of Quakers***

Jones Jane Martha 1856 7 Cilwendeg D Llo CRO Haverfordwest purchased Orielson Estates.

Jones Joane 1657 May 15 widow ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Jones John 1773, Aug. 4-5 .Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow of George Barlow of Slebech, John Symmons of Lanstinan, esq., and Ann his wife, late Ann Trevanion and only child of the said George Barlow by the said Ann Barlow, John Jones of Haverfordwest, doctor of Physic, and Counsel Williams of Haverfordwest, esq., Thomas Lloyd of Bronwydd, esq., Maurice Morgan of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., John Wogan of Wiston, esq. Lease and Release of the

Slebech estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Jones John 1834-1887 , a Baptist minister and author, born at Letterstone, Pembrokeshire, manifested at an early age a taste for preaching, and when delivering his trial sermon at Caersalem, Dowlais, gave unmistakable evidence of his subsequent powers. He went from Dowlais to Haverfordwest College, and in 1858 took charge of the church at Llanuwchllyn and the newly-formed church at Bala. After remaining there about four years, he became pastor of the churches at Brymbo and Moss, near Wrexham, where he laboured with signal success for eight years. In 1871, he accepted a pressing call from Felinfoel, near Llantlly, a church of nearly 600 members, where he ministered earnestly and faithfully till his death sixteen years later. *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

Jones John 2 September 1775 Haverfordwest Excise officer Offence Assault. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Moore, Edward Verdict Guilty. Punishment Fined 6d *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones John 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones John 20 October 1731 Haverfordwest Carpenter Offence Murder of Thomas Barron by kicking him in the testicles. Haverfordwest Guilty of manslaughter. Prays benefit of clergy *Before the Courts Pembrokeshire 1730 to 1830*

Jones John 1781 Dr of Haverfordwest leased St Julians chapel Tenby and turned it into a bath house.

Jones John 9 January 1819 Alias Jonah John Haverfordwest Carpenter Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money, promissory notes and a banknote, Value £33 16s, 6d, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Mathias, Mary Haverfordwest, widow Verdict Guilty, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Margaret 1829, Nov. 2-3 .George Bowling of the town of Pembroke, esq.,Margaret Jones of Haverfordwest, spinster.Lease and Release being an Assignment of the sum of £2000 secured by Mortgage of Sychpant, parish of Llanykeven, the White Hart in Narberth, Great Molleston, parish of Narberth, Penygraig in the parish of Kilymaenllwyd, co. Carmarthen, Finnon brodyr in the same parish, and Tower Hill in Haverfordwest. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Jones Martha Haverfordwest Servant Offence Theft of household goods, a brass pan.

Prendergast No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jones Mary 23 June 1822 Prendergast Married Offence Theft from a shop of household goods - cutlery, tea caddies, lookingglasses - and of personal goods - necklace, tobacco box, shaving brush, razor - and food and wearing apparel, According to recognizance prisoner to be charged with burglary of prosecutor's shop, Prosecutor Barnasconi, Francis Haverfordwest, hawker Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Jones Owen 1589 November 14 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones Owen 1581 Collector November 10 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones Owen tailor 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones R Henry 1897 Aug Wiston Rev Local Committee Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Jones Reece 1657 July 3 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones Rice 1657 June 5 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones Rice 1657 8 January 16 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones Richard 1649-52 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones Samuel 1690 Quaker, Husbandman Haverfordwest testimony in the ' Memorials of deceased Ministers.' born 1680, , emigrated 1709, , died 16th October 1766, , Immigrated to Pennsylvania Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania

Jones Thomas 1897 Aug Llandyssilio Rev Vicar of Llandyssilio Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Jones Thomas 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652` *Justice of the Peace "Plaque of*

Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1895

Jones Thomas 1539 September 25 1539 - 40 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Jones William 1589/90 January 8 1589 November 14 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones William 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jones William 1715 Oct 22 *Haverfordwest Ottley MS 141.*

Jons Jenett 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jordan Elizabeth 1653 March 5 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Jordan Meredy corviser 1611 September 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Jourdan Rees 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.*

Kattell William 1594 pewterer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Keathen Water 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kelly William , Quaker, weaver, of Haverfordwest, *Immigrated to Pennsylvania Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Kener ? Mr 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kennall Harrie 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kenner John 1591 the elder 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kenner John 1589 the younger *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kenner ? Mr 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kenner ? Mr 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kenney William 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kenney William 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kenney William 1591 hooper *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Kenoll Harry 1599 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kenoll Harye 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kethen Gellie 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kethen Water 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kethine Thomas , 1592 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kethyn Thomas , 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kettell ? Mr 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.*

Kettle Alice 1653 March 5 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kettle William 1593, Sept, 1 ,William Wogan, gent,, son and heir apparent of John Wogan of Wilston, esq., lately deceased, Thomas Revell of Kyllgarran, esq., and William Kettle of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent,John Barloe of Slebech, esq., and George Barlowe, gent,, his son and heir apparent,Covenant to suffer a recovery of the manor of Kylvelgy otherwise St, Issels with 46 messuages, 2 mills, lands, etc., the advowson of the church of Martletwye, the fourth part of the manor ofton, in St, Issells,ton, Martletwy, Earbeston, Lawrenny, Wiston, and Slebech-- *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Kine John 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kingdon John 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kinner John 1588 the elder *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kipling John 1804, May 2 .Letitia Bowen late of the town of Pembroke, spinster, devisee in fee and sole executrix of Thomas Skyrme late of Vaynor, esq., deceased,William Skyrme of Laugharne, esq., only son and heir at law of William Skyrme of Laugharne aforesaid, esq., brother and heir at law of the said Thomas Skyrme,John Kipling, esq., and Randle Ford, esq., clerks of the High Court of Chancery, Magdalene Phillips of Dale, widow, heir at law of Richard Knethell of Haverfordwest, gent., deceased,John Herbert Foley of Ridgeway, esq., Thomas Foley, esq., a captain in the Navy and John Willy of Haverfordwest, gent.,John Herbert Foley and Thomas Foley, the acting executors of Richard Foley late of Grays Inn,John Herbert Foley Release (Conveyance of Canaston and the Cross Parks, parish of Robeston Wathan. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Kneathell George gent 1659 July 1 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kneathell Hugh 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Kneathell Richard 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kneathell Richard 1613 November 22 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kneathell Richard 1630 July 30 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Kneathell Richard 1640 glover bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethall Richard 1784 Quarrel over Pew in Langum Church. Haverfordwest *NLW Eaton Evans & Williams MS 627*

Knethel Richard 1613-14 March 21 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell George 1655 -7 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell George 1651 September 26 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell George 1659 December 9 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell George 1652 November 15 receiver *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell Richard 1589-1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell Richard 1595-1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell Richard 1611 September 13 1613 December 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Knethell Richard 1617 April 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell Richard 1593 tanner bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell Richard 1618 April *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knethell Richard 1804, May 2 .Letitia Bowen late of the town of Pembroke, spinster, devisee in fee and sole executrix of Thomas Skyrme late of Vaynor, esq., deceased, William Skyrme of Laugharne, esq., only son and heir at law of William Skyrme of Laugharne aforesaid, esq., brother and heir at law of the said Thomas Skyrme, John Kipling, esq., and Randle Ford, esq., clerks of the High Court of Chancery, Magdalene Phillips of Dale, widow, heir at law of Richard Knethell of Haverfordwest, gent., deceased, John Herbert Foley of Ridgeway, esq., Thomas Foley, esq., a

captain in the Navy and John Willy of Haverfordwest, gent., John Herbert Foley and Thomas Foley, the acting executors of Richard Foley late of Grays Inn, John Herbert Foley. Release (Conveyance of Canaston and the Cross Parks, parish of Robeston Wathan. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Knight David 1588 thatcher *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Knox William 1786, Sept. 1 . William Knox of Slebech, esq., Peter Holford, Henry Bell of Grays Inn, gent., John Symmons, Richard Foley of Haverfordwest, gent. Deed appointing the said Henry Bell receiver of certain manors and lands in co. Pembroke for securing the punctual payment of the interest of the Mortgage thereof made to Peter Holford. With Covenants for the production of title deeds. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Knox William 1786, Jan. 19 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow, and William Knox, of Slebech, esq., Charles Hassall of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease of Minweare House tenement and Cott with lands, parish of Minweare. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Kymer Thomas 1759, June 25. Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow and relict of George Barlow, William Trevanion and Ann his wife, Thomas Kymer of Robeston Hall, esq. Lease for a year of lands, etc., in the parishes of Slebech, Minwear, Marteltwy, Robeston Wathen, Llandewy Velfrey, Newton, and Lampeter Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Kymer Thomas 1731 Mar Haverfordwest daughter inoculated by Richard Wright A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire *Internet Archives Pembrokeshire*

Kyney John 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Lallis Elizabeth 26 Dec 1838 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 19 May 1901 Logan Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 14 May 1862 aboard the William Tapscott Arrived in New York on 25 Jun 1862 Married to Thomas, William Nash on 26 Oct 1857 at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lallis John 17 Jan 1844 St Mary's Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 13 Oct 1899

Mendon Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 21 Jun 1867 aboard the Manhattan Arrived in New York on 4 Jul 1867 Married to Edwards, Sarah on 5 Sep 1868 at Malad City, Idaho *Mormon Records for*

Pembrokeshire

Lallis Richard 16 Dec 1782 Simpson Hill Roch Pembrokeshire died 17 Nov 1864
Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to Thomas, Dorothy on 11 May 1830 at Haverfordwest,
Pembrokeshire, Wales may have Immigrated. ***Mormon Records For Pembrokeshire***

Langdon Thomas 1594 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Langley ? Mr 1587 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Langmon Richard 1600 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Laugharn ? Mr 1598 heirs ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Laugharne John 1723 Mar 11 MA Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire*
Parsons.

Laugharne John, who married Anne, daughter of Lewis Wogan, of Boulston, and died without issue in 1715 on the night of his re-election as M.P. for Haverfordwest for which borough he had sat continuously since 1702 and Rowland, who died without issue in 1691, and is buried in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral there is a Latin epitaph on his monumental slab. The St. Bride's estates, therefore, were ultimately divided among the three married daughters of Rowland Laugharne the second Philippa, who married as his second wife Charles Phillips of Sandy Haven Albinia, who married William, the son of Charles Phillipps by his first wife Anne one of the four daughters and coheiresses of William Phillipps of Haythog and Anne, who married David Allen, of Popston, whose younger son John married Joan Bartlett, the heiress of Cresselly.

Laugharne Gelly 1603 Pembroke sued by Richard Bateman mercer of Haverfordwest for ?4 18 4d " following goods supplied about 8 Sept,1603, Gelly Laugharne was the son of Thomas Laugharne, the brother of Francis Laugharne of St, Brides" ***Pembrokeshire In Byegone Days***

Laugharne ? 1596 Mr heirs ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Laugharne Richard 1649-52 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Laugharne Rowland 1651 September 26 October 31 1659 July 1 1659 December
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Laugharne Thomas Haverfordwest Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel and spurs from the stable of Bateman Thomas, , esq., prosecutor's employer, Haverfordwest 23 February 1815 Prosecutor Rowlands Thomas, , Haverfordwest, stable boy Verdict No true bill, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Laundry Lewis 4 May 1800 Minwear Yeoman Offence Burglary of the house of Sir Owen William, Orielson, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to Davies. Catherine Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate. Martletwy Prosecutor Thomas, James Haverfordwest, gent./agent *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lawson Harriet Margaret abt 1864 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to White, David Hyrum *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Leanard Harrie 1589-1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Leanard Rees 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Leanard Rice 1596 wife burial *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Leanard Ryse 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Leche Harry 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lee Donn 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Leeche Harrie 1589-1594 hatter *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lenold Harrye 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Leonard Rees 1597 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660* high constable
1600 1611 September 13 1600 1613 December 16

Leonard Rese 1613 November 22 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Leonard Rice 1593 sergeant 1 Feb 1599 late bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Leonard Ryse 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Leonerd Ris 1599-1600 high constable for the chamber *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewes John 1593 tanner *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewis David 1741/2, March 1-2 .George Barlow of Slebech, esq., and Ann his wife, John Fowley of the parish of Lawhaden, gent., and Thomas Davies of the parish of Slebech, gent., David Lewis of the parish of Llangoidmor, co. Cardigan, gent., and Gilbert James of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Samuel Rock of Staples Inn, London, gent., and Thomas Phillipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., John Wogan of Wiston, esq., and John Baron of Haverfordwest, doctor of physic. Lease and Release being the marriage Settlement of George Barlow. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lewis Griffith 1633 December 13 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewis Harrie Phillip 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewis James 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewis John 13 June 1809 Lampeter Velfrey Labourer Offence theft of cattle at Haverfordwest Fair, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Thomas, William Lampeter Velfrey, innkeeper Verdict No true bill, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lewis John 1633 December 13 the son of Griffith Lewis tailor *Haverfordwest*

Records 1539—1660

Lewis John 1841, Sept. 27 John Lewis of Minwere House, parish of Minwere, farmer, Baron de Rutzen, William Evans .of Haverfordwest, gent. Conveyance of the leasehold messuage and lands called Minwere House in the parish of Minwere upon trust to secure an annuity of £60 to the said John Lewis during the life of Mr. Joseph Davies, and subject thereto in trust to the Baron and Baroness de Rutzen. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lewis Mary 1810, March 16 of Haverfordwest, widow,. Mary Lewis of Haverfordwest, widow, Nathaniel Phillips of Slebech, esq. Surrender of a Lease *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lewis Mary 1640 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewis Nicholas 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewis Richard 1633 December 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewis Richard 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewis Thomas October 1590 -clerck was buried St Mary's Haverfordwest Register

Lewis Thomas 1611 September 13 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lewis William 1862 Deacon of Gilgal Chapel Pennar CRO Haverfordwest

Lewis William Haverfordwest Tailor Offence Unlawfully exercising his trade, not being a burgess or Freeman of the town. No indictment. Haverfordwest 18 February 1768 Prosecutor Presentment by the grand jury of Haverfordwest Verdict Discharged. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Ley Henry 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Leynold Rice burgess 1618 April *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Liche Harrie 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Liche Harrie 1586 7 January 20 feltmaker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lingfeld ? 1595 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Llewhellin David Parish *Haverfordwest County Pembroke Status Gaoler*

Offence -Neglect of duty in allowing the escape from gaol of George Morgan, Haverfordwest, charged with felony. Location and date Parish Haverfordwest County Pembroke Date 21 March 1757 Prosecutor Rowland Phillips, esq. Plea Not guilty. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Llewellyn Isaac 1786, Oct. 18 .Anne Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow of George Barlow of Slebech, esq., deceased, Isaac Llewellyn of Newhouse, parish of Newton, farmer.Lease for three lives of Newhouse aforesaid. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Llewelyn Morris 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Llewhelin Rich 1851 Tregwynt Haverfordwest Member *Arch Camb* 1851

Lloid Harrie 1593 baker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloid Johan 1589 November 14 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloid John 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Anne 1698 Grove daughter of Thomas, Lloyd and Elizabeth Powell she married Francis Davies of Haverfordwest Lloyd Docs

Lloyd David 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd David 1613 November 22 of Morvill gent Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660
Will d 1644-5 Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.

Lloyd Dorothy 16 August 1770 Haverfordwest Widow Offence Assault.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor Morris,Damarisk Haverfordwest, widow *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Elizabeth 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Francis 1686 shoemaker, Quaker, Haverfordwest emigrated about 1686., Immigrated to Pennsylvania Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania

Lloyd George Rear Admiral of Haverfordwest born on 13 October 1793, entered the Royal Navy in 1804 as a first class volunteer in HMS Princess Royal. He served throughout the French and American wars. In September 1814, when in command of the Castilian, he fell in with the US sloop Wasp 22 just as she had reduced HM brig Avon to strike her colours. He took command of HMS Victor 18 in August 1827 for the Jamaica Station where she took Las Damas Argeminas, a notorious pirate schooner, 28 of whose crew were later hanged at St. Kitts. He was made post captain in 1828. George married Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Jacob Richards of Croft House, Tenby. She died on New Year's Eve 1849 and he died in 1860.

Lloyd Harrie 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Harrie 1591 baker 1593 -1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Hugh 1666 died while a prisoner at Haverfordwest for his Testimony against Swearing, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Lloyd Isaac 1657 July 3 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd John 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Lloyd John 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd John 25 Aug 1858 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd John David 18 Nov 1862 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 20 Nov 1884 Laketown Rich Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to Tufts, Priscilla Letitia on 18 Mar 1884 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd John 1593 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd John 1594 Merchant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Philipps Charlotte Maria married Henry Mathias of Haverfordwest and they had children

Lloyd Philipps F 1897 Aug Capt. President Local Committee Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

Lloyd-Philipps F L 1870 Haverfordwest MA - Pent y Park-Member *Arch Camb* 1870

Lloyd Roger 1681 Nov 18 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Lloyd Thomas 1831, Jan. 11-12 .William Evans of Haverfordwest, gent., Cecil Warlow of Springfields, spinster, Grismond Philipps of Roft Cottage, co. Carmarthen, esq., and Thomas Lloyd of Haverfordwest, esq.Settlement before the marriage of the said William Evans and Cecil Warlow. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lloyd Thomas 1836, April 18-19 .Dame Katherine Mathias of Haverfordwest, widow,William Evans of the same, gent., and Cecilia his wife,Grismond Philipps late of Croft Cottage but now of Cwmgwilly, co. Carmarthen, esq., and Thomas Lloyd late of Haverfordwest but now of Millbank Cottage, esq., William Lloyd clerk, rector of Narberth, and Jonathan Rogers Powell of Haverfordwest, gent.Lease and ReleaseAppointment and Conveyance of the White Hart Inn in Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lloyd Thomas November 22nd 1612 .of Cilciffeth endowed Haverfordwest Grammar

School

Lloyd Thomas 1633 December 13 of Kilikethed deceased *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Thomas 1613 November 22 of Kilkythed esq *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Thomas 1613 November 22 of Morvill gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Thomas 1613 November 22 the elder *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyd Thomas 1613 November 22 the younger of Llannergh Lloydogge
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Lloyd Vaughan, of Haverfordwest born on 29 January 1795, entered the Royal Navy on 10 June 1809 as a first class volunteer in HMS Ajax 74. As a midshipman he took part in 'a very gallant skirmish' with the French off Toulon and witnessed 'a disastrous yet most valorous' attack on Palamos. In June 1813 he was again in the Ajax at the reduction of San Sebastian and the capture in March 1814 of the French corvette L'Alcyon. He was married to Augusta, daughter of John Adams of Lydstep House.

Lloyd William John Major of the Artillery of Haverfordwest died at Brussels on 29 July 1815 from wounds received at Waterloo.

Lloyde Elsbet 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lloyde John 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lockier Catherine August 1662 Haverfordwest Committed by the Judge of Assize, to close Prison for refusing to take the Oath of allegiance, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Loger William 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Logger William 1595 ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Longstreet Richard 1650 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Looger William 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lord Edward 1666 a prisoner at Haverfordwest for his Testimony against Swearing, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Lort Roger 1648 July12 Stackpole Court Signed letter ordering the destruction of Haverfordwest Castle *Arch Camb 1876 page 56*

Lort Roger 1651-2 Justice of the Peace "Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652, *Arch Camb 1895*

Lort Samual 1648 July12 East Moor Brother of Roger -Signed letter ordering the destruction of Haverfordwest Castle *Arch Camb 1876 page 56*

Lort John 1648 July12 Prickestone Brother of Roger -Signed letter ordering the destruction of Haverfordwest Castle *Arch Camb 1876 page 56*

Lort John great grandson of Henry Lort of Prickeston married Dorothy, daughter of John Barlow of Lawrenny, and from the marriage of their daughter Elizabeth with Dr. George Phillips of Haverfordwest come the present family of Lort -Phillips at Lawrenny.

Lort Phillips George 1841, March –George Lort Phillips of Dumbledale, Isabella Georgina Allen of Cresselly, spinster, John Hensleigh Allen of Cresselly, esq., Seymour Phillips Allen of Cresselly, esq., Henry George Allen of Lincolns Inn, esq., George Roch of Butterhill, esq., John Henry Philipps of Williamston, esq., and Henry George Fownes of the Middle Temple, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in Haverfordwest. Settlement on the marriage of the said George Lort Phillips and Isabella Georgina Allen of the Lawrenny estate. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Lountly Richard 1651 May 26 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Love Deborah Mrs widow 1656 May 31 After the death of her husband Stephen Love in 1656 went to london but later returned to Haverfordwest ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Love Jane 17 July 1638 the daughter of Robert Love smith baptised St Mary's Church Register Haverfordwest

Love Stephen 1651 Rector St Thomas, Haverfordwest 1652 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Love Stephen 1651 'minister of the Gospel in the said towne, letter to the Justices setting forth the sad, miserable, distressed condition of the said towne.' " 990 persons or so, are thereabouts credibly informed, are in want of the necessary foode to sustaine nature' Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Love Steven 26th December 1636 the sonne of Robert Love smith was baptised on St Steven day ***St Mary's Church Register Haverfordwest***

Love Stephen and Deborah 1650 London Puritan Preacher Londoner Stephen sometimes spelt Steven Love and his wife Deborah arrived in Pembrokeshire. He had been appointed to the living of Cosheston, the Rector of which at that time was Peregrine Phillips, as a result of his work with the Propagation Committee. I could find no evidence that he had taken Holy Orders. He would have lived in the Rectory just down from the Church which is now the site of a private house. The area was just recovering from the effects of the second Civil War but in that year Tenby was visited by an even greater disaster. In the town an outbreak of plague had occurred. Haverfordwest records show that there was a house to house collection in the town for the relief of the sick and distressed in Tenby. How many died we do not know but the Mayor of Tenby gave a shilling for a shroud for each poor person and it is recorded that that sum came to 113 shillings. 113 poor people died how many more affluent townsfolk died as well? The next year a ship arrived and berthed at Haverfordwest. To avoid being quarantined it is believed to had anchored in the Haven down near the present site of the Cleddeau bridge. The bodies of several young seamen wrapped in their hammocks were hastily buried in the mud below the high tide mark. So hastily that one had a coin of 1650 buried with him. It is believed that they died from bubonic plague. These bodies were found during the construction of the Cleddeau Bridge This ship which berthed in October 1651 is believed to have carried the plague to Haverfordwest as in the first nine months after that 207 people died of it. A tenth of the town's population.

Meanwhile in 1651 Stephen Love had been moved from Cosheston to St Thomas's Church Haverfordwest as, according to records, Puritan Rector and on May 13th 1652 "Love Stephen Cleric? "Minister of the Gospel was appointed Vicar of St Mary's" He and his wife worked

unceasingly to help the victims while many of the town authority and Merchant s fled. *HW Corp MS 584 1*

Love Stephen 1656 May 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Vicar St Mary's Church Haverfordwest 1652 -6 Stephen Love On 10 July, 1656, an order was made by the Trustees for the maintenance of Ministers under the Commonwealth, granting to Adam Hawkins, the successor of the late Stephen Love at St Mary's. Haverfordwest, £16 5s. from the tithes of Llanwnda

Loyde Elizbeth 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Luntly Elizabeth August 1662 Haverfordwest Committed by the Judge of Assize, to close Prison for refusing to take the Oath of allegiance, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Lullocke Roger 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Luntley Matheu 1651 52 March 1 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Luntley Richard 1651 52 March 1 1651 52 March 10 1651 May 26 1652 November 15
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Luntley Richard 1657 June 5 1657 July 3 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Luntley Richard 1657 mercer November 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Luntley Richard 1640 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Luntlie Philip 1600 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lyche Harry 1593 hatter *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lynnard Rees 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Lynold Rice 1613 14 March 21 1617 April 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Maae Edward 1593 church Warden *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Madocke Peers 1600 a messenger *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Madocke Thomas 1591-1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mailor Robert 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mailor Roger 1600 one of the Church Wardens *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Man Anthony 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Mangonel Ricardo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Mansell Edward 14th May, 1577 Sir the Seneschal of Haverfordwest. *Arch Camb* 1903

Marchant Patricke 1660 May3 Haverfordwest HW Corp MS 374

Marchant William 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Marcroft Roger 1577 May 14 Agardhill "Sheriff of Haverford in 1570 free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief- rent 60s" *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb* 1903

Marcrofte Roger ,publican who " keepeth as it were a comon inn." Proctor of St Mary's, and to whom Richard Vaughan, sub-Vice-Admiral, four or five months later, entrusted the seal of the Vice-Admiralty, Haverfordwest Records *Arch Camb* 1899

Maresachallo Anselmo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford
—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Maresachallo Waltero 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford
—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Maresachallus Willelmus 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter
Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Marichurch William 1651 52 March 1 1656 7 March 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539*
—1660

Marschurch ? 1643 Feb 23 Haverfordwest Captured by Parliamentary Forces
Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829- Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver
Cromwell's Time-- Unpublishes MS

Marsden James born abt 1848 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to Griffiths, Ellen
Nora on 14 Mar 1878 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Marshall T G 1897 Aug Walwyn Church Rev Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb*
1898

Martell Stephen 21 May 1819 Maenclochog Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep,
Prisoner aged 19, Maenclochog Prosecutor Hugh John Verdict Guilty, Punishment,
Martenn Thomas 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Martin Henry 29 October 1772 St David's Mason Offence Pickpocketing money.
No indictment. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Williams, David Llansanffraid, co. Card. *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts

Martin John 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands- ex prior of
Haverfordwest Priory (in his 50's) -Witness *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James*
Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Martine Edward 1652 November 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Martyn Thomas 1640 Yeoman *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Marychurch William 1653 Haverfordwest, a Royalist, was elected Mayor of the town in but was fined and ousted from the post at a suite in Haberdashers Hall, London.

Marychurch William 1694 was Sheriff of Haverfordwest, and Mayor in 1694

Marychurch Joseph 1829 Haverfordwest was town sheriff, and in 1865, Mayor of the town. The family also owned Property at Llawhaden.

Masen Thomas 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mason Thomas 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mason Thomas 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Masson John 1595 labourer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Masters George 1599-1600 high constable for the chamber *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Masters George 1597-1600 late sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Masters George 1597 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mathew Richard 1657 8 February 5 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mathew Synett 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mathias Thomas b. 1827 of Haverfordwest,

Mathias Katherine 1836, April 18-19 .Dame Katherine Mathias of Haverfordwest, widow,William Evans of the same, gent., and Cecilia his wife,Grismond Philipps late of Croft Cottage but now of Cwmgwilly, co. Carmarthen, esq., and Thomas Lloyd late of Haverfordwest but now of Millbank Cottage, esq., William Lloyd, clerk, rector of Narberth, and Jonathan Rogers Powell of Haverfordwest, gent.Lease and ReleaseAppointment and Conveyance of the White Hart Inn in Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Mathias Nan 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mathias William 1770, March 24 .Ann Trevanon of Slebech, widow,William Mathias of Haverfordwest, shopman, Gilbert James of Holloway, gent.Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Cumberland consisting of two closes and one small burgage or hay by the wayside near Midcounty and one house called Morgan Bowene house in Colby Lane, parish of Slebech. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Mathoe Richard 1653 March 5 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mathoes Richard 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Maund Joseph 1 March 1784 Haverfordwest Hatter Offence Nuisance, keeping a ferocious bulldog, unconfined and unmuzzled. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Bateman John Punishment Fined 1/- *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Maxe Edward 1588-1597 the armourer , bailiff 1597 the armourer 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

May John 1835, Dec. 30 .of Haverfordwest, gent.Conveyance of leasehold hereditaments in the parish of Minwear. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Mayler Richard 1651 52 March 1 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mayler Robert 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mayler Robert 1639-1643 was sergeant of Mace for five years — Haverfordwest Records
Arch Camb 1899

Mayler Robert 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meares John 1869 Feb 22 BA Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Meares Samuel Owen 1856 Jul 30 BA Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Mearton Thomas 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mearton Thomas 1596 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mendous ? 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mends David was the first Esquire of Templeton in 1486

Mends James took part in the defence of Pembroke Castle during the Civil War. When the Castle fell he was hanged from one of his own trees."

Mends Robert Butler Midshipman, of Haverfordwest serving in the same ship as his father HMS Owen Glendcwer died of disease on 5 December 1823

Mends Robert Commodore Sir, of Haverfordwest entered the Service in 1779 and was in Rodney's action of January 1780 which had included his countrymen Gower and Foley. He lost his right arm at the siege of Yorktown. His career was prematurely ended on 4 September 1823 when he died of cholera whilst commanding HMS Owen Glendcwer on anti-slavery duties off West Africa.

Mends William Bowen Admiral

was born in Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire on 27 January 1781, one of a large family of whom

fourteen joined either the Navy or Army, most of them being killed in the French Wars. British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston spoke of the family as a race of warriors." He entered the Navy in 1794, fifteen years after his brother Robert. Both had three sons all of whom became naval officers and constituted a galaxy of Mends in the Navy Lists of the 19th Century.

Admiral William Bowen Mends served for 62 years on the active list. He was involved in a notable cutting out expedition in Vigo Bay in 1800 for which he gained early promotion and the congratulations of his commander-in-chief. The next year he was in Nelson's costly and unsuccessful attack on Boulogne. He was 35 years a post captain before receiving his flag in 1849. He died a full admiral at Devonport in 1863 aged 83.

Mends William Robert, Admiral Sir of Haverfordwest was born in 1812 eldest son William Bowen's Mends and was educated at Haverfordwest Grammar School which he loathed. He was sent off to a naval preparatory school at Devonport taking passage round in the frigate HMS Nereus which had been launched at Pembroke Dockyard in July 1821. His long and distinguished career included being wrecked on Cape Frio in Brazil in 1830 in the Pembroke-built frigate HMS Thetis which was carrying a fortune in gold bullion and his command of another Pembroke-built frigate, HMS Arethusa, in the Russian War. He died at Portsmouth on 26 June 1897, the day of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Review off the Fleet

Menzies John 17 June 1812 Alias Thomas, Menzies Llangwm Hawker Offence Bargaining for money - guineas - and offering more than their current worth, ' Indictment refers to Haverfordwest Bank notes, Llangwm Prosecutor Davies Mark Llangwm, customs officer *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Mepler Nicholas 1592 September 27 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Merchant Richard 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Merton Thomas 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Merton Thomas 1611 September 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Merton Thomas 1597 chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Merton Thomas 1594 ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Merton Thomas 1613 November 22 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Merton Harrie 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Messenger Thomas 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meuyler William 1651 52 March 1 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Alice 1636 9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Dorothy 1636-9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Francis 1731Feb Haverfordwest inoculated his 3 year old son then another 4 children A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire *Internet Archives Pembrokeshire*

Meyler James 1657 8 February 19 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler James 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Jane 1633 December 13 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Jane March 3rd 1651-2 daughter of Thomas Meyler, glover.died on Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Meyler Jenett 1640 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler ? Mrs 1636-9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Nicolas 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Richard 1591&1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Richard 1593 a poor and lame man *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Richard 1657 8 February 19 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Richard 1611 September 13 cordwainer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Robere 1593 collector for the subsidy of the town *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Robert 1587 & 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Roberte 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Roger 1599-1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Roger 1600 ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler Thomas 1541 July 31 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Meyler William 1617 April 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler William 1630 1632 April 20 1633 November 6 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler William 1632 April 20 – From Haverfordwest Records. Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish,

Signed Thomas, Canon, mayor, William Baetman, William Meyler, William Bouren, Roger Bevans, William Canon, John Synnett, John Gibbon, William Williams.

Meyler William 1649 1651 52 March 10 1651 1653 March 31 May 26 1655 56 1656
May 31 1657 1656 April 7 May 1657 June 5 1657 July 3 1657 8 February 5 1657 June 19 1657
October 30 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler William 1649 52 alderman 1651 October 31 1655 56 1659 December 9
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Meyler William 1618 April burgess *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler William 1657- 8 February 19 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyler William 1632 April 13 esquire *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyller Nicholas 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyller Nycolas 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyller Robert 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyller Roger 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meyller William 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meylor Laurence 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meylor Robert 1587 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meylor Roger 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Meylor Wm 1625 May 26 Haverfordwest Warrent to pay Wm Meylor

Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660. £250 9s 113/4d for the diet of 2 hundred and fifty soldiers during their abode in that town and for their transportation from Milford Haven to Waterford
Historical MSS Commission *Arch Camb* 1880 page 224

Meylor William 1657 May 15 esq ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Meylor William 1659 July 1 alderman ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Meyrick Francis 1600 October 1 was one of the signatorise of a letter to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and County of Haverfordwest billeting 200 soldiers stranded by bad weather in the Haven, on their way to Ireland, in the town and County of Havefordwest until the wind changes.

Middleton ? 1589 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Middleton ? 1656 May 31 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Middleton William gave £100 for apprenticing four poor children of Haverfordwest
Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834.

Millard Gwenllian 1640 widow ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Millward Elizabeth 1636-9 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Milward John endowed Haverfordwest Grammer School

Moore Harrie 1589 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Moore William 1604 July 20 Haverfordwest "undertook to deliver before,20 July, 1604 to William Walter of Haverfordwest at his house, eight bushels of wheat of the measure then used in the town and county of Haverfordwest, " ***"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days***

Mooreton ? 1600 Mr ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

More William Johnes 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morgan George 27 August 1756 Haverfordwest Servant Offence Theft of personal goods - silverware and wearing apparel - from his employer's dwelling house. Haverfordwest Also Theft of a horse and riding gear belonging to Howell, James, gent. escape from gaol. Haverfordwest 26 January 1757 Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan George 1878 .of Carmarthen paid for the rebuilding of Bethesda Baptist Chapel Barn Street Haverfordwest

Morgan John Lloyd 1824 MD of Tegfynydd and Haverfordwest.

Morgan Howard Spear 1824 of Tegfynydd near Narberth JP only son of John Lloyd

Morgan MD of Haverfordwest and Tegfynydd born 1824 inherited the estate 1867 married 1856 Annie daughter of Henry Lloyd had children

Morgan Christopher Hird born 1857 of Haverfordwest and Tegfynydd

Morgan Hugh Kenyon of Haverfordwest and Tegfynydd

Morgan Edith Margaret of Haverfordwest and Tegfynydd

Morgan Lloyd Spear of Haverfordwest and Tegfynydd

Morgan Katherine Jane of Haverfordwest and Tegfynydd

Morgan Jane 1596 daughter of William Morgan *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morgan John 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Morgan John 27 July 1756 Haverfordwest Labourer Offence Unlawful entry into prosecutor's Fishery and catching, taking and destroying the fish. St Martin *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan John 1591 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morgan Maurice Justice of the Peace "Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652, *Arch Camb* 1895

Morgan Richard 1591 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morgan Richard 1593 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Morgan Thomas 13 October 1774 Haverfordwest Butcher Offence Unlawful entry into prosecutor's dwelling house and Garden and ejectment therefrom. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Marmaduke Bowen *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan William 1582 , 1583 1587 1588 1589 1591 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morgan William 25 June 1787 Haverfordwest Labourer Offence Murder of Griffith Howell, by beating him. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Thomas Benjamin, Verdict Guilty of manslaughter. Punishment Fined *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morgan William 1591 mortuus en 1591 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660

Morgan William 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morgane Richard 1595 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morgann Harrie 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morgann William dead 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morgans Rees 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morre Harrie 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Morrell Edward 1657 June 19 brazier *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Morris Ann 11 August 1806 Haverfordwest Married Offence Theft from a shop of household goods and pattens from prosecutor's shop, abetted by William Jones, prosecutor's 15 year old apprentice, Prisoner's mother implicated but not indicted, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Evans, George Haverfordwest, tinman Verdict Guilty to the value of 6d - partial verdict Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Morris Caleb 1800-1865 , a Congregational minister, was born at Parcyd, near Foeldrigarn, Pembrokeshire. He received his early education at Cardigan and Haverfordwest, and afterwards proceeded to Carmarthen, spending two years at the Grammar School preparatory to entering the Presbyterian College. In 1827, he settled in London, first as joint-pastor, and later as sole pastor, at Fetter Lane. In 1856, he retired to Coedcefnlas Isaf, in his native county, where he died some nine years afterwards. Eminent Welshmen

Morris Damarisk Parish Haverfordwest (Alias Damaris Morris) County Pembroke Status Widow Offence – Assault. Location and date Parish Haverfordwest County Pembroke Date 15 August 1770 Prosecutor Dorothy Lloyd, Haverfordwest, widow Plea Submitted. Punishment Fined 6d *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Morris Jo 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Morris John 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morris Mary 11 August 1806 Alias Young Slang Haverfordwest Spinster Offence Theft from a shop of household goods and pattens from prosecutor's shop, abetted by William Jones, prosecutor's 15 year old apprentice, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Evans, George Haverfordwest, tinman Verdict Guilty to the value of 5/- - partial verdict Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Morris ? 1582 of the key-quay? *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morris Rhys Pier Hotel Pembroke Dock demolished. Morris Rhys 1941 May 12th Pembroke Dock "born Solva but lived for many years in Haverfordwest," " proprietor of the Pier Hotel buried when the hotel received a direct hit and was totally destroyed," **Vernon Scott**

Morris Thomas 1836 , Summer Assizes. King's Bench Suit between the Baron and Baroness de Rutzen, plaintiffs and Thomas Morris of Haverfordwest, huxter, defendant, for the recovery of debt in respect of tolls at Narberth market. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Mors Moris 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morse Mathias 1577 May 14 Lewelston "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief-rent 13s 4d" *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Morse Margaret 12 1 1794 par James & Ester baptism St Petrox Church

Morse Margret 1670 Crinoe P Dongledy Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morse Thomas 1591-1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morton Harry 1587 then mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morton Harrye 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Morton ? Mr 1587-1589 mayor 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660*

Morton William 1630 justices of assize *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mortone Harrye 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mortonn Harrie 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mortonn ? Mr 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mortton **Harry** 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mortyn **Harye** 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mortyne **Harry** 1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mortyne **Hary** 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mourten **Harry** 1583 reeve of the chamber *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mourten **Hary** 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mourton **Harrie** 1588 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mourton ? 1593 Mr mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mucklestone **John** 1633 December 13 the son of Morris Mucklestone *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Mucklestone **Morris** 1633 December 13 clerk *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Murphy **Thomas** 25 October 1812 Haverfordwest ? Soldier Offence Theft of money in the dwelling house of Mary John , alias Mary John, Haverfordwest, widow, Prisoner a member of the 23rd Regiment of Foot quartered in Haverfordwest, No indictment, and prosecutor shared a bed in the house the night before the alleged theft, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Davies Oliver Minwear, labourer *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Murton **Harrie** 1588 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Murton Harry 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Murton Harrye 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Murton John 1651 52 March 1 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Murton John 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Murtone Harry 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Musgrave Peregrine 1710, May 24 .Peregrine Musgrave of Haverfordwest, clothier,John Barlow of Slebech, esq.,Morgan Davies of Combe, parish of Llangunnock, co. Carmarthen, gent.Mortgage transfer of the messuages and lands called Tretturner and Kingsland, parish of Robeston Wathan, and closes called Kilvadan parke and Cocks hill parke or Close, parish of Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Mychell George 1560 December 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Myddelton Charles 1593 bailiff 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Myddleton ? Mr 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Myghall George 1560 December 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nash Henry 1611 May 12 Will dated. Henry Nash of Haverfordwest, gent. Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days.

Nash Owen 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nashe Elizabeth 1589-1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nashe Elizabeth 1589 wife of Harry Nashe, *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nashe, Gellie 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nashe, Harrie 1589 1591 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nashe, Harry 1589 1589 November 14 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nashe Henry 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nashe Owen 1591 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nayshe Harye 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nedd ? 1587 the armourer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Newport Margaret 1577 May 14 Trefgarn Owen Manor and West Dudwell "widow of Sir Richard Newport of High Ercall – she died in 1598--free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Newport Margaret 1577 May 14 Stainton Lady –free tenant *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Nichol William d. 1558 from Haverfordest one of the three Protestant martyrs burned in Wales during the reign of Mary Tudor.

William Nichol Very little is known about this Martyr of Queen Mary's persecution who was burned to death near St Mary's Church in Haverfordwest. I could find no records – it is as if the town after the event wanted to forget it. Reading Foxe's Book of Martyrs I can understand why.

"William Nichol of Haverfordwest, Wales was a person of humble estate and very simple in intellect, yet, lightly gifted as he was, he knew the necessity of holding fast the blessed hope of eternal life and that the path to this blessed possession lay through the Gospel. He was taken up for reprobating the practices of the worshippers of the antichrist and April 9th 1558 bore testimony to the truth at Haverfordwest, in Wales, by enduring the fire.

Had the sanguinary bigots of Rome possessed the least bowels of compassion the imbecility of this martyr might have stepped in to save him. Unlike the Redeemer, who came into the world to SAVE, their delight to DESTROY. Should the Deity mete out to them, at the bar of judgement, the measures they have bestowed on the persecuted protestants, then will the distinction be realized which Dives experienced when in hell he lifted up his eyes, and beheld afar off Lazarus in Abraham's bosom-----" Now he is comforted, but thou art tormented" *Foxe's Book of Martyrs 1563*

I did find that at least memorials have been erected on the site before the road widening which has necessitated a memorial near but not marking the actual site

These stones have been preserved at Dale Castle and I quote J Wiles 03.09.04

1. Rounded boulder 50in high 20in by 7in. Once stood in Haverfordwest SM95251560, to mark the site of the martyrdom of William Nichol 1558.

2. A red sandstone pillar, 1.2m high by 0.5m by 0.2m, bearing undefinable marks said to be remaining traces of an early Christian inscribed cross, now flaked away the stone previously stood at the High Street & Dark Street intersection, Haverfordwest, & is said to have marked the site of W. Nichol's execution by burning removed to current site, 1840-8 a feature of Dale Castle grounds

Nicholas Greff 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nicholas Griffith 1596 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660

Nicholas Griffith 1613 December 16 feltmaker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nicholas Griffit 1586 7 January 20 the feltmaker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nicholas Mary born 2 Mar 1842 Prendergast Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Nicholas Thomas 1613 December 16 feltmaker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Nicholas Thomas 1820-1879 a Congregational minister and antiquary, was born at Trefgarn, near Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, and educated at the Lancashire College, Manchester. In 1847, he became pastor at the Old Chapel, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and about seven years later settled at Eignbrook, Hereford. . *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

Nicholl Philip 1410, 4 September. On the fourth day of the aforesaid month of September at Haverford, the same vicar general granted to brother Philip Nicholl monk professed of the monastery of St Dogmell by Cardigan of the diocese of St. David's, of the order of St Benedict of Tiron of the diocese of St David's deacon Letters dimissory to the order of the priesthood.

Nowell Laurence 1553-58 Haroldstone Harboured by Sir John Perrot at Harloldston-
was to be Dean of Lichfield *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb*
1897

Nycolas Greff 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Olesworth William 1595 Justice esquire *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Oradge William 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ormond Bulton 6 10 1651- 5 7 1652 a High Constable of Dulgleddy Hundred,Plaque of
Haverfordwest *Arch Camb 1895 HW Corp MS 287*

Ormond Letitia born 28 May 1834 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 8 May 1849
Steamboat "Mamelike" Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the Hartley Arrival, Arrived in New
Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 Letitia died 8 May 1849 while on board the steamboat
"Mameluke" five days from New Orleans on the way to St. Louis. Her four-year-old sister Elinor
died the same day. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Ormond Thomas 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Ormond Thomas 3 May 1757 Carew Yeoman Offence Riotously cutting down and destroying the sails and rigging of a ship called The Expedition belonging to the Prosecutors --Richard Summers, Haverfordwest, Merchant, Abraham Clibbom, John Haslope, Pearce Llewhellin and Catherine Llewhellin. Carew *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Ormond William 1629 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Ormond William 1597 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ormond William 1597 late sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.*

Ormonde William 1599-1600 Accountant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Orrenge William 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Otwell Rowth 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ouldisworth ? 1594 Justice *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Overbury Nicholas 1613 November 22 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Overbury Nicholas 1611 September 13 esquire *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Overbury Nicholas justices of assize 1630 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Overbury Nicholaus 1620 *Justice of the Peace in Pembrokeshire* in 1620

Owen Alban 1603 "Eglwyswrw," of Court in the parish of Eglwyswrw, gent., sued by

Bateman Richard a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff for £12 14s 5d following goods delivered before 11 Oct, 1603 Alban Owen was the son of George Owen, lord of Kernes, by his first wife

Elizabeth the daughter of William Philipps of Picton Castle" *Pembrokeshire In Byegone Days*

Owen Batman Owen ap 1539 September 25 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Owen Elizabeth 10 April 1767 Haverfordwest Spinster Offence Assault. Owen Sir William, Orielson, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass lamp belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to Davies. Catherine Indicted with her parents and sister. Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate. Prisoner aged 23. Martletwy Prosecutor Thomas James Haverfordwest, gent./agent Verdict Guilty. Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen, G. L 1900 Esq. Withybush, Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1900

Owen George, 1592 July 14 . Haverfordwest. George Owen, Albane Stepneth And John Ap Rees To Robert Vaghan, John Garnons And Owen Philipps Of Penbedo, Gentle Men, Thomas Ap Richard, Clerk, Parson Of Penbedo, Jevan David, Clerk, Parson Of Bridell, and George Owen, Clerk, Parson of Whitchurche.

Whereas we have received Letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to us

A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at St.Migan's Well.

Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85.

Owen, George Clerk, Parson of Whitchurche. 1592 July 14. Haverfordwest. *Bronwydd MS.* 3 f.85.

Owen Henry 1844 - 1919 , antiquary born 12 March 1844 , Youngest son of William Owen J.P. , D.L. , 1796 - 1879 , contractor and cabinet maker of Haverfordwest and Withybush , and Martha Hall Owen , 1806 - 1885 . He was educated at Cowbridge grammar school and Corpus Christi College , Oxford 1862-6 , taking the degree of B.A. in 1866 , B.C.L. in 1869 , and D.C.L. in 1900 . Joining the legal profession , he became partner, and later sole member, of Jenkinson, Owen, and Co. , a firm of solicitors in the city of London . On his retirement in 1914 , he took up residence at Poyston , near Haverfordwest . Much of his leisure was devoted to historical and antiquarian studies , particularly concerning Pembrokeshire . His works include Gerald the Welsh man , 1889 new ed. 1904 Old Pembroke Families , 1902 Index to the Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire by R. Fenton , 1894. and A List of Printed Books treating of the County of Pembroke , 1897 . Owen served on the Royal Commissions on Public Records 1910 and Ancient Monuments of Wales 1914 . He was treasurer 1906-19 , and chairman 1915-9 of the Society of

Cymmrodorion , first treasurer 1907-19 of the National Library of Wales , *High Sheriff* of the county of Pembroke 1902 a magistrate and vice-chairman of quarter sessions , Pembrokeshire . In 1916 the University of Wales gave him the honorary degree of D.Litt . He bequeathed a selection of his valuable library of period books to the N.L.W. and the remainder to the town of Haverfordwest all his manuscripts he bequeathed to the N.L.W. now N.L.W. MSS. 1341-1453 . He died. at Poyston 14 April 1919 . **Dr Bertie George Charles, Ph.D., 1908-2000 , Aberystwyth.**

Owen Hugh 1603 Orielson "sued by Richard Bateman a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff for £3 17s" "following goods supplied about 8 Sept,1603" ***Pembrokeshire In Byegone Days***

Owen Hugh 1651 October 31 bart ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Owen Hugh 1649-52 Sir Knight and bart ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Owen Hughe 1651 Sir barts September 26 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Owen Hughe 1659 July 1 Sir Knight and bart&1659 December 9 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Owen James 4 May 1800 Martletwy Gardener Offence Burglary of the house of Owen Sir William, Orielson, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass lamp belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to Davies Catherine. Indicted with his spouse and daughters. Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate. Martletwy Prosecutor Thomas James, Haverfordwest, gent./agent ***Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Owen Marcos ap 1539 September 25 gent ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Owen Mary 4 May 1800 Martletwy married Offence Burglary of the house of Sir William Owen, Orielson, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass lamp belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to Catherine Davies. Indicted with her Husband and daughters. Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate. Martletwy Prosecutor James Thomas Haverfordwest, gent./agent Verdict No prosecution? - of unsound mind. ***Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830***

Owen Mary 4 May 1800 Martletwy Singlewoman Offence Burglary of the house of Sir

William Owen, Orielton, and stealing household goods, including blankets, a Moselle quilt, pewter plates, and a glass lamp belonging to him, and a handkerchief belonging to Catherine Davies. Indicted with her parents and sister. Prosecutor an agent to the receiver of the estate. Martletwy Prosecutor James Thomas Haverfordwest, gent./agent *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen William 18 February 1768 Haverfordwest Tailor Offence Unlawfully exercising his trade, not being a burgess or Freeman of the town. No indictment. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Presentment by the grand jury of Haverfordwest Verdict Discharged. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Packer Edmond 1600 late sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Packer Edmund 1611 September 13 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Packer Edmond January 9th, 1614 was buried *St Mary's Haverfordwest register*

Paine Michael 1633 December 13 the son of William Paine smith *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Paine William 1633 December 13 smith *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Painter George 1683 Haverfordwest Quaker, Immigrated to Pennsylvania *Glenn's Welsh, Founders of Pennsylvania*

Pallmer Andrew 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Parker Edmond 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Parott John 1560 December 20 Sir mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Parrett Thomas 1588 Sir *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Parrie ? Mr 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Parrott Walter 29th March 1652 and Margrett his wife died the Plaque of Haverfordwest 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Parry John 1 September 1753 Haverfordwest Gaoler/Yeoman Offence Neglect of duty by permitting the escape from gaol of John Parry, Minwear, Yeoman, presented at the Consistory Court of St David's for adultery and contumacy in refusing to appear to a summons affixed on one of the doors of the church of Minwear and his excommunication from the Church for forty days. Haverfordwest ? *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Parry William 30 April 1811 Haverfordwest Tailor Offence Assault on James Hunt, Rosemarket, by beating him with stones, No indictment, Haverfordwest *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Parson David 1557 April 27 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Parson Richard 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Paynter ? 1596 Mr heirs *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Peel Jonathan Haworth 1826 of Glanafon nr Haverfordwest previously of Cotts later renamed Cottesmore Jonathan Haworth Peel, had daughter *High Sheriff Of Pembrokeshire*

Peel Helen 1839 who married Massy Edward Taylor, of Cottesmore Pembs and Dirreens Limerick 1879 JP and Dep Lieut Pembrokeshire formerly a Capt in the Royal Flintshire Militia only son of Hon Edward Massy born in Chester 1807 Married Helen Peel only daughter of Jonathan Haworth Peel of Cottesmore formerly The Cotts and has 13 children one of whom has died 6 sons and 7 daughters. Inherited the county Limerick estates in 1836 and purchased Cottesmore from his father in law J H Peel in 1839

Peel Xavier de Castances Royds 1808 of Glanafon nr Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Lieut

Col of the rifle Volunteers- served previously in the Army- son of Jonathan Haworth Peel of Glanafon- born at Bury St Edmunds 1808-- married Mary daughter of Roger Eaton of Parkglas Pembrokeshire

Pember John 1718 May 17 MA Rector St Thomas, Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Pencaer Philip, priest 1410, 16 May. On 16 May in the year abovesaid, at Haverford, the aforesaid vicar Master John Hiot Bishop of St David admitted Master Philip Pencaer, priest, to the free chapel of Reynalton of the diocese of St. David s, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas, Loke last rector of the same and in the gift of the prior and convent of the priory of St. Thomas, the Martyr, Haverford and instituted him sworn to canonical obedience etc. *The Episcopal Register Of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

Pendry alias ap Henry Carver John 1553-58 Haverfordwest Tenant of Sir John Perrot - Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Penry John 1554 October 20 kerver sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Pepwall Mrs 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Perote John 1582-3 January 11 Sir Knight *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Perott John 1596 Sir *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Perrett Herbert 2nd May 1652 of Haroldston, now in London,Plaque of Haverfordwest 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 *Arch Camb 1895*

Perrett Herbert 1651 Justice of the Peace "Plaque of Haverfordwest sixth of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652, *Arch Camb 1895*

Perrott Herbert 1676, Sept. 13 John Thomas of the town and county of Haverfordwest, esq.,William Wogan of Grayes Inne, co. Midlesex, esq., and Herbert Perrott of the Middle Temple, London, esq.,Sir John Barlow of Slebatch, bart., the grandson and heir of John Barlow late of

Slebetch, esq., deceased. Assignment of a term of years in the messuage and lands called Langwathan otherwise Llaynedgwathell, a messuage called Whiteley, land called Churchland, and the corn grist mill called Langwathan Mill. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Perrot James 1637 Feb Haroldston Sir- died – illegitimate son of Sir John Perrot – succeeded to the Haroldstone estates buried in St Mary's church Haverfordwest
Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898 p 29

Perrot John 1577 May 14 Haroldston Manor "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Perrot William 1487 appointed John Perrot of Haverford to be his attorney to take seisin for the Lordship of Laugharne" in 1496 he was appointed by Henry, Duke of York, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord of Haverford to be sheriff within the Lordship of Haverford" then an office for life, and in 1502 there was an award made by arbitrators in a dispute between him and John Waryn of Llawhaden as to the lands of Henry Perrot of Caervoriog, to which his younger son Jenkyn succeeded." He also married a Wogan, Johanna, , and the wills of himself and his wife are extant and were proved in 1503 and 1504 respectively. They were both buried in the Priory Church of St. Thomas, the Martyr at Haverford.

Perrot Owen 1503 Sir his son succeeded, Sir William Perrot ,but did not survive long. There are several deeds by him, the latest Owen found is dated 1522. In 1516, the King, as Lord of Haverford, granted to him and his wife Catherine a lease for 21 years, at a rental of £15, of the King's Mills at Haverford, with the weir and Fishery." He must have been dead in 1524, as in that year the custody of his son Robert, during his minority, was granted by the King to two Knights."

Perrot James 1571 Sir died at Haroldston without issue in 1636, by what title is not certain he never acquired it. He was buried in St Mary's Church. He sat in five Parliaments for Haverfordwest and in one for the county, and was a distinguished Parliamentary orator, and was also an author of no mean repute he was custos rotulorum of the county in 1603, and *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.* in 1605, his name stands first in the roll of common council in King James ' charter to the town."

Perrot Thomas 1583 Sir -Sir John Perrot's son,, married in, under curious circumstances, Dorothy, daughter of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, who held Lamphey in this county, and through the influence of his brother-in-law, the Queen's favourite, had the estates, which had been forfeited on his father's condemnation, restored to him. Sir Thomas, lived at Haroldston in his father's life-time he was M.P. for the county in 1593, and *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.* in

1586 and he and George Owen were the two deputy lieutenants for the county. He did not long survive his father, for his widow in 1594 married Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

Perrot Herbert 1660 he was knighted at the Restoration lived partly at Haroldston, he was sheriff of the county in 1666, and M.P. for and ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*** in 1677.

Perrott Dr Williams 1720 Haverfordwest introduced the practice of inoculation A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire Internet Archives Pembrokeshire

Perrot Thomas 1464 Haroldstone Sir dispute between the Parishoners of Haroldston and the Priory of Haverfordwest regarding the divine service Perrot Notes – Barnwell *Arch Camb* 1864

Perrot William 1503 June 7 Haroldstone will probate – directed his body be buried in the Priory Church of Haverfordwest in the chancel before the picture of the Saviour—wife's name Jane Perrot Notes – Barnwell *Arch Camb* 1864

Peyton John 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 payment of 5s. until his death of the plague, for keeping the swyne off the streets".Plaque of Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1895

Philipps Richard July, 1670 of Haverfordwest obtained a lease the rectory of St. Edrens

Philipps C. E. G ., Bart. . Picton Castle, Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1900

Phillips Sir Charles Edward Gregg of Picton Castle, Baronet. Died 1924

Sir Charles, as he was known in Haverfordwest, was Lord Lieutenant of the ancient town and County and for a time Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke. He served for a short time as a Member of Parliament and was Mayor of the borough on a number of occasions. Picton Castle during his residence became a veritable community, the number of servants running into three figures. He was a familiar figure in the town riding in his carriage with a coachman and a footman on the box. It was his young daughter Mabel who died as a result of a tragic accident upon the Narberth Rd in 1893. The Christmas of 1908 was an old fashioned one with heavy snow. The account in the local paper at the time sets out details of this festive occasion when Sir Charles and Lady Philipps entertained all the servants on the estate to a dinner and concert to which also were invited all the tenantry from the farms around. For a number of years prior to his death in 1924 he suffered a painful illness requiring the constant attention of two male nurses.

Philipps James Henry Alexander 1857 Rev MA late Gwyther of Picton Castle Vicar of St Mary's Haverfordwest was Vicar of Madeley Salop patron of the livings of Morvil, Llanycefn, Mynachlog-ddu, Llysyfran, Begelly, East Williamson, Llandower and Reynalton. Assumed the

surname Philipps on succeeding his half brother Lord Milford in 1857. Born at Winkfield Wilts 1814 married Mary Catherine daughter of William Woolrych Lea of Ludstone Salop. Had two surviving daughters

Philipps Mary Philippa 1868 married to Charles F G Fisher and they had children

Philipps Amy Octavia

Phillips E P 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Dr- Chairman-Local Committee
Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

Phillips J W 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Hon. Local Secretary -Local Committee
Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

Phillips James 1897 St Brides Bay Rev of Haverfordwest– surveyed Howelston Farm
Exploration of Earthworks on the coast of Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips – *Arch Camb*
1897

Phillips James 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Rev -Local Committee
Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

Phillips Morgan 1577 May 14 Uzmaston Manor "of Picton-- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent" *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Philipps Mary 1735 married Reverend James Higgonof Haverfordwest, and

Phillips Katherine 1632-1664 . London, raised in Picton Castle, married to James Philips M.P. , her poetry and membership of the Society of Friendship made her the first woman writer in Britain to receive professional and public recognition. Her collected works was published in 1993.
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660

Phillipps C E G 1880 Haverfordwest Picton Castle new Member and appointed president
for the year *Arch Camb* 1880

Picton James 8 September 1662 committed to Carmarthen Castle, for refusing to Swear, and from thence, after four Months, removed to the Gaol at Haverfordwest, where he remained Prisoner for many Years. ----1672 by King Charles the Second his Letters Patent, were discharged out of Carmarthen Castle, James Picton, who had lain in close Confinement there ten Years. James Picton believed to be a native of Swansea, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Picton Thomas Sir Lieutenant General G.C.B.

[Originally I envisage this piece taking me a very short time as I already had information from Pembrokeshire authors especially those writing on Haverfordwest but I was wrong (again)]

The picture that I always had of Thomas Picton was that of a smartly dressed military gentleman as portrayed in the picture by Snee and in the History of Haverfordwest by Brown but then when looking up the portrait of Sir Thomas I came across Faces of Wales on the National Museums of Wales Web site where, in the information attached to the portrait I found “Sir Thomas Picton was born in Poyston, Pembrokeshire and joined the army in 1771. A life-long soldier, he saw action in the American War of Independence, served in the West Indies and became a somewhat controversial Governor of Trinidad. He was described as a 'rough foul-mouthed devil' by Wellington who also conceded that he 'always behaved extremely well; no man could do better in the difficult services I assigned him'” A very different picture and is it accurate as I cannot find any evidence that he actually saw action in the American War of Independence.

Brown in his *History of Haverfordwest* late in the 19th century gives the picture I have always accepted. “He states that what is now the "Dragon Hotel" in Hill Street was then the town house of the Langharne family of Orlandon and that General Picton's mother was staying there as a member of a house party. It is further added that a dance took place in which the good lady took part, whereupon she was suddenly taken ill and the future great soldier and national hero was born. In later years he resided at Poyston near the town which had for generations been the home of the Pictons, and went out into the hayfield to bid the haymakers farewell before he left for Waterloo”. To me the picture of a country squire and soldier telling his workers that he was going to do his duty. There is no mention in Brown’s book of other events which shed a different light on the man. But he was not living at Poyston when he left for Waterloo.

There seems always to have been doubt about where he was born.

I always understood the Haverfordwest was his birth place going by various histories of the town that I have read and this is confirmed by the entry in *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (1839) by Lewis which states, under Rudbaxton, “Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B., (Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath) who fell in the battle of Waterloo, is generally supposed to have been a native of the parish, but, really, was born at Haverfordwest; the

family mansion, Poyston, being in course of erection at the time.”

However the Faces of Wales Web Site and other recent articles all suggest Poyston as his birth place. A biography of Sir Thomas entitled *Memoirs of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton GCB* including his Correspondence from the originals in the possession of his Family by H B Robinson publishes in 1835 uses information and documents provided by Sir Thomas’s brother, the Rev Edward Picton of Iscoed near Ferryside Carmarthenshire and states that “Thomas Picton was born in the month of August 1758, at the residence of his father Thomas Picton Esq. of Poyston in the county of Pembroke. Thomas was a younger brother”

As Brown’s account is second hand told him by Mr. Win. John, J. P., Merchant of Quay Street, and an old inhabitant. I am forced to accept that of Rev Edward Picton. There is though the problem that Brown states his father was John Picton Esq. of Poyston (Sir Thomas Picton G.C.B. was the second son of John Picton Esq. of Poyston) while H B Robinson presumably quoting Rev Edward Picton says the father was Thomas Picton Esq. Someone once said – It is a wise man who knows his own father.

As part of his education before entering the army, which was his ambition, he went to a military academy run by a Frenchman and at the age of 13 in December 1771 he became an ensign in the 12th Regiment of Foot commanded by his uncle Lieutenant Colonel William Picton. The date of his first Commission appears as 22nd January 1772 and his name appeared in the Gazette as appointed Ensign to the 12th Regiment of Foot in February 1772.

The Regiment was on garrison duties at Gibraltar when Ensign Picton left the military academy and joined it two years after being commissioned. While there he made many trips into Spain learning the language. Another pastime of his was studying the various fortifications of Gibraltar. In March 1777 was promoted to Lieutenant in the 12th Foot and in January 1778 the influence of his uncle enabled him to obtain a transfer to the Seventy Fifth of Prince of Wales Regiment of Foot where he was gazetted Captain and had to leave Gibraltar to serve in England.

He spent the next five years on garrison duty in England until the Regiment was disbanded at Bristol in 1783 after the American War of Independence. As the senior officer present he had to read the notice out. The men were assembled in College Green Square when he read out the instructions he had received. At first there was only a little discontent displayed but then the men refused to surrender their arms or obey the orders of their Officers. There were several other Regiments and the town authorities were very worried that this discontent and mutiny would spread. Officers of the 75th were threatened with violence but then Captain Picton drew his sword and pushed into the centre of the mutinous men and caught hold of the ringleader dragging him out to where some non commissioned Officers could put him under arrest. The rest of the men were persuaded to disperse “by the torrent of Billingsgate language” used by Captain Picton. A report of the matter was made to the War Office and to the King who commended him for “the courage and true military spirit he displayed in quelling the mutiny in the Seventy Fifth Regiment” Field Marshall Conway also promised him the first vacant majority but this was not to be which angered him.

Captain Picton was on the half pay list of Captains for twelve years and spent that time at the family home of Poyston; according to his brother, the Rev Edward Picton in “the enjoyment of the sports

of the field, in studying the classics, but more particularly in perfecting himself in the art of war”
(Memoirs of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Picton GCB)

In February 1793 came the start of the Napoleonic war, Captain Picton repeatedly wrote to the War Office hoping for an appointment but always received the same polite replies and assurances. According to his brother he soon became convinced “that interest and nothing but interest, would obtain for him his wishes. Of this he had not much”. He had no friends at Court who could procure a post for him and he became a little bitter.

After trying to no avail for a year to get an appointment towards the end of 1794 he sailed for the West Indies. Although he had no appointment but he did know Sir John Vaughan the Commander in Chief slightly. Sir John’s family lived at Trawsgoed (Crosswood) Cardigan. The eldest son was Wilmot Vaughan earl of Lisburne (created 1776). The second son was Lieutenant General Sir John Vaughan (1748-95) KB. He had served previously in Germany, America and then in the West Indies as commander-in-chief. Sir John made him his aide-de-camp and gave him a captaincy in the 17th Foot. Sir John was pleased with the way that Captain Picton carried out his duties and promoted him to a majority with the Sixty Eighth regiment as well as appointing him deputy quarter master general which entitled him to the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. It is to be remembered that promotion was quick in the West Indies as so many military personnel died of fevers. According to Geggus, Slavery, War and Revolution 1982 more than 45,000 British Soldiers died in the Caribbean during the 1790’s mainly from disease.

Shortly after in 1795 Sir John became sick and in August died on Martinique. Major Picton carried on as deputy quarter master general until replaced by General Knox and he then considered returning to England. While he was making arrangements he was ordered by General Leigh who was the senior officer in the area to assist with arrangements to welcome Sir Ralph Abercrombie who had been appointed to replace Sir John Vaughan. Sir Ralph although he did not know Major Picton did know his uncle who had served under him and who requested Major Picton to serve under him as volunteer aid-de-camp at the attack and capture of St Lucia. At the conclusion of the capture Sir Ralph Abercrombie issued a public order which stated “All orders coming through Lieutenant-Colonel Picton shall be considered as the orders of the commander-in-chief”, and he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 56th Regiment. On the 7th June he was in the force that accompanied Sir Ralph to attack St Vincent which capitulated after a short period of resistance.

Colonel Picton then accompanied Sir Ralph to Martinique from where they sailed to England in the *Arethusa*. After a two months stay in England, Sir Ralph accompanied by Colonel Picton returned to the West Indies arriving at Martinique in January 1797.

Shortly after their return an attack on Trinidad was organised. The Spanish were expecting an attack and besides the fortifications had reinforced the island with four ships of the line and several frigates which were moored in the harbour under the defence batteries. During the night of the 16/17th of February there was a fire on one of the Spanish ships which quickly spread destroying them all except for one ship of the line which was captured by the British boats. The following day after the British troops had landed and marched into Puerto de Espagna the island was surrendered

to the British forces.

Almost Sir Ralph's first action was to appoint Colonel Picton governor and Commandant of the island. Sir Ralph sailed on 25th February leaving Colonel Picton in command with a small garrison and instructions regarding Justice on the island for him and John Nicholls who he appointed chief judge and auditor. According to the instructions the Spanish laws that had previously been used in the island were still to be used.

To Colonel Picton he gave some additional instructions.

"I have placed you in a trying and delicate situation,- nor, to give you a chance to overcome the difficulties opposed to you can I leave you a strong garrison: but I shall give you ample powers: execute Spanish law as well as you can; do justice according to your conscience, and that is all that can be expected from you. His Majesty's government will be minutely informed of your situation, and no doubt, will make all due allowances"

Picton was left with what he considered a totally inadequate garrison 300 men of the Fifty Seventh Regiment, about 100 of Hompesch's detachment. These were all foreigners and Picton had little confidence in them, twenty Artillery men and a hundred of locally recruited French negro's.

There was within days a problem with Hompesch's detachment and about ten deserted but the offer of a reward of sixteen dollars for their apprehension of death resulted in the capture of five and another one who had suffered the consequence of his actions. In the British army desertion in time of war was always (right up until WW1) punishable by death. Picton had been authorised by Sir Ralph to execute the most extreme civil and military punishments without reference to any tribunal. This was not unusual as looters and deserters when caught in the Peninsular War were hanged from the nearest beam or tree. The other five were sent to Sir Ralph.

The island was under constant threat of attack and a French schooner with some small boats was attacking the shipping. It was impossible to maintain garrisons at vulnerable points and use the troops for policing as well so Picton formed a militia of local inhabitants to assist with policing and defence. Within just over one month of his appointment he was able to write to Sir Ralph on April 4th to say that "A very exact police has been established in the town and is gradually extending itself over the whole island. We are getting through the press of undecided processes as fast as we can. The colony is everywhere quiet, and the inhabitants pay prompt obedience to the orders of government".

In November there was an attempt by the coloured inhabitants of Trinidad to bring about a Revolution. Many of them were French. They were to be reinforced by refugees who had collected arms and ammunition on a near island and sailed to join their friends. Colonel Picton sent a force against them and their arms, stores and homes were destroyed. The leaders on Trinidad were arrested and according to Colonel Picton "by the immediate execution of one of the principles and the imprisonment of several others the remainder were overawed and led to see the futility of their designs"

According to "Brutality of Picton past examined BBC News 20th March 2007" He then introduced new very harsh slave laws which increased the number of lashes of the whip a slave could be given

from twenty five to thirty nine, they would also receive twenty five lashes for breaking the nine o'clock curfew and they were no longer allowed to have Saturday off. Any owner who allowed this would be punished also. For minor criminal offences the first time they would slit the slave's nose and the second cut the ears off. Torture, beheadings and hangings were common in the program records. Picton himself had invested in both slaves and land to the extent of between £80,000 and £100,000 (Maitland Papers)

There was no doubt however of the Government approval. In March 1798 he received a letter from the Right Hon. H Dundas saying "his Majesty had been graciously pleased in consideration of the extraordinary expense attending the civil and military command of the island, to order that an allowance of one thousand two hundred pounds per annum should be made to the commandant with authority to charge that sum against the revenues of the island"

Admiral Harvey commanding the West Indies fleet sent some small vessels at the beginning of 1799 to destroy the batteries and vessels which were harassing the trade from Trinidad to the annoyance of the Governors of the nearby Spanish colonies. They put a price on Picton's head of 20,000 dollars. Colonel Picton's reply was to invite them to come and try to take his head.

In 1801 June 29th Colonel Picton received another letter from Lord Hobart announcing his Majesty's confirmation of the Governorship of Trinidad. It also stated "The ability and zeal which you have shown in administering the affairs of the island of Trinidad and the honourable testimony borne to your conduct by the Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibee Islands on every occasion have induced his Majesty to appoint you to the civil government of that island ; and I have the satisfaction of enclosing herewith your commission and the instructions under his Majesty's sign manual for your guidance in executing the duties of that office". He was at the same time notified that the Courts of Judicature which existed before the capitulation should be continued in the exercise of all the judicial powers belonging to them in criminal and civil cases, and that he was vested with all such judicial powers as belonged to his predecessors, and should exercise them in like manner as they were exercised previously. His predecessors were Spanish using Spanish laws

Later that year, on October 22nd 1801 Colonel Picton's promotion to Brigadier General was promulgated in the Gazette.

Shortly after there was a change of government in England. William Pitt resigned and was succeeded by Henry Addington, who made peace with Napoleonic France. War was soon resumed however. This government was not favorable to the previous government's policy of colonial administration. A letter was sent to General Picton dated July 9th 1802 stating that His Majesty has thought it expedient to place the government of the island in Commission; judging that, from the union of civil, military, and naval talents combined in the persons selected for this service, advantages must arise which cannot be expected from the labours of any one individual. The experience of your conduct from the time the island was first placed under your charge has induced his majesty to select you as one of the persons to whom this important trust shall be confided". Then follows the list of Commissioners in order of authority.

- 1) William Fullarton Esq. Colonel in the Indian army
- 2) Samuel Hood, Captain in His Majesty's navy

3) Thomas Picton, Brigadier General.

This meant that although Brigadier General Picton who was a career soldier was senior in rank to Colonel Fullerton he had to take orders from him. As well Colonel Fullerton had only be awarded the rank because he had raised a regiment to fight in the American War of Independence and then in India. Fullerton who had studied at Edinburgh University had been a junior diplomat. He came from a wealthy land owning family and was a Whig **Member Of Parliament** and as such had the ears of many in the newly formed Government especially Lord Hobart the new Secretary of State for the Colonies who agreed with the views that Fullerton had expressed in his pamphlet arguing against the East India Company's policy with regard to the native people and princes of "Let them hate so long as they fear" (The policy adopted by my Flt Sgt at Square Bashing Bridgenorth 1957) At this time reports from Trinidad had led to humanitarians in England and disgruntled merchants on Trinidad of the authoritarian governorship of Picton seeking his removal. Colonel Fullerton procured the appointment of a commission to govern the island of which he would be senior member to prove the theories he had set out in his pamphlet. Fullerton came to Trinidad to find that Picton's policies were totally at variance with his views. Picton of course had no "friends at Court" and was just the second son of a country squire. In Trinidad Picton, according to **P. F. McCallum's Travels** in Trinidad after consorting with several native women, had formed a relationship with Rosette Smith a young married lady of 21 whom he installed in his quarters as his mistress. She was awarded the fuel contract for the British forces on the island which gave her a good income. Thomas Smith a British merchant on Trinidad wrote to Lord Hobart complaining about her influence on Justice in the island. **Hobart Papers, D/MH M93**, Smith to Lord Hobart, Trinidad, September 1, 1802.

It was not unusual as the Church Baptismal records for the Port of Spain show for British Officers and officials to form a relationship with native women but this was something that met with Mrs Fullerton's total disapproval.

Colonel Fullerton wrote in a letter to Mr Sullivan that "I was received by General Picton with great politeness and with all the attention which Lord Hobart had been pleased to direct" but this cordiality did not last long as on the 12th February prior to the arrival of Captain Hood, Colonel Fullerton demanded in council that " There be produced certified statements of all the criminal proceedings which have taken place since the commencement of the late government ; together with a list , specifying every individual of whatever country , colour or condition who had been imprisoned , banished, fettered flogged , burned or otherwise punished ; also specifying the dates of their respective commitments , trail sentence , period of confinement, punishments, and of all those who had died in prison" and on his first visit to the prison at Port of Spain, the executioner presented Fullerton with his bill of accounts, listing all punishments carried out at St. Joseph; **PRO, CO 295/5**.

This was a direct slur on the administration of Governor Picton and 22nd February 2003 on the arrival of Captain Hood he resigned. Within six months of the arrival of Colonel Fullerton on Trinidad he had laid charges with the Privy Council against General Picton for instituting a reign of terror using the list obtained from the jailer as evidence. Shortly after Captain Sir Samuel also resigned and in his letter to Earl Camden, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department he accuses Mr Fullerton of making false statements, using his wife to collect evidence and to try get

Captain Hood to support her husband. He concludes by writing "I shall conclude this in saying, the upright and just measures adopted by the late governor saved the island; and I rest assured his character cannot be spoken of too highly, or traduced by the artful measures of an old intriguing politician". Shortly after the Commissioner Government system advocated by Fullerton was found to be totally incompetent to carry out the administration of the island and Lieutenant General Hislop was appointed as Lieutenant Governor on the recall of the Commissioners.

According the Chronological History of the West Indies by Southey written soon after the events Brigadier General Picton was presented with a sword by the people of Trinidad on his resigning as their governor and leaving the island on the 23rd April 1803. Picton went to Barbados where General Grinfield enlisted his help in retaking the islands of St Lucia and Tobago. When Colonel Fullerton found out he was very critical of General Grinfield and accused him of only employing Brigadier General Picton as he was a good friend of Commander Sir Samuel Hood. On June 21st the attack on St Lucia took place with General Grinfield and Commander Hood in command. Brigadier General Picton commanded the Sixty eighth regiment which was in reserve. The Island was recaptured the next day. The 30th June the attack on Tobago was launched with Brigadier general Picton heading the advance column which advanced as soon as landed. General Berthier commanding the French garrison quickly surrendered. According the dispatch of General Grinfield "the French garrison marched out with the honours of war laying down their arms after passing the guard of honour under the command of Brigadier general Picton. The general orders state "The advance march of the first column consisting of two companies of the Sixty-fourth regiment and five companies of the Third West India regiment under Brigadier general Picton which was in all probability the cause of the speedy surrender is entitled to military commendation". General Grinfield then appointed Brigadier General Picton as commandant of the island of Tobago but shortly afterwards Picton had to leave for England as he had been informed That Fullerton and his supporters had already arrived there and laid thirty six criminal charges against him.

In October Picton arrived in London to find that Fullerton was conducting a pamphlet campaign against him detailing the charges and enlisting his Whig supporters and the general public to force the Government to hold an inquiry into the allegations.

In December 1803 he was arrested by order of the Privy Council and promptly released on bail set at 40,000 pounds (Picton much to Fullerton's surprise was able to give surety for half of this; two West Indies plantation owners covered the remainder. Fullerton had hoped to see him confined in Newgate prison). Although Privy Council's hearings were held in secret Fullerton ensured that the majority of the documents and information presented at Whitehall found their way into print

The charges were considered by the Privy Council and although Fullerton had submitted charges of excessive cruelty, and executions, to Fullerton's dismay only one was consider for future proceedings. The Privy Council had taken into consideration Picton's argument that either the laws of Trinidad - then still the laws of the former Spanish colonial power - or 'the state of the garrison' justified the immediate execution in the cases specified. Fullerton was desperate to enforce the views he had expressed in his pamphlet on the treatment of the native population and determined to ruin Picton who he considered had thwarted his plans for the Commission to govern Trinidad.

The one case to be considered at a trial at the King's Bench was a misdemeanour of having signed the order for the torture of Luisa Calderon a young free mulatto who was alleged to have assisted one of her lovers to steal from the house of the man she was living with. Picton was charged under 42 G III, c. 58, the Criminal Justice Act, providing that any person in His Majesty's service abroad who commits an offense in exercise of his official duties may be tried in England. There was a considerable delay before this trial as information had to be obtained from Trinidad which was applied for in a mandamus in 1804 returnable at Michaelmas 1805 and the trial did not take place till 24th February 1806. The original warrant was based on the oaths and depositions of Luise Calderon, Raphael Shando, Pedro Vargas and Juan Montes brought to England by Fullerton, but when the mandamus arrived back suggested their depositions were not to be relied upon

"Luise Calderon lived with a man to whom she was inconstant and whom she ultimately became an accomplice in robbing.

Raphael Shando once convicted of stealing and sent to the galleys, "and not to be believed on his oath"

Pedro Vargas swore he was a Spanish lawyer, (and was accordingly brought forward to explain the Spanish laws at the trial but his evidence was so full of prevarications and falsehood that the judge was upon the point of committing him for wilful and corrupt perjury).

Juan Montes, a deserter from the Havannah and generally believed in Trinidad to be a spy to the Spanish government"

Meanwhile in 1804 The Whig government of Henry Addington who had advocated peace with Napoleon was replaced by William Pitt and Fullerton lost much of his power base.

But Fullerton was not satisfied. He laid a criminal indictment against General Picton "For the application of torture to extort confession from Luise Calderon, a girl under fourteen years of age, respecting a robbery supposed to have been committed by Carlos Gonzales against Pedro Ruiz, stated to have been frequently employed as an agent by General Picton which accusation he repeated in his pamphlet William Fullerton, ***A Refutation of the Pamphlet which Colonel Picton lately Addressed to Lord Hobart(London, 1805),***

Eventually the trial was held in the court of the King's Bench on the 24th of February 1806 when Picton was charged with "inflicting torture, in order to extort confession of Luise Calderon, one of his Majesty's subjects in the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. According to the prosecution statement "In December, 1801, when this crime was perpetrated, Louisa Calderon was of the tender age of ten or eleven years. At that early period she had been induced to live with a person of the name of Pedro Ruiz, as his mistress;" "While she lived with Ruiz she was engaged in an intrigue with Carlos Gonzalez, the pretended friend of the former, who robbed him of a quantity of dollars. Gonzalez was apprehended, and she also, as some suspicion fell upon her in consequence of the affair. She was taken before the justice; she denied having any concern in the business The magistrate felt that his powers were at an end; this officer of justice resorted to General Picton; and I have to produce, in the handwriting of the defendant,

"Appliquez la question A Luise Calderon

T H Picton”

(In English)

Apply the Question to Luise Calderon

The method of Questioning used was one described as “piqueting” used in the British army as a punishment in which the prisoner was suspended by one elbow from a beam and the other arm and opposite ankle secured together behind the prisoners back. The other foot was allowed to rest on wooden stake "with its end cut to a round and blunt point."

This questioning lasted the first time for just over fifty minutes and Luise Calderon confessed but she did not reveal what had happened to the money her lover accomplice had taken so she was questioned using the same method the next day for twenty four minutes. Under English law at the time she would have been hanged but she was just held in prison for eighteen months and then, just before Fullerton arrived, released.

Influence on the jury was made by the display of the water colour drawing of the young half naked girl being suspended and questioned. There was also the question as to whether Governor Picton was acting under English Law or Spanish Law but the Court believed after assurances by Pedro Vargas the alleged Spanish Lawyer provided as a witness to the Court by Fullerton that torture was not allowed in Spain. General Picton was found Guilty but immediately appealed on the grounds that he was acting under Spanish Law and Spanish Law did allow torture.

(“The question of torment is to be applied for confirmation and proof, there not being sufficient”
Curia Philipica

“And in the same crimes for which the torment is applied to the delinquent, in case an evidence is of low vile character and bad morals is admitted the delinquent is to testify under torment; otherwise the evidence is of no validity” Law de Partida)

Also torture of slaves was permitted in most of the British West Indies, as indeed was their summary execution for a number of reasons- for example having attempted to resist arrest and stealing.

The case was retried in the King’s Bench and it found torture to be legal in Trinidad at the cession of the island to Britain, and Picton not to have been influenced by malice against Calderon "independent of the illegality of the act" as based on British law.

Fullerton was dismayed at the verdict as the crusade he had waged was defeated. He died in 1808. was was dismayed at the verdict and General Picton meanwhile had been presented to the King at Court by Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department (*The Times May 29th 1807*)

In the Gazette of the 25th of April 1808 the announcement was made of his promotion to Major General

He was appointed to the staff of John Pitt; Lord Chatham the Commander in Chief of the Walcheren expedition in July 1809 and after the capture of Flushing on August 15th was appointed Governor of the town. Unfortunately this expedition was a failure as the British Forces began to catch malaria as much of the low-lying land was fever ridden. Twenty percent of the army was suffering within one month. Nearly 4000 died of the disease and many others were still seriously ill a year later. The expedition was called off in September but some forces stayed on till December. Major General Picton though had caught malaria and was returned to England by ship with other patients. Eventually he spent some time at Cheltenham and then Bath to recover.

He was still recovering when in early 1810 he was ordered to join Lord Wellington's staff in Portugal. The headquarters of Wellington's army was at Viseu and General Picton was immediately appointed to command the Third Division which consisted of the 1st Battalion of the 45th Regiment; 74th Regiment; 1st Battalion of the 88th Regiment; 5th Regiment; 2nd Battalion of the 58th Regiment; 83rd Regiment; and the 1st Company of the 5th Battalion of the 60th Regiment. They were quartered around Celereco. He was for the remainder of the Peninsular War one of Wellington's principle Generals although according to the 1911 Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica he was never to have the "confidence that he gave to Beresford Hill and Craufurd" His division was near to Craufurd's division when they became involved in action at Coa on July 24th 1810 but Picton refused to support Craufurd as Wellington had specifically ordered they were to avoid an engagement saying "not desirous of engaging in an affair beyond the Coa." Craufurd had been surprised by a far superior force under Marshall Ney but instead of following the orders of Wellington and retreat across the river Craufurd engaged and was fortunate to narrowly avoid disaster. At Busaco shortly after on the 27th September Picton's division was one of those drawn up on the ridge when the French attacked. Picton used the ridge top road to move his men and when the French reached the ridge they were met with the concentrated fire of the 88th and 45th Foot with two Portuguese Battalions in a concave line. The French were not able to form up into line because of the intensity of the fire and fled Picton then moved some of his men along the ridge to help repel an attack by General Foy. Again the French were driven off the ridge.

Wellington then withdrew his forces for the winter to the lines at Torres Vedras.

Between the 3rd and 5th of May 1811 the French tried to relieve the siege on Almeida. Wellington decided to stop the French advance at a little town Fuentes d'Onor The first attack on the town by the French was beaten off but then the French General Drouet launched a second attack and forced the British to fall back until the French had seized almost the whole town. Wellington ordered units from the 1st and Picton's 3rd Division with the Portuguese 6th to drive the French out of the town, which they did.

Picton was appointed to the local rank of Lieutenant General in September and the 3rd Division won great glory by its rapid and orderly retirement under severe pressure from the French cavalry at El Bodon

In October Picton was appointed to the colonelcy of the 77th Regiment but that month also he heard of the death of his Uncle of whom he was very fond at the age of 84 and from the reply he wrote to his brother it was evident he was very distressed.

With the new year came the storming of the breaches of Ciudad Rodrigo. The British attack opened

on January 8th with the taking of the Greater Tesson and on January 16th the Lesser Tesson. Then on the night of the 19th Lieutenant General Picton, 3rd Division attacked the larger of the breaches losing men to the two cannon which the defenders had mounted in the breach but finally overcoming the defense while Major General Craufurd's Light Division attacked the smaller breach. In this attack Major General Craufurd and Major General Mackinnon were killed. Major General Mackinnon when a mine exploded in the larger breach. He was initially buried in that breach but his body was later moved.

The next major action was in March 16th 1812 when Wellington started siege operations against Badajoz which was heavily defended. It was not until April that breaches had been made in the walls which gave hope of a successful attack although there were strong defenses behind them which would still have to be overcome. Two divisions assaulted these breaches on April 6th while Picton's 3rd Division attacked the castle and part of the undamaged wall by escalade. This attack was not really expected to have any hope of success but would divert part of the garrison from the real points of attack. The attacks on the breaches were repeated for over five hours unsuccessfully but the Picton's 3rd Division had successfully captured the Castle and the part of the undamaged wall the ladders against which Picton, who had been wounded in the groin, was encouraging more men to use to get into the town.

In a debate in the House of Lords on the 27th April 1812 Lord Liverpool said "The conduct of General Picton has inspired a confidence in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery, which has been surpassed by no other officer. His exertions in the attack on the 6th cannot fail to excite the most lively feelings of admiration."

Meanwhile Picton was ill with a severe fever as well as problems with the injury he had received at Badajoz. At one time it was thought he would die. Command of the 3rd Division was transferred to General Pakenham. On the advice of the doctors Picton returned to England and to convalesce at Cheltenham and then he visited Wales.

In 1813 Picton was determined to return to rejoin his old command but before he could leave England his Royal Highness the Prince Regent created him a Knight of the Bath and he was invested at Carlton House on 1st Feb 1813. He returned to the Peninsular War in April 1813.

Soon after his return Picton who had previously held only the local acting rank of Lieutenant-General was on the 4th of June promoted to the substantive rank of Lieutenant General.

At the Battle of Vitoria on the 21st June, Wellington attacked in 4 columns and after a hard fight General Picton's 3rd Division were able to cross to the south side of the river breaking the French centre. According to Picton his force was pounded by 40 to 50 French cannon but they held.

Hansard records

Thanks of the House to Sir Thomas Picton.

HC Deb 11 November 1813 vol 27 cc81-381

Sir Thomas Picton, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, being come to the House, Mr.

Speaker acquainted him with the Resolutions of the House of the 7th of July last, and of the 8th instant, respecting his services in the battle of Vittoria, and in the subsequent operations of the allied armies in Spain; and Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly, as followeth:

"Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Picton;

"In this House your name has been long since enrolled amongst these who have obtained the gratitude of their country for distinguished military services; and we, this day, rejoice to see you amongst us, claiming again the tribute of our thanks for fresh exploits and achievements.

"Wherever the history of the peninsular war shall be related, your name will be found amongst the foremost in that race of glory; by your sword the British troops were led on to the victorious assault of Ciudad Rodrigo; by your daring hand the British standard was planted upon the castle of Badajoz, when the usurper of the Spanish throne who driven to make his last stand at Vittoria, your battalions met the centre of that formidable line, before which the veteran troops of France fled in terror and dismay; and by your skill, prudence, and valour, exerted in a critical hour, the enemy was foiled in his desperate attempt to break through the barrier of the Pyrenees and raise the blockade of Pampluna.

"For the deeds of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, this double harvest of glory in one year, the House of Commons has resolved again to give you the tribute of its thanks; and I do therefore now, in the name and by the command of the Commons of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in parliament assembled, deliver to you their unanimous thanks for your great exertions upon the 21st of June last near Vittoria, when the French army was completely defeated by the allied forces under the marquis of Wellington's command;

"And also, for the valour, steadiness, and exertion, so successfully displayed by you in repelling the repeated attacks made on the position of the allied army by the whole French forces under the command of Marshal Soult between the 25th July and 1st of August last."

In early 1814 he declined the command of the British forces on the side of Catalonia but served with Wellington till the final victory over France.

At the end of the Peninsular War the 3rd Division was broken up and many of the Regiments sent to America. The officers of the Division (with the exception of those of one Regiment) gave General Picton a valuable service of plate.

For his services the House of Commons gave him their grateful thanks (for the seventh time). Many Generals were raised to the peerage but General Picton was not among them. There was a suspicion that it was the court case that had come to haunt him.

General Picton then retired to his estates at Iscoed near Ferryside in Carmarthenshire and spent his time attending to his estate and devising plans for the improvement of the surrounding area. His health was not good but although he did not pledge allegiance to any political party, was very active in carrying out his parliamentary duties to the benefit of his constituents and country.

Early in 1815 he was elevated to Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath but despite his long service for the realm this was the last honour which was conferred upon him or his family

He was not allowed to spend much time at home as Napoleon returned from exile in Elba

Iscoed 26th May 1815

My dear Tyler (his aide de camp)

You must get ready as soon as you can; and you will be so good as to communicate to Captains Chambers and Price that I have received orders fro Flanders.

Look out for some active horses, not above fifteen hands; but do not purchase without the opinion of Mr Price who I dare say will give you all the assistance in his power. I shall bring up the old horse and the mare, and there is one in London. Three others will be about my mark. I shall be in town during the course of the next week.

Yours faithfully

Th. Picton

Carmarthen 26th May 1815

Captain Tyler, 93rd Regiment

Davies Street, Berkeley Street, London

On June 11th he and Captain Tyler left London and that evening dined at the Fountain Tavern in Canterbury. The dinner was given to them as a mark of respect by some of the people of the town.

They sailed from Dover the next day and arrived at Ostend on the 13th and Brussels on the 15th. General Picton was immediately appointed to command the reserve consisting of ten thousand men but it was understood that his particular command was the Fifth Division consisting of the 8th Brigade, 9th Brigade, and the Hanoverian 5th Brigade; a total of 6,815 men.

On the 16th General Picton and the 5th Division left Brussels for Quatre Bras and General Picton when he heard of the sound of the guns at Quatre Bras pushed his Division forward and were the first to arrive to reinforce the Prince of Orange. As soon as the Fifth Division and the Brunswickers had taken up position they were attacked from French artillery and the French infantry who were met with a rolling fire from Picton's Division. The French infantry were beaten off but then the French cavalry charged and the division formed squares and beat the cavalry off. Picton then ordered a charge leading it himself and drove the French from their positions.

Wellington then appointed Picton to command all the British Forces at Quatre Bras while he liaised with Blucher

On the 17th Wellington ordered the whole of his forces to assemble at Waterloo where he felt the major battle would be. That night the forces were in position but were ordered to "sleep on their arms" as an attack was anticipated at any time. "A man of no great prepossessing appearance came rambling amongst our guns, and entered into conversation with me on the occurrences of the day. He was dressed in a shabby, old, drab greatcoat and a rusty round hat. I took him at the time for some amateur from Brussels (of whom we had heard there were several hovering about), and thinking many of his questions rather impertinent, was somewhat short in answering him, and he

soon left us. How great was my astonishment on learning soon after that this was Sir Thomas Picton! Captain Mercer the eve of Waterloo

The morning of the 18th dawned wet but cleared later General Picton with his Division was positioned on the road to Wavre behind a broken hedge from the farm of La Haye Sainte to Ter la Haye.

The French forces mounted a major attack against this position and the British artillery put down a very destructive fire but still the columns of French advanced until they got close to the hedge. Picton ordered Sir James Kempt's brigade forward and then General Pack's brigade to advance as well. Picton himself led them forward

According to Wellington's despatch "This was one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position"

General Picton was waving his men on when a musket ball struck on the temple and he fell back dead.

After the victory General Picton's body was removed from the field and then it was found that his old coat was torn on one side. It then became apparent that he had been wounded at Quatre Bras on the 16th when a musket ball had struck him and broken two of his ribs with other resulting injuries

The following brief report of General Picton's death was made by General Gascoyne to the House of Commons on the night of the 29th June:-

"In the battle of Quatre Bras previous to the great victory of the 18th, he had been dangerously wounded. From the moment he had left this country until he joined the army he had never entered any bed – he had scarcely given himself time to take any refreshment so eager was he in the performance of his duty. After the severe wound which he had received he would have been justified in not engaging in the action of the 18th. His body was not only blackened by it, but even swelled to a considerable degree: those who had seen it wondered that he should have been able to take part in the duties of the field. He had afterwards fallen gloriously at the head of his division, maintaining a position which, if it had not been kept, would have altered the fate of the day, and its issue might have been different from that which now occasioned such well- found rejoicing"

His body was brought home to and buried on the 3rd of July at St Georges Church Hanover Square in the family vault.

There is a memorial to him in St. Paul's Cathedral, in Rudbaxton Church, Pembrokeshire and at Carmarthen

FINALLY

To H.R. Robinson, Esq.

London August 28th 1835

Dear Sir

I have received your letter and have the greatest satisfaction in giving you the assurance that not only I was not on bad terms with the late Sir Thomas Picton, but that in the whole course of the period during which I was in relation with him I do not recollect even a difference of opinion, much less anything of the nature of a quarrel.

My first acquaintance with Sir Thomas Picton was when he joined the army in the Peninsula as a general officer on the staff. I had solicited his appointment, because I entertained a high opinion of his talents and qualities, from the report which I had received of both from the late General Miranda, who had known him in the West Indies. I never had any reason to regret, on the contrary, I had numerous reasons to rejoice that I solicited his appointment. It was made at a moment at which an unmerited prejudice existed against Sir Thomas Picton, the recollection of which was effaced by his services.

I afterwards solicited his appointment to the staff of the army of Flanders; than which I cannot give a stronger proof not only of my sense of his merits and former services, but likewise that I never was otherwise than on the best terms with him. The country was deprived of his valuable services on a glorious field of battle, in a short time after he joined the army; and there was no individual in that army or in England who lamented his loss more sincerely than I did

I have the honour to be, dear sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

Wellington

Pine John 1593 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Poell Morgan 1591 November 1 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Poer – Power The names of Philip and William le Poer appear in Fenton, as donors to Slebech Preceptory, in Pembrokeshire. A large common Field near Haverfordwest is still called " Poer's Field," and Le Poer-Beresford, marquis of Waterford, is said to derive his English title from the former connexion of the Poer family with the town.

Poppelwell John Hearn 1879 Oct 16 Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest

Poole Richard taken at a meeting in the House of William Bateman Haverfordwest, and committed to the Town-Gaol Magistrates ordered Richard Poole to remain in Prison till the wind served to send him to Ireland, where he dwelt, and then to be whipped and sent thither, ***The Persecution Of Quakers***

Potter John 1589 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660***

Potter John 1591 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Potter Joseph 1842 Haverfordwest Printer—An Authentic Account of the Invasion by the French Troops French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – *Arch Camb* 1883

Powell Arnold 1634, Aug. 19 John James of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent., John Barlowe of Slebech, esq. Grant of a messuage in the vill of Caneston in the occupation of Arnold Powell. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Powell David 1595 a preacher ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Powell Elen 1591&1596 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Powell Ellen 1591 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Powell George 1633 December 13 Tucker deceased ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Powell Hewe 1595 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660***

Powell Hugh 1596 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660***

Powell Hughe 1591 tailor ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Powell Jane November 8th, 1614 and Marie Carrow buried in one grave , ***St Mary's***

Haverfordwest register

Powell Jonathan Rogers 1836, April 18-19 Dame Katherine Mathias of Haverfordwest, widow, William Evans of the same, gent., and Cecilia his wife, Grismond Philipps late of Croft Cottage but now of Cwmgwilly, co. Carmarthen, esq., and Thomas Lloyd late of Haverfordwest but now of Millbank Cottage, esq., William Lloyd, clerk, rector of Narberth, and Jonathan Rogers Powell of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease and Release Appointment and Conveyance of the White Hart Inn in Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Powell Jonathan Rogers 1838, Feb. 1-2 Sir Richard Bulkeley Philipps of Picton Castle, bart., The Reverend William Lloyd, clerk, rector of Narberth, and Jonathan Rogers Powell of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent., Robert Innes Ackland of Boulston, esq. Lease and Release being an exchange of part of Crisborough, parish of Slebech, for Cockshutt otherwise Newfoundland, parish of Robeston Wathan. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Powell Jonathan Rogers 1836, April 19 Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen of Slebech Hall, The Reverend William Lloyd, clerk, rector of Narberth, and Jonathan Rogers Powell of Haverfordwest, gent. Declaration of trust in the White Hart Inn, Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Powell Joshua 1691 Apr 17 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Powell Morgan 1583 of Greenhill was a member of the Bristol branch of the Spanish Company till Elizabeth's war with Spain from 1592 he had trading contacts with Bristol, La Rochelle and Newfoundland 1571 Pembroke Mayor. 1591 Pembroke Mayor wife Maud Wogan. The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell, s. Pembrokeshire historian Vol. 1 p 25 WWHR 1915 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Powell ? 1599-1600-1601 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Powell Richard 1593 corviser died *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Powell Thomas 1611 September 13 1613 14 March 21 1613 November 22 1613 December 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Powell Thomas 1618 April burgess *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Powell Thomas 1600 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Poyten Nich 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Poyten Nicholas 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Poyten Richard 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Pradge Polly 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Prage Poly 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Pragge Pollie 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Preddergh Henry 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Price Elizabeth 1 April 1805 Haverfordwest Married Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty, hindering him in his duty of securing smuggled gin from prisoner and the attempted rescue of the same. Second count of riotous behavior. Gin had been hidden in a dunghill. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Smith John, excise officer Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Price James 18th March 1652 gent., his daughters Audrie and Marie, and two others died Plaque of Haverfordwest 6 10 1651 - 5 7 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Price John 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Price John 1591 November 1 esquire *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Price ? Mr 1593-6 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Price Peter Aug 16 1600 the plumber *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Price Thomas 1599 1600 of Rickardston *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Price Thomas 1657 May 15 tyler *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Price William 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Prickett James 1760, Oct. 20 William Trevanion of Carhays, co. Cornwall, esq., James Prickett of the parish of Slebech, blacksmith, Thomas Stokes of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage called Clarkenhill, parish of Slebech. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Prin Elizabeth 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Prin John 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Prin John 1632 April 20 by mark *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Probert Ann 16 August 1770 Haverfordwest Married Offence Assault. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Morris Damarisk, Haverfordwest, widow Guilty. Punishment Fined 6d *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Propert Robert 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Propert William 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Properte Alce 1655 56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Properte Elizabeth 1655 56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Prosser Roger 1715 Mar 21 BA Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Proust Robert B 1803 Haverfordwest *Owen & Colby MS 2181.*

Prust ? 1800 June 5 Haverfordwest *Owen & Colby MS 2150.*

Prust Robert 1657-8 February 19 dyer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Pryn John 1656 May 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Pryn John 1633 October 15 by mark *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Pryn John 1632 April 13 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Pryne John 1632 April 13 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Prynn John 1655 - 56 February 22 1655 November 16 1656 April 7 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Prynn John 1630 by mark *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Prynn John 1651 September 26 aldermen *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Prynne John 1648 July 13 Haverfordwest Major-Letter requesting gunpowder to
demolish Haverfordwest castle *Arch Camb 1876 page 56*

Pryse ? Mr 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Puckeringe ? 1588 Serjeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Pugh Evans D 1897 Aug Lampeter Velfrey Rev Preb – Local Committee
Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb 1898*

Pukrine ? 1592 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Pukrynge ? 1592 Justice new Lord Keeper *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Purcell Waltero 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de
Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Purdew Roger 1634 May 23 bellfounder *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Pynde George 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Pynde George 1567 October 17 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Pynde George 1572 sheriff and mayor in 1568, *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660. Arch Camb* 1899

Pynde George 1565 of Haverfordwest -tithes LLanhowel 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Raceton Adam 1408, July 14 . On 14 July in the year abovesaid at Haverford, the aforesaid vicar general admitted Adam Raceton, clerk, to the parish church of Rudbaxton of the diocese of St David's , vacant by the death of Master John Blakman, last rector of the same, on the presentation of the venerable religious man brother Walter Grendon, prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, true patron etc. and instituted him in the person of brother John Brisele his lawful proctor.

Ranckell Leonard 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Raton William 1588 chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Reade Stephen 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Realyffs John 1591 wife *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Redderch Henry ap 1539 September 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rees Chancy 1 March 1781 Llawhaden Offence Escaping from prison. Haverfordwest
Prosecutor Griffith, Richard Haverfordwest, gaolkeeper Verdict Guilty. Punishment 3 months
imprisonment *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Edward 1710 Dec 15 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Rees Elizabeth -Betsy born 25 May 1845 Broadway Pembroke Pembrokeshire died 20 Dec
1920 Stone Oneida Idaho Married to Evans, Thomas on 1 Nov 1881 at Haverfordwest, Pembroke,
Wales Married to John, Thomas *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Griffith 1640 lime burner *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rees Hugh 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rees Hugh 1582 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rees Hugh 1596 burial *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rees Hughe 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rees William 21 August 1773 Haverfordwest Carpenter Offence Obstructing the highway
by erecting a shed on it. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Phillips John, D.D Verdict No true bill. *Before
The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees William 1840 solicitor Haverfordwest Baptist Historical Sketches Rev R C Roberts
1907.

Rees William 1851 solicitor Haverfordwest 1858 trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland

Baptist Historical Sketches.

Reese Mary Ann Phillips born abt 1819 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to Gibbs, John Duggan on 16 Feb 1886 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Reese William 1583 labourer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Relief Elizabeth 21 September 1661 wife of Henry of HaverfordWest, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Relief Henry 21 September 1661 of HaverfordWest, taken at a Meeting, refusing to give Bail that they would have no more such Meetings, were committed to Prison, and kept there till the Assizes a year later, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Reliefe John 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Reliffe John 1582 carpenter *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Renyshe Rycharde 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Reuell John 1541 July 31 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Reuell Thomas 1539 - 41 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Reuell Thomas 1539 - 41 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Revell John 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Revell Thomas 1577 May 14 Carsfield "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief-rent 54s 7d" *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Revell Thomas 1546 November 17 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Revell Thomas 1585 esq *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Ric Lewis 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Ric Lewis 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rice Hugh Haverfordwest son of Rees Griffith and Mawd Johnes married Jane Lewis who then married William Philips of Haverfordwest George Owen MSS 1601
Arch Camb 1854

Rice Hugh 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Rice Hughe 1651 52 March 1 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Rice Hughe 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Rice John 1633 December 13 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rice Lewis 1539 September 25 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rice William 1633 December 13 the son of John Rice mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Richard Webbe 1591 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Richards Sarah 10 April 1767 Spinster Offence Assault. Haverfordwest Prosecutor
Jenkins Elizabeth Haverfordwest Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Richards William 1 January 1818 Haverfordwest Soldier Offence Receiving stolen goods,

No indictment Pembroke Prosecutor Rees Henry, Haverfordwest, gent, Verdict No prosecution,
Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Rise Hugh 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Richardson Arthur 1797 Feb 22 St David's the organist – on hearing the report Arthur Richardson rode of and informed Haverfordwest – He completed the journey, it is said in 45 minutes, *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb* 1883

Robinson Francis 1640 Apr 29 Rector St Thomas Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Robinson John 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Roblin William --Hanged

Roblin William 19 January 1820 Uzmaston Farmer Offence Murder of Davies William of Boulston by shooting him, Indicted with his wife, Prisoner aged 50, Uzmaston Prosecutor Thomas Perkin Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death - executed *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Roblin acc to Brown History of Haverfordwest

The annals of crime in Pembrokeshire present a some what singular history. For ninety years past not an execution has taken place. The last was one that excited a good deal of sympathy. Roblin a man who was found guilty, first of manslaughter, and that verdict being refused by the presiding Judge, afterwards of murder, though it was very generally felt that the first verdict would have satisfied justice, was hanged on Easier Monday 1821. In those days it was a short shrift, as he was only tried on Good Friday. So great was the horror occasioned by this execution, that the hangman was never known.

Robynson Lawrence 1595 preacher Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660

Roche de la Adam 1219 was witness to the Marshall charters to Haverford in 1219 and some eight years later he seems to have been lord of Roch as the charter of Thomas mentioned below, suggests that there was an Adam the younger.

Roch Mark 1657- 8 January 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Roch Nicholas 1731 Roch 1 son and 2 daughters inoculated by Richard Wright A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire *Internet Archives Pembrokeshire*

Roche David 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Roche Elizabeth 1410, 5 July widow . On 5 July in the same year, at Haverford, the same Master John Hiot Bishop of St David admitted Sir Thomas Eynon, priest, to the church of Talbenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Heche last rector of the same, and in the gift of Elizabeth late wife of Thomas Roche in right of dower, and Edmund Ferreres and George Longevile in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of Thomas Roche aforesaid and instituted him etc.

Rogeres John 1486, 29 April .On 29 April 1486 in Haverford priory, the said reverend father Hugh bishop of St David's collated to one Sir John Rogeres chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Winnoc, vacant and in his collation by lapse as has been found in his visitation. And he had Letters in due form.

Rossan John 1587 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rossann John 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Rossen John 1581 November 10 collector *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Routh James 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Routh James 1613 14 March 21 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowe Ellenor 1591 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowe John 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands- fee farm of 8s for a close which had not been surrendered *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Rowe John 1539 40 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowe John 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowe John 1539-41 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowe John 1613 December 16 feltmaker *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowlands Elizabeth born 25 Apr 1821 Slade Pembrokeshire died 1 Jan 1855 Slade Pembrokeshire married to Thomas James on 1 Apr 1849 at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rowlands William 1830, Nov. 27-1836, May 3 .suit in the Exchequer of Pleas Lent Assizes, 1836 between William Rowlands, master builder, of Haverfordwest, plaintiff, and Charles Frederick Baron de Rutzen, defendant, in an action of debt incurred in building a market place, an inn and five houses in the town of Narberth in the years 1832 to 1834. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Rowrth Ottwell 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Rowth ?Captain 1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowth James 1609 October 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowth James 1611 September 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowth James 1613 December 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowth James 1630 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowth James 1632 April 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowth James 1632 April 13 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Rowth John 1487, 7 September .On 7 September in the year abovesaid at Lantfey,John, Rowth chaplain, was admitted by the oft named reverend father to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Camros vacant by the resignation of Sir John David last vicar there and in the gift of the prior and convent of the priory of St. Thomas the Marty, Haverford and he had the necessary Letters thereof.

Rowthe James 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Rowthe James 1632 April 13 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Russen John 1 April 1796 Alias John Rossant , Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Assault. Haverfordwest Prosecutor ThomasWilliam Verdict No true bill *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830.*

Sanders Roulland 1594 glazier *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sandford 1597 Mr my Lord of Pembrocks secretary *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Saunders Henry 1604 July 20 Haverfordwest "undertook to deliver before,20 July, 1604 to William Walter of Haverfordwest at his house, eight bushels of wheat of the measure then used in the town and county of Haverfordwest, " *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

Saunders Rowland 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Saunders Rowland 1593 glazier *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Savior Raffe 1565 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Scoarfield James 23 1614 gent,had wife Margaret died ye 2 day of March 1614. *St Mary's Haverfordwest register*

Scorefyld James 1594 gent ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.*

Scorfild James 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Scourffeild James 1613 November 22 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Scourfield Piers of Mote, who married Johns Jane the daughter of Richard Johns of Haverfordwest. They had many children

Scourfield James married Vawer Margaret, daughter of Jenkin Vawer of Haverfordwest.

Scourfield William 1699 junior. Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1699 –Married Hawkwell Katherine daughter and co-heiress of Griffith Hawkwell of Haverfordwest,

Scourfield William Henry 1812 first wife, Goat Maria the daughter of Lieut. Col. Goat of Bent Ely Hall, Suffolk. Died 1835 married second Bowen Louisa the daughter of Richard Bowen Manorowen. Sheriff for. Pembrokeshire in 1812, and M.P. for Haverfordwest in 1818 and 1835. He died in 1843 and the direct line of the New Moat family of Scourfield ended with his death

Scourfield John Henry 1868 of Williamston, MP for County of Pembroke 1868 previously MP for the borough of Haverfordwest 1852-1868 JP *High Sheriff* 1833 - name then Phillips son of Owen Phillips born 1808 married Lort Phillips Augusta second daughter of Lort-Phillips John of Lawrenny and Haverfordwest. in 1862 Phillips John Henry, nephew of William Henry Scourfield assumed the name and arms of Scourfield by royal licence. on inheriting under the will of his maternal uncle

Scourfield Owen H P 1897 Haverfordwest Annual Meeting of the Arch. Camb at Haverfordwest. -President *Arch Camb* 1897

Scourfield John Henry 1875 June 3 died at Sunderland Obituary MP and Lord Lieutenant of Haverfordwest. Only son of Owen Phillips of Williamston by Elizabeth daughter of Henry Scourfield of Roberston Hall and in compliance with the will of his uncle William Henry Scourfield he assumed the name Scourfield. He married Augusta daughter of John Lort Phillips of Lawrenny and had two sons Sir Owen Henry Scourfield and John Arthur Phillips *Arch Camb* 1876 page234

Scourfield John Henry 1870 Williamston" Bart, MA, MP Lord Lieutenant of Haverfordwest – Member" *Arch Camb* 1870

Scourfield Margaret 28 day of September 1627 wife of James Scoarfield died St Mary's Haverfordwest register

Scowffilld James 1613-14 March 21 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Scurfield James 1611 September 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Scurfteld James 1613 December 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Shalle John 1591 1593 dead 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sherlock Thomas 1 August 1767 Haverfordwest Offence Theft of household goods, a silver cream jug from prosecutor's dwelling house. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Phillips Lettice, Haverfordwest, widow Verdict Guilty. Punishment Transported for 14 years *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Shrimpton S 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Rev -Local Committee Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest *Arch Camb* 1898

Simons William 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sinett Mathew 1593 1613 14 March 21 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sinnett Thomas 29 April 1769 Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Assault. Wiston Prosecutor David Lloyd Verdict No true bill. -----Sinnett Thomas Offence Assault. Wiston 29 April 1769 Prosecutor William Scourfield Clarbeston, Yeoman Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Simonds David 1670 taken at a meeting in the House of William Bateman Haverfordwest, and committed to the Town-Gaol Sent by Magistrates to the House of Correction, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Skorffild James 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Skorfield James 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Skurfylde James 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Skyrme John 4 August 1792 Haverfordwest Mason Offence Conspiring to augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1s/6d per day. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Bateman Robert, esq *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Sloper Susanna 1835, Sept. 29 .Susanna Sloper of Narberth, spinster,William Evans of Haverfordwest, gent. Surrender of the White Hart Inn in Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Smart ? 1596 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Smarte ? 1596 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Smith Henry July 16th, 1613 Freemason, was buried . St Mary's Haverfordwest register

Smethe William 1539 September 25 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Smith John 1663?Dec 28 St Thomas Haverfordwest Rector of St Thomas Haverfordwest vice John Parry deceased (13 Chas II p 47 No112) Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II *Arch Camb* 1886

Smith John 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Smith Thomas 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Smyth John 1662 Oct 15 Rector St Thomas Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Smyth Richard 1488, 8 May .

To all and singular etc. Hugh etc

Whereas we etc. to whom sole and entire the right of conferring the grammar schools in our city and diocese of St David's as well of right as of custom is well known to pertain, have appointed our beloved in Christ Richard Smyth master in arts, chaplain in our church of the Blessed Mary, Haverford, of our diocese, to be master of the grammar schools in the said Haverford and to rule the same grammar schools, and to inform unlearned youths in grammar and the other liberal sciences, by the tenour of these presents, therefore, we inhibit and admonish, once, twice, and thrice, that no one put under or subject to us by diocesan right dare contrary to this our appointment to rule such schools in the said town of Haverford and any place within a circumference of seven miles of the same town without obtaining the licence of the aforesaid master, or in any wise whatsoever presume to attempt anything about the premises to the prejudice of the aforesaid Master Richard, under pain of contempt and the greater excommunication to be pronounced against contemners and violators of our present appointment.

In witness whereof etc. d in our manor of Lamphey 8 May in the year etc.

Smythe Richard 1599-1601 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Smythe Richard 1596 ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Somer William 1589-1591 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sommers Richard 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sotton John 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sottonn Lewes 1593 1591 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Souton Lewys 1583 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sparks Richard 24 July 1706 gent alderman of Haverfordwest lease of the rectory of Uzrnaston.

Spencer, ? 1582 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Spriggs Ann Elizabeth October 3 1848 of Pembroke Dock and James Thomas of Haverfordwest married by licence St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock.

Spurren Jane 1653 March 31 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Starke John 1564 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stepneth Albane 1592 July 14 . Haverfordwest.

George Owen, Albane Stepneth And John Ap Rees To Robert Vaghan, John Garnons And Owen Philipps Of Penbedo, Gentle Men, Thomas Ap Richard, Clerk, Parson Of Penbedo, Jevan David, Clerk, Parson Of Bridell, and George Owen, Clerk, Parson of Whitchurche.

Whereas we have received Letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to us and other directly whereby we are willed and required to inform ourselves of all places within this county of Pembroke where in times past there have been pilgrimages images or offerings whereunto as their lordships are informed divers sorts of people do use to repair as well in the night season as other times of the day, and that in great numbers, and that we should cause those idolatrus and superstitious monuments to be pulled down A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at St.Migan's Well. *Bronwydd MS.* 3 f.85

Stepneth Alban 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stepney Alban 1591 November 1 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.* 1605 *High Sheriff Of Pembrokehire*

Stepneth John 1649 52 Sir *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stepneth ? 1600 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stepnethe ? 1585 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stepney John 1636 Sir *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stepney John 1651 September 26 Sir *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stepney John 1659 December 9 Sir bart *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stepney Lady 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Steven Gryffith 1595 labourer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stibbens John 1651 52 March 1 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stibbens John 1651 September 26 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stibbins John dead 1652 November 12 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stibbins John gent 1651 October 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Stokes John 1768, May 24 .Ann Trevanion of Slebech, widow, Thomas Barzey of the parish of Slebech, yeoman, John Stokes of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Arnolds Hill, parish of Slebech. Rent £4 annually, and one bushel of oats at Christmas and 6s. in respect of tithes annually. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes John 1763, June 13 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow, Thomas George of Moleston, parish of Narberth, husbandman, John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease of the messuage and lands called West Atheston and another messuage in the parish of Robeston Wathan. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes John 1760, Oct. 13 .William Trevanion of Carhays, co. Cornwall, esq., David Cousins of Deeplake, parish of Slebech, husbandman, John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands called Deeplake and Smith 's tenement, parish of Slebech. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes John 1767, Aug. 21 .Ann Trevanion of Slebech, widow, David Morris of the parish of Narberth, yeoman, John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease of a house and two fields in the parish of Narberth *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes John 1767, Aug. 21 .Anne Trevanion of Slebech, widow,Richard Thomas of the parish of Newton, yeoman,John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent.Lease for three lives of a house in the parish of Newton and three fields in the parish of Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes John 1760, Oct. 6 . William Trevanion of Carhais, co. Cornwall, esq.,Bartholomew Brown of Narberth, innkeeper. John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease of a messuage and lands in the parish of Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes John 1761, Jan. 3 .William Trevanion of Carhays, co. Cornwall, esq.,John Evan of the parish of Minwear, co. Pembroke, husbandman,John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent.Lease for three lives of a messuage and lands in the parish of Minwear. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes John 1767, Aug. 21 . Ann Trevanion of Slebech, widow, Joseph Thomas of the parish of Slebech, yeoman,John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease of Clerkenwell, parish of Slebech. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes John 1769, May 19 .Ann Trevanion of Slebech, widow,David John Rees of the parish of Penrith, husbandman,John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent.Lease of Castle Kingkoed, parish of Llandewy Velfrey. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes John Lort

1st August 1811 Scotchwell John Lort Stokes was born at Scotchwell, Haverfordwest in 1812, became one of the greatest hydrographic surveyors of the nineteenth .century. He charted much of the Australian coast and made the first important surveys of New Zealand since Cook.'

He was the second son of Henry Stokes of Scotchwell and Anne, daughter of George Phillips MD and grand-daughter of John Lort of Prikeston. His grandfather, John Rees, assumed the name Stokes, the family originally hailing from Roch Castle. John Lort Stokes entered the Royal Navy as a first class volunteer in HMS Prince Regent 120 at Sheerness on 20 September 1824. This was to be his first and only experience of a big ship. The following year he transferred into the brig HMS Beagle and first went to sea on 2 February 1826. He was to remain in the Beagle for the whole of her next three Commissions, rising in those 18 years through all the ranks to commander and to be her Captain. His first five years in the ship, 1825 to 1830, were spent surveying Patagonia and the Magellan Straits He joined H.M.S. Beagle as a 14 year old midshipman and was appointed to its command in 1848.In 1831 Charles Darwin sailed on the Beagle and became its naturalist and shared quarters with Stokes. His published works included the two-volume Discoveries in Australia and he

was largely responsible for changing the name of Van Diemens Land to Tasmania.

Stokes Thomas 1760, Oct. 20 . William Trevanion of Carhays, co. Cornwall, esq., James Prickett of the parish of Slebech, blackSmith Thomas Stokes of the town and county of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease for three lives of a messuage called Clarkenhill, parish of Slebech. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Stokes Thomas 30-Jun1800 ---Morgan Thomas St Issells Infant playing near the water engine of Thomas Stokes on St Issells Hill got caught between crank iron of beam and pillar block died instantly Inquest report

Stradlen Edward 1591 Sir *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Suard Willelmo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Suhard Richard 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Suhard Willelmo 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Sullivan Dennis Haverfordwest Labourer Offence Uttering a counterfeit shilling to Margaret Davis. 28 October 1795 Second count of uttering to William Walters. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Lewis William Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Summers James 1800 Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Summers William 22 February 1823 Haverfordwest Gent, Offence Assault in the Billiard Room, Haverfordwest, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Mathias, Thomas gent, *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Surman Thomas 27 July 1756 the younger Prendergast Offence Breaking and entering closes in order to catch and destroy fish in the Dungleddau river and treading down and consuming

grass. Haverfordwest *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Sutton John mercer 1539 September 1539 40 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sutton John 1546 November 17 the elder mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Sutton John 1539 40 gent Mayor 1541 July 31 September 25 1546 November 17
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Sutton Lewis 1585 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Symmons Ann 1773, Aug. 4-5 Ann Barlow of Haverfordwest, widow of George Barlow of Slebech, John Symmons of Lanstinan, esq., and Ann his wife, late Ann Trevanion and only child of the said George Barlow by the said Ann Barlow, John Jones of Haverfordwest, doctor of Physic, and Counsel Williams of Haverfordwest, esq., Thomas Lloyd of Bronwydd, esq., Maurice Morgan of the Mint in the Tower of London, esq., John Wogan of Wiston, esq. Lease and Release of the Slebech estate to make a tenant to the praecipe to suffer a common recovery thereof. *Slebech Estate And Family Records*

Symond Richard 1324 August 20 tenant Tenant Lantefey Extent of the lands and rent of the Bishop of St Davids ..stewardships of Pembroke and of Haverford *Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6 Cal pp 334 5 1325 March 2 Pembroke Fine Roll 18 Edward II m 6 The Tower London. 29 Sept 1326 to 17th November 1326 steward of Pembroke Estate Accounts earldom Pembroke 1326 1327 m 11 Pembroke Steward 1331 Feb 4 Fine Roll 5 m 30 Cal p 230 .1331 Steward of Pembroke Pipe Roll 6 m 31. 1331 Feb 18 Windsor Fine Roll 5 m 27 Cal p 235 .. steward C Inq Misc File 117 9 Cal p 299 No 1218 1331 Westminster. I P M C Edward II Files 84 and 85*

Symond William 1583 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Symons Thomas 1596 of Martell *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Symyns ? 1597 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synet Edward 1 Sept 1595 carpenter *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synet Mathew 1599 -1600 one of the collectors *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synet Matho 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synett Mathew 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synett Mathew 1597 chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synett Mathew 1593 Churchwarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synett Mathew 1593 collector for the poor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synett Roger 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synett Roger 1597 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synett Roger 1595 ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnett Edward 1596 carpenter *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnett Elizabeth 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnett John 1630 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnett John 1632 April 20 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnett John 1632 April 20 – From Haverfordwest Records. Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish,Signed

Thomas Canon, mayor, William Baetman, William Meyler, William Bouren, Roger Bevens, William Canon, John Synnnett, John Gibbon, William Williams, Nicholas

Synnnett John 1633 October 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnnett John 1634 May 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnnett John 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnnett Mathew 1611 September 13 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Synnnett Mathew 1613 November 22 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnnett Mathew 1613 December 16 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Synnnett Mathewe 1595 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnnett Mathewe 1597 chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnnett Roger 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Synnnett Roger 1593 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Taillor Richard 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tancke Arnold 1609 October 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tancke Arnold 1593 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tanceed Tancred or Tankard of Haverfordwest

was castellan of Haverford, and was probably one of the original Flemish settlers.

Tancred Tanceed, Tankardcastellan of Haverford,1130 was probably one of the original Flemish settlerssee also Fitz Tancred

Fitz Tancred Tancard Richard 1130 surviving son of Tancred .outlived his elder brothers and inherited. Docume nts record him as being lord and governor of Haverfordwest 1171and lord and governor of Haverford 22 March 1188.

Fitz Tancred Tancard Robert- son of Richard was the founder of Haverfordwest Priory He died in 1213

Tank Arnold 1592 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tank Arnold 1600 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tank Arnold 1611 September 13 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tankard William 1577 May 14 Lewelston "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief --rent 6d"**Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903**

Tanke Arnold 1593 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tanke Arnould 1589 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tanke Arnould 1591 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tanke Hugh 1596 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tanke ? 1582 Mr Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Tanke ? 1582 Mr deputy mayor Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Tanke Thomas 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tanke Thomas 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tankerd James 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tasker Mary 1684 endowed a school for girls in Haverfordwest.

Tasker Mary 1684 .of Castle Pill Steynton daughter of Thomas Howard of Flether Hall Rudbaxton bequeathed all her real estate to build an alms house in Haverfordwest

Tasker William 1657-8 January 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tasker William 1748 Mar 18 Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Tayllor John 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tayllor Otewell 1557 April 27 Merchant reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tayllor Richard 1557 April 27 Merchant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Taylor ? 1563 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Taylor John 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Taylor Ottwell 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Taylor Otwell 1553-58 Haverfordwest Tenant of Sir John Perrot - Inquire into cases of
“concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Taylor Richard 1539- 40 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Taylor	Richard	1541 July 31	<i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Taylor	Richard	1560 December 20	<i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Taylor	Richard	1539 September 25	mayor <i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Taylor	Richard	1540 November 8	mercier <i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Taylor	Thomas	1640	bargeman <i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Thomas	Anthony	1653 March 5	<i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Thomas	Arnold	1648	of Haverfordwest for Llangwathan? <i>High Sheriff Of Pembrokeshire</i>
Thomas	Arnold	1655 56 February 22	<i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Thomas	Arnold	1655 56	<i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Thomas	Arnold	1656 April 7	<i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Thomas	Arnold	1651 September 26	<i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Thomas	Arnold	1649 52	alderman <i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Thomas	Arnold	1659 December 9	alderman <i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Thomas	Arnold	1657 8 March 16	mayor <i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>
Thomas	Axnold?	mayor	<i>Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.</i>

Thomas David 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Thomas David 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas David 1539- 40 January 24 pewterer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas David October 1807 Haverfordwest Yeoman/militiaman Offence Sodomy,
Haverfordwest Prosecutor Pheneas Hodson *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas David 21 June 1809 Haverfordwest Yeoman/militiaman Offence Sodomy,
Haverfordwest Prosecutor Thomas David, Pont-faen, Yeoman Verdict Guilty, Punishment
Fined *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas Dorothy born 17 Dec 1806 Keeson Pembrokeshire died 5 Mar 1840
Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to Lallis, Richard on 11 May 1830 at Haverfordwest,
Pembrokeshire, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Elizabeth 1 April 1805 Haverfordwest Widow Offence Assault on prosecutor in
the execution of his duty, hindering him in his duty of securing smuggled gin from prisoner and the
attempted rescue of the same. Second count of riotous behavior. Gin had been hidden in a dungHill
Haverfordwest Prosecutor Smith,John excise officer Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment
Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Thomas Henry 25 September 1771 Haverfordwest Mariner Offence Riot and assault.
Indicted with his wife. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Jones William *Before The Pembrokeshire
Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Hopkin 1613 December 16 feltmakers *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas James 1900 Mrs Rock House, Haverfordwest *Arch Camb 1900*

Thomas James born 11 Apr 1822 Hayscastle Pembrokeshire died 28 Dec 1903 Samaria
Oneida County Idaho Married to Rowlands, Elizabeth on 1 Apr 1849 at Haverfordwest,

Pembrokeshire Married to Phillips, Dorothy on Abt. 1855 at Pembrokeshire According to his biography James Thomas came to America in 1860 ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Thomas James 1805 Feb 25 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Thomas James 1 June 1796 Gent. Haverfordwest Offence Assault. Haverfordwest
Prosecutor Davies James gent Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas James 28 April 1806 Haverfordwest Clergyman Offence Assault,
Haverfordwest Punishment Fined 1/- *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas James October 3 1848 of Haverfordwest and Ann Elizabeth Spriggs of Pembroke
Dock married by licence St Johns, Church Pembroke Dock.

Thomas Jane born 10 Apr 1838 Merlins Bridge Haverfordwest died 6 Oct 1918 Lochan
Cache Utah Left Liverpool on Abt. May 1867 aboard the Palmyra Arrived in New York on May
1867 Married to Jones, Evan on 9 Jan 1857 at Swansea, Glamorganshire ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Thomas John 1676, Sept. 13 .John Thomas of the town and county of Haverfordwest,
esq.,William Wogan of Grayes Inne, co. Middlesex, esq., and Herbert Perrott of the Middle Temple,
London, esq.,Sir John Barlow of Slebatch, bart., the grandson and heir of John Barlow late of
Slebatch, esq., deceased.Assignment of a term of years in the messuage and lands called
Langwathan otherwise Llaynedgwathell, a messuage called Whiteley, land called Churchland, and
the corn grist mill called Langwathan Mill. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Thomas John born 14 Sep 1804 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 11 Sep 1875 Salt Lake
City Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun
1866 Married to Richards, Mary on 29 Sep 1844 at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire With John and
Mary Richards, Thomas on the "John Bright" were their five children Jane, Thomas age 26
Matthew, Thomas age 19 Ruth, Thomas age 16 Hannah, Thomas age 11 and Joseph, Thomas age 2.
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Thomas John Edward born 31 Jul 1858 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 10 Jan 1949
Salt Lake City UtahBuried in Paradise, Cache County, UtahLeft Liverpool on 14 May 1862 aboard
the William Tapscott Arrived in New York on 25 Jun 1862 Married to O Bray, Annie Shelton on 3
Apr 1884 at Salt Lake City, Utah ***Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire***

Thomas John 25 February 1749 Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Theft from a shop of silver watches, horse pistols and silver spurs. Prisoner 'very young'. Haverfordwest Verdict Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 14 years *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas John 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas John 1583 a joiner *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas John 1596 -7 baker *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas John 1640 chapman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Joseph Rowland 28 Jul 1852 born Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Joseph 1767, Aug. 21 . Ann Trevanion of Slebech, widow, Joseph Thomas of the parish of Slebech, yeoman, John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent. Lease of Clerkenwell, parish of Slebech. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Thomas Lewis 1539-40 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Lewis 1539 September 25 mercer 1540 November 8 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Mary 25 September 1771 Haverfordwest Married Offence Riot and assault. Indicted with her Husband. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Jones William *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas ? 1812 Mr Surgeon The County Goal Haverfordwest State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild Esq.

Thomas Rees 1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Rees 1589 tinker *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Rees 1594 tinker *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Rees 1593 Tucker *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Reese 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Rice 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Richard 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Thomas Richard 1591-1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Thomas Richard 1599-1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Richard 1767, Aug. 21 .Anne Trevanion of Slebech, widow,Richard Thomas of the parish of Newton, yeoman,John Stokes of Haverfordwest, gent.Lease for three lives of a house in the parish of Newton and three fields in the parish of Narberth. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Thomas Richard 1598 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Richard 1591 ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Thomas Richard 1600 mercer bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Richard 1593 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Richard 30 April 1811 Haverfordwest Shoemaker Offence Assault on James Hunt, Rosemarket, by beating him with stones, No indictment, Haverfordwest *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas Richarde 1592 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Rise 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Ruth born 2 Jan 1850 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 20 Aug 1909 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 30 Apr 1866 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 6 Jun 1866 Married to Brewster, George Washington on 16 Jul 1867 at Salt Lake City, Utah parents John and Mary Richards, Thomas *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Ryse 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Thomas 1582 3 January 1589/90 January 8 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Thomas 1588 chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Thomas 1588 chamberlain *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Thomas 1613 December 16 feltmaker *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Thomas 1589 pewterer chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Thomas 1582 reeves of the chamber *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William 1609 October 23 1613 14 March 21 1613 November 22 1613 December 16 1617 April 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William 4 August 1792 Haverfordwest Mason Offence Conspiring to augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1/6d per day. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Bateman Robert, esq *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas William 1605 September 27 Chamber Reeve *Haverfordwest Corporation MS 475.*

Thomas William 1812 .Chaplain The County Goal Haverfordwest *State of Prisons in England Scotland and Wales by James Neild Esq*

Thomas William 1617 September 24 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William 1632 April 13 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William 1600 bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.*

Thomas William 1618 April burgess *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William 1605 September 27 Chamber Reeve

Sir James Perrott Mayor To William Thomas Chamber Reeve appointed for the Town And County Of Haverfordwest.

For as much as William Walter alderman, has disbursed divers sums of money towards the repair of the church windows and the conduit and for minister's wage and for divers other necessary uses and services within the said town, the particulars whereof doth appear by his account and amount to the sum of eleven pounds nine shillings eleven pence, these are to will and authorise you upon sight hereof to satisfy and pay unto the said William Walter the said sum of £11 9s. 11 1/ 2d. out of the moneys by you collected of the chamber rents due in the said town, and this warrant shall be your sufficient discharge for so much.

Haverfordwest Corporation MS. 475.

Thomas William 1611 September 13 esq mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William 1599 1600 late bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William 1596 1600 pewterer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William 1594 weaver *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas Willame 1595 weaver *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Thomas William Rowland born 15 Nov 1854 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 11 Apr 1936 Rexburg Madison Idaho Buried in SaMaria, Oneida County, Idaho Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to John, Eleanor Lloyd on 25 Dec 1874 at Samaria, Oneida, Idaho *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas William 1591 weaver *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tom Samuel 1640 Miller, *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Touker John

On 3 December in the year abovesaid at Haverford the aforesaid vicar general admitted Sir John Touker, chaplain, to the vicarage of the parish church of Wyston of the diocese of St David's vacant by the resignation of Sir John Hogge last vicar of the same, and pertaining to the presentation of brother Walter Grendon, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, true patron etc. and instituted him etc.

Tregoz Johanne 1332/1333 Haverfordwest Burgensibus Ville de Haverford—
Charter Roll 5 Edward III No 46 *Arch Camb* 1879

Trewerth Nycolas 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tucker ? Mr 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tucker Thomas 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tucker Thomas 1589 November 14 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Tucker William 1727 Dec 18 Haverfordwest? relation of Sir Arthur Owen's, wife.
Ottley MS 510

Turnour William 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Turbeville R 1818 died Haverfordwest and Ewenny Abbey Glamorgan Eldest brother of General Sir Thomas Picton Changed his name to his mothers maiden name on inheriting her families estates said to be descended on his mothers side from Sir Richard de Turbeville one of William the Conquerors Knights and who founded Ewenny Abbey **Cambrian Register Vol3 1818**

Tyle Matthew 1536 Haverfordwest"- from Hen Catharne,Matthew Tyle and Lewis David ?21"
Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey
18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb* 1888 p 363

Tynker Rice 1594 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Vaghan Robert 1592 July 14 . Haverfordwest.

George Owen, Albane Stepneth And John Ap Rees To Robert Vaghan, John Garnons And Owen Philipps Of Penbedo,Gentle Men, Thomas, Ap Richard, Clerk, Parson Of Penbedo, Jevan David, Clerk, Parson Of Bridell, and George Owen, Clerk, Parson of Whitchurche.

A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at St.Migan's Well.

Bronwydd MS. 3 f.85.

Vale John 1596 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Vale Thomas 1589 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Vall John 1591 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Vall Thomas 1591-1593 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Valle John 1592 September 27 tailor age 80 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Valle Thomas 1593 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Vare Thomas 1582 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Vaughan John 13 September 1911 of Cuckoo, Haverfordwest. Haverfordwest and Milford Haven Telegraph headlines “Terrible Double Murder. Crippled Husband’s Awful Revenge. Blows up Sleeping Wife and Child and Himself Received Mortal Injuries.” John Vaughan of Cuckoo, Haverfordwest, the crippled Husband of a reputedly unfaithful wife, had written in a notebook “JaS Lewis done all this, JaS Lewis caused all this. Hang him, hang him.” On another Page, of the notebook was an order for gelignite. The newspaper, after giving an account of the explosion at Cuckoo where John Harries had poisoned two wives just over one hundred years earlier, commented “a fit of mad jealousy on the part of the Husband is responsible for this horrible deed”. John Vaughan, because of his disability, was unable to remove himself in time after lighting the fuse which ignited the gelignite and was killed by his own bomb. (His wheel chair got stuck in the mud outside the door – One story suggests that JaS Lewis was actually upstairs with the wife but escaped out of the window – and that it was common for him to go upstairs with the wife while the Husband was chairbound with his war injuries downstairs

Vaughan Mary 1771 of Tre-cwn was one of the early members of the Haverfordwest Wesleyan Methodist chapel founded in 1771 and her entire family regularly attended service there. Vaughan of Trecwn 1791 estate worth between £1000 and £2000 per year.

Vaughan ? 1589 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Vaughan Nicholas 1600 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Vaughan Rice 1630 sheriff 1632, April 20, 1633 October 15, 1634 May 23,
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Vaughan Richard 1577 sub-Vice-Admiral, Haverfordwest Records Arch Camb 1899

Vaughan William 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands-
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Vaughan William 1 December 1798 Haverfordwest Paper maker Offence Conspiracy to commit highway robbery against the prosecutor. No indictment. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Davies George Newport, mariner Verdict No true bill?. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Vawer Jenkyn 1600 1609 October 23 1613 14 March 21 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Vawer Jenken January 29th, 1614 was buried in the church He was the brother of the William Vawer, of Bristol, who founded the "Blackcoat Charity," St Mary's Haverfordwest register

Vawer ? 1655 October Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Vawer Thomas 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Vawer William 1600 deed towards the support of six decayed burgesses Haverfordwest 1607 Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1834.& *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Venabells Humffre 1585 1596 1599 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Verry John 1600 of Wynstred *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Veyser ? 1596 Mr heirs *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voile ? 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Volfe Morgan 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyell Morgan 1582- 3 January 11 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyell Morgan 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyell ? Mr 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyell Thomas, 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyle David 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of “concealed Lands
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Voyle J 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyle John 1539-40 1540 November 8 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyle John 1567 October 17 gent Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660 Started a mine for silver at St Brides Bay had son in law Sir Thomas, Cannon

Voyle John 1567 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Voyle John 1539 September 25 mercer 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyle Morgan 1582 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyle Morgan 1596 1611 September 13 1613 December 16 burgess 1618 April
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Voyle Ottwell 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Voyle Owen 1539 September 25 friezer 1540 November 8 1541 July 31
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Wade John 1589 November 14 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wade John 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wade John 1630 July 30 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wade John 1640 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wade ? 1597 Mr the clerk of the Council *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wall Baldon Balwine 1591 ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wall Baldwine 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wall Phillip 1636- 40 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wall Phillip 1649- 52 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wall Phillipp 1659 mayor 1661 January 4 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walle Baldon 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walle Baldoun 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walle Ballwine 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walle Boldone 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walle Phillip 1655 - 57 1657 July 3 1657 May15 1653 March 31 1656 May 31 1655
October 1656 April 7 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wallsh Thomas 1546 November 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Family of Haverfordwest, Roch, Dale and Rosemarket

Walter John 1509? father of Morris Walter and Husband of Alson Mendus He or his

father was Approver and Chancellor of Pembroke and West Haverford until 1509 His father was also called John Walter .

Walter John 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter John 1581 of Roch Castle had a son Walter William *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.* 1581 and 1597 He had an elder son Morris Walter *Arch Camb 1904*

Walter Morris 1593 of Haverfordwest married Jane Warren had a son William Walter born about 1561 Morris died in 1593 and was buried at St Mary's Haverforwest on the 27 June 1593 His father was John Walter and mother Alson Mendus of Fishguard. Morris was *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.* 1579 and 1587

Walter Moris 1582- 3 January 11 1588 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Walter Morice 1585 -1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Walter Morris 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Morris 1588 1589 1591 -- mayor 1586 7 January 20 then mayor 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Morris 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands- ex prior of Haverfordwest Priory (in his 50's) -Witness *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Walter Morris 1577 May 14 Stainton Rainsbottom Hill –free tenant – in Roch there was a family of the name of Holmes who settled in Haverfordwest and took the name of Walter- from him was descended Richard Walter of Roch Castle sheriff in 1657. *Survey Of The Lordship Of Haverford In 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Walter William 1581 was the son of John Walter of Roch Castle. William Walter was twice married, each time to a widow. His first marriage was to Alice whose first husband had been John Dolben, of Haverfordwest. By him she had one son, William Dolben, Bishop-designate of Bangor, who died before he could be consecrated, in 1631. His son John Dolben was Bishop of Rochester

and Archbishop of York 1683-1686. His second wife was Alice Middleton, daughter of Sir Hugh Middleton her brother Charles Middleton married Catherine Bateman daughter of Richard Bateman of Haverfordwest.-- Alice's daughter, Jane Dolben, married Richard Wogan, of Boulston *Arch Camb* 1904

Walter William 1611 May 18 Will of William Walter of the parish of St. Mary, Haverfordwest, alderman. His wife was Alice Middleton . 1593. mayor 1591 1592 1597 Merchant 1588 1589 1591 1593 .mercier chamber reeve 1596 mercer collector of the chamber rent 1585 gent 1589 1591 1596 . 1582 3 January 11 1588 1592 1597 1609 October 23
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660

Walter William about 1561 of Haverfordwest of Roche Castle married Jane Laugharne of St Brides about 1585 St Brides? leased several areas of land and buildings around Steynton and Rosemarket previously the chantries His will was dated 10th April 1616 He died 12 April 1616 Had several children ---His father was Morris Walter and mother Jane Warren --Jane Laugharne of St Brides born about 1565 probably at St Brides? Had several children

Walter William 1591 married Jane Lagharne claimants to the estate of William Philliipps and his wife Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 *Arch Camb* 1854

Walter Mary 1591 parents William Walter and Jane Lagharne claimants to the estate of William Philliipps and his wife Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 *Arch Camb* 1854

Walter Elizabeth 1591 parents William Walter and Jane Lagharne claimants to the estate of William Philliipps and his wife Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 *Arch Camb* 1854

Walter George 1591 parents William Walter and Jane Lagharne claimants to the estate of William Philliipps and his wife Jane Perotte George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 *Arch Camb* 1854

Walter ? Born Abt 1650 at Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales, Wales

Walter ? 1587 Mr Merchant 1589 1597 1600 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Walter ? 1636 Mrs ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Walter Elizabeth 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Jane 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Jane 1657 May 15 widow *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Morgan 1630 scriptor, sheriff 1634 May 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Moris 1554 October 20 shoemaker sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Morrice 1591- 1596 for his grave and bells 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660*

Walter Roger 1611 September 13 mercer 1613 14 March 21 1613 December 16
burgess 1618 April mayor 1617 April 25 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660*

Walter Roger 1636-9 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Thomas 1582 late sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Thomas 1588 Tanner 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Thomas 1589 Tucker 1591 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1651 March 1 1651 52 March 10 1651 May 26 1651 October 1651
September 26 3 1655 November 16 1655 56 1656 7 March 20 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 1657
8 February 1657 May 15 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1657 June 5 1657 July 3 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1657 June 19 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1657 October 30 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1605 September 27 alderman-- Sir James Perrott Mayor To,, William Thomas Chamber Reeve appointed for the Town And County Of Haverfordwest.

For as much as William Walter , alderman, has disbursed divers sums of money towards the repair of the church windows and the conduit and for minister's wage and for divers other necessary uses and services within the said town, the particulars whereof doth appear by his account and amount to the sum of eleven pounds nine shillings eleven pence, these are to will and authorise you upon sight hereof to satisfy and pay unto the said William Walter the said sum of £11 9s. 11 1/2d. out of the moneys by you collected of the chamber rents due in the said town, and this warrant shall be your sufficient discharge for so much.

Haverfordwest Corporation MS. 475.

Walter William 1659 July 1 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1582 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1657 May 15 esq alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1649 52 53 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1651 October 31 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter Willyam 1588 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1585 -91 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1582 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1581 November 10 mercer late mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1600 Merchant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walter William 1604 July 20 Haverfordwest "Henry Saunders and William Moore undertook to deliver at his house, eight bushels of wheat of the measure then used in the town and county of Haverfordwest, "*Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*"

Walter William 1604 July 20 Haverfordwest " Alderman of the town and brother of Moris Walter, the ancestor of the Walters of Roch Castle" *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

Walters Roger 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Walters William 1866 of Haverfordwest JP *High Sheriff* - a banker at Haverfordwest

Waltir John 1546 November 17 corviser *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Waren Lewis 1487, 22 September .On 22 September as above, at Lantfey, the reverend father aforesaid granted licence for William Batemon of the town of Haverford and Lewis Waren of the said town to have an oratory anywhere within the diocese of St David's so that any chaplain may celebrate masses for them when required

Waren Thomas 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warloe Water 1655 -56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warren Edward 1645 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Warren Jane 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warren Jane married Morris Walter of Haverfordwest she was the daughter of William Warren of Trewern

Warren Jennett 1596 burial *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.*

Warren John 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warren John 1611 September 13 1613 14 March 21 1613 December 16 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Warren John 1630 1633 November 6 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 1636 9 1638.
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Warren John 1632 April 13 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warren John 1613 November 22 gent burgess 1618 April *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warren John 1600 sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warren John 1612 October 10 sheriff *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Warren ? 1596 Mr burial *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warren Thomas 1589 ChurchWarden 1591 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Warren Thomas 1596 his great house in the Highe Strete *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warren Thomasin 1636 Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660

Warren William 1591-1600 October 1 . *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Warren William 1604 Nevern"of Trewern in the parish of Nevern, esq,sued by Bateman Richard a mercer in Haverfordwest, plaintiff, for £6 15s, 3d, for goods delivered before 23 Dec, 1604" "William Warren was the son of Mathias Warren of Trewern, by Elizabeth Catharne his wife" *Pembrokeshire In Byegone Days*

Warren William 1592 esq *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.* Haverfordwest Corporation MS 213 1600 October 1.

Warren William of Longridge Pembrokeshire --daughter married Francis Edwardes, M.P for Haverfordwest and was grandmother of William Edwardes Lord Kensington 1777-1852 Eminent Welshmen 1908

Warryn Thomas 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.* Waryn Thomas 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Water Roger 1585 mayor 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Waters ? 1596 Mr mayor late mayor 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Waters ? 1600 Mrs *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Waters Roger 1587 chamber reeve *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wates Watkyn 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Watkins Thomas 1655 56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Watt Symond 1539- 40 January 24 of Millford *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Watters Roger 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Watters Wr 1593 late mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wattes Watkine 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Watts John 15 March 1800 Haverfordwest Gent. Offence Assault. Haverfordwest

Prosecutor Mathias David, Haverfordwest, gent. Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Watts Thomas 1843 Oct 7 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Watts Thomas 1861 Rev of Haverfordwest " I have never heard language which could, for Vileness and indecency, be at all compared with that used by the women of Llangwn"

Waxe Edward 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Web Elizabeth 1653 March 5 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webb Jevan 1553-58 Haverfordwest ex bailiff- Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Webb John 1553-58 Haverfordwest Glover – ex sheriff- Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Webb John 1633 December 13 the son of Richard Webb deceased Yeoman
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Webb Lewis 1587-1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webb Lewis 1595-1597 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Webb Lewis's 1596 boy *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webb Richard 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webb Richard 1633 December 13 deceased Yeoman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webb Richard 1594 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webb Watkin 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webb Watkin 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660..*

Webb Watkin 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webb William 1592 crier *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webbe David 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webbe David 1593 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webbe David 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webbe John 1651 payment of 2s. to, " for keeping the swyne off the streets".Plaque of
Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 Arch Camb 1895

Webbe Lewes 1593 glazier *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webbe Richard 1593 tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webbe Watkin 1582 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Webbe William 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Weller ? 1582 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Welshe Philip 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands
Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897

Welshe Thomas 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wesley John 1763 held the living and took services at St Daniels Wesleyan methodists Wesley Square Chapel preached at the cross in the centre of Tenby . preached in Haverfortwest 14 times the last in 1790. *Pembroke History.*

Wheeler John 1640 butcher *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wheeler John 1651 September 26 butcher *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Wheeler William 1719 esq of Haverfordwest *High Sheriff Of Pembrokeshire*

Whit John 1599-1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Whit John 1597 Tanner *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

White David Hyrum born 31 Oct 1860 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 16 Oct 1941 Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 Married to Lawson, Harriet Margaret *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White, Henry 1651 Justice of the Peace "Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652,Arch Camb 1895

White Jane born 28 Oct 1839 Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 4 Jan 1913 Left Liverpool on 11 May 1860 aboard the William Tapscott Arrived in New York on 15 Jun 1860 Married to Miles, Edward David on 8 Feb 1860 at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White John 1593 gent tanner late sergeant 1600 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

White John 1618 April burgess *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

White John 1630 1633 November 6 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

White Martha Jane born 15 Jan 1863 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 15 May 1939
Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

White William Llewellyn born 31 Oct 1858 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire died 28 Feb 1917 Salt Lake City
Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 Married to Egbert, Louisa Corilla on 1 Mar 1917 at Logan , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Whithe Owen 1539 September 25 tailor 1539 40 1540 November 8 mortuus est 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Whitt ? 1591 he is departed *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Whyt David 1583 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Whyte John 1593 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Whythe Owen 1532 Haverfordwest Misc book no 151 ff 31

Wilken Tho 1657 November 25 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wilkin Griffith 1653 March 5 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wilkin Griffith 1640 glover *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wilkin John 1633 December 13 tiler *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wilkin Thomas 1655 1655 October 1656 7 March 20 1657 8 mercer 1657 May 15 March 16 1657 May 15 1655 56 February 22 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 1657 8 January 16 1657 June 5 1657 June 19 1657 October 30 gent 1659 December 9 *Haverfordwest*

Records 1539--1660. Wilkin Thomas died 1660 May 26 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Wilkin Thomas 1633 December 13 the son of John Wilkin tiler ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wilkin William 1593 tanner ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wilkin John 1591 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wilkin William 1591 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wilkin William 1595 mercer ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wilkins Thomas 1657 July 3 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wilkins Thomas 1595 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Williams D E 1897 Aug Lawhaden Rev -Local Committee Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Williams H W 1897 Aug Solva Local Committee Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Williams R T P 1897 Aug Haverfordwest Local Committee Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Williams Council 1767 of Hermon's Hill Haverfordwest ***High Sheriff Of Pembrokeshire***

William Daniel 17 June 1802 Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Assault. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Fortune, Francis gent. Verdict No true bill. ***Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,***

William Doritie 1591 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

William Ellen 1589 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

William Ellenn 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

William Howell 1589/90 January 8 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Jane 25 September 1771 Haverfordwest Married Offence Riot and assault.
Haverfordwest Prosecutor Jones William *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams John 1553-58 Haverfordwest Tenant of Sir John Perrot and servant- ex bailiff-
Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

William Long ? 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

William Phillips 1599 1600 late bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

William Richard 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

William Richard 1554 October 20 mercer bailiff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

William ? 1594 Sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

William Yevan 1585 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williame Richard 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williames Elinge 1595 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Benjamin 4 August 1792 Haverfordwest Mason Offence Conspiring to
augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1/6d per day.

Haverfordwest Prosecutor Bateman Robert, esq *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams David 1618 April tailor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Edmund taken at a meeting in the House of William Bateman Haverfordwest, and committed to the Town-Gaol Sent by Magistrates to the House of Correction, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Williams Herbert 1657 July 3 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Williams Humphry September 1662 arrested in the street when going to a meeting in Haverfordwest. Imprisoned for some days, April 1663 Imprisoned for appearing at Pembrokeshire Assizes with his hat on, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Williams James 1611 September 13 1613 14 March 21 1613 December 16
Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Williams James 1613 November 22 gent burgess 1618 April *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Williams James 1617 April 25 sheriff *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Joseph 25 February 1749 Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Theft from a shop of silver watches, horse pistols and silver spurs. Prisoner 'very young'. Haverfordwest Guilty. Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 14 years *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams Jo 1657 November 25 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams John 1656 April 7 1656 7 March 20 1657 8 January 16 1657 June 5 1657 June 19 1657 July 3 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Williams John 29 April 1769 Haverfordwest Offence Assault. Wiston Prosecutor David Lloyd Verdict No true bill. *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams John 1659 December 9 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams John 1659 July 1 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Morris 4 August 1792 Haverfordwest Mason Offence Conspiring to augment the wages of himself and others by refusing to work for less than 1/6d per day. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Bateman Robert, esq *Before The Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams Nicholas 1613 October 2 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Williams Rebecca 1662 wife of Humphry arrested in the street when going to a meeting in Haverfordwest. Imprisoned for some days, *The Persecution Of Quakers*

Williams Rebecca 1809 of the parish of St Thomas Haverfordwest tenant of benefice of St Edrin

Williams Richard 1596 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Richard 1657 8 February 19 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Robert 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Roger 1640 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Roger 1657 November 25 mercer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Thomas 1651 September 26 esq mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Thomas 1651 May 26 mayor *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams Waldo 30 September 1904 – 20 May 1971 wrote under the Welsh Bardic name

of Goronwy. Was a Welsh language poet. He was born at Haverfordwest, his father was a primary school teacher and in 1911 was appointed headmaster of Mynachlogddu where Waldo learned Welsh. He attended the grammar school at Narberth and then at Aberystwyth University where he studied English. After graduating in 1926 he trained as a teacher. He married in 1941 but unfortunately his wife died in 1943. Waldo in 1953 joined the Society of Friends Quakers and he was a pacifist. During the Korean war refused to pay his income tax. Despite being sent to prison he continued campaigning till the end of compulsory military service in 1963. He stood as a candidate in the 1959 election for the Plaid Cymru party. After serving two terms in prison for non payment of tax he resumed teaching in 1963. He died at St Thomas's Hospital Haverfordwest and was buried in Llandysilio - Memorial Mynachlogddu.

Williams William 1648 July 13 Haverfordwest Letter requesting gunpowder to demolish Haverfordwest castle *Arch Camb* 1876 page 56

Williams William 1651 Alderman mayor in 1641 and 1649 rented two houses to the Corporation in St. Martin's Parish for pest houses Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Williams William 1652 March 2nd of the pound died 2st of March. Letties, his wife, and three children died before the end of the month Plaque of Haverfordwest 6th of October 1651 to 5th of July 1652 *Arch Camb* 1895

Williams William 1630 1632 April 20 1633 October 15 1634 May 23 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Williams William 1649 1651 May 26 1651 September 26 1652 November 15 1655 56 1655 November 16 1657 July 3 1657 June 5 1657 June 19 1657 October 30 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Williams William 1656 April 7 1656 May 31 1657 8 January 16 1657 8 March 16 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Williams William 1679 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest 1688 Mar 16 Perpetual Curates St Martins Haverfordwest *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Williams William 1649 alderman 1651 October 31 1659 December 9 1659 July 1 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Williams William 1656- 7 deputy mayor March 20, 1657 May 15 1657 October
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Williams William 1632 April 13 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams William 1632 April 20 – Order of the mayor and common council and ChurchWardens that whereas the bells of the parish of St. Maries are greatly decayed and in consideration of the ill-usage of them in ringing them at the death of everyone whereby no benefit comes to the parish, any person desiring to have all the bells rung after the death of a burgess or a burgess's wife or child shall pay 8s and after the death of any foreigner or stranger 16s. For one bell only, 2s. 6d and 5s respectively. The ChurchWardens shall take order for payment before the ringing the third bell for the knoll only excepted and account for the same.

Signed Thomas Canon, mayor, William Baetman, William Meyler, William Bouren, Roger Bevens, William Canon, John Synnett, John Gibbon, William Williams Nicholas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williams William 1657 November 25 alderman *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Williarns John 1657 October 30 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wills William 1640 barber *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Willyam Longe 1583 the master beadle *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Willyams David 1588 the Queens Attorney *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wilson ? 1600 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wogan Etheldred 1648 July 13 Haverfordwest Letter requesting gunpowder to
demolish Haverfordwest castle *Arch Camb 1876 page 56*

Wogan Etheldred 1617 April 25 burgess 1618 April *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wogan Etheldred 1630 alderman 1632 April 13 1634 1636 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wogan Etheldred 1649 alderman 1651 September 26 1657 May 15 1656 7 March 20
Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Wogan John 1592 September 27 of Milton esq *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

1600 October 1 .

John Wogan, Francis Meyrick, John Phillipes, Hughe Butler And William Warren

To The Mayor And Aldermen Of The Town And County Of Haverfordwest .Whereas John Johnson of Newe Castle upon Tyne, master and owner of the ship named The Danyell, being pressed lately at Bristoll for the carriage of two hundred soldiers for Her Majesty's service into Irelande, and being enforced by contrary and tempestuous winds to land in this haven of Milford, made special petition unto us whose names are subscribed for the placing of the said two hundred soldiers in some meet and convenient place during their abode here where they may be relieved with necessary vitual and provision until the wind serve for their passage hence into Ireland, we, considering that there is no place more convenient for the placing of them than the town and county of Haverfordwest, where they may be both relieved with vitual and kept best together by those that are officers over them, do therefore pray and entreat you to receive the said soldiers into your said town and to place and divide them according to your directions as in like case you have formerly done. So we refer care hereof unto you, not doubting but you shall be allowed of all such money as you or any of you shall defray herein, as heretofore you have been.

We betake you to God.

Haverfordwest Corporation MS 213.

Wogan John 1572 .of Wiston, high-sheriff of the county Haverfordwest Records Arch
Camb 1899

Wogan ? 1539 September 25 Mr of Wiston esq *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wolf Owen 1600 ChurchWarden *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wolff Morris 1600 late sergeant *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wolford Balthazer 1651 52 March 1 gent glover 1651 September 26 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wolford Balthezer 1653 March 31 1656 April 7 1657 October 30 1657 8 February 1659 December 9 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wollfe Owen 1613 October 2 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660***

Woogan Elizabeth 1636 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Woogan Etheldred 1636 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Woogan John 1591 November 1 of Mylton ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Woolford Balthazar 1649 gent 1652 1655 1656 8 February 19 1656 7 March 20 October 1657 July 3 1659 July 1 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Woolford Nell August 1662 Haverfordwest Committed by the Judge of Assize, to Close Prison for refusing to take the Oath of allegiance., ***The Persecution Of Quakers***

Worre William 1596 ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wougan ? 1591 Mrs ***Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.***

Wrenford Joshua Booth 1875 Aug 30 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest ***Pembrokeshire Parsons.***

Wright Richard 1731 Mar Haverfordwest inoculated a daughter of Thomas Kymer There were two Surgeons carrying out Inoculatin - They both had Apothecaries Shops A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire **Internet Archives Pembrokeshire**

Wright Richard 1731 Roch inoculated 3 children of Nicholas Roch A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire **Internet Archives Pembrokeshire**

Wydon William dead 1594 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wyliam Doryty 1591 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660,*

Wylkyn Thomas 1595 labourer *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Wynter ? 1592 Mr *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

York ? Captain 1600 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Young Elen 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660,*

Younge Ellenn 1591 Michaelmas *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Yuunge John 1655-56 *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.*

Herbrandston

Mining Herbrandston

Un-named Mine SM 865.064. to 870.054. Small lead mine at South Hook Point. At work intermittently from at least 1740 until end of 18th century. Workings now overlain by South Hook Fort and remains of Esso refinery; identified by field names only.

De Brian Family held Bride's, Hasguard, St Ishmael, Marloes, Dale, Herbrandston, Hubberston, Talbenny, Haroldston West, Walton West and Robeston West —**Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen**

1811 Fenton Tours

The village of Herbrandston with its old church and truncated tower, a little to the right of my road were temptations for digressing too strong for me to visit; I therefore alighted to be disappointed, for the church within is rude and simple to a degree, and contains nothing capable of arresting the antiquary's attention but a plain stone in the chancel, bearing an embossed head of a priest almost smooth, which "holy feet had worn" without date or inscription.

In a small creek at the bottom of a little dingle, whose edges this straggling village occupies, it is said the Flemings first landed, and it is remarkable that there are more foreign hereditary customs kept up here than in any other part of Roos. There can hardly be a doubt of Herbrandt, who, in the scramble partition of the country, seized this part and gave it its name, being a Fleming; for I find in a MS of George Owen, who had investigated those matters with more minuteness than any man Herbrandston enumerated among the original Flemish settlers in the country, as extracted from deeds and other ancient documents he had been at pains to collect.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Herbrandston Lewis

HERBRANDSTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Milford; containing 249 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from one of the Norman or Flemish settlers in Pembrokeshire, named Herbrand, who, soon after the Conquest, fixed his residence here. It is situated on the eastern side of a bay in Milford Haven, and is of small extent; the land is very fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. A fair is held annually in the village on the 12th of August, chiefly for hiring farm-servants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for £222, with a house, and a glebe of about one acre. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain structure, with a low massive tower.

Church St Mary's



The nave and the chancel with tomb recesses on either side are 13c although

the windows are Victorian. One recess contains a damaged 14c military effigy. The porches are probably 14c and there is a west 13c tower inclined to the north.

Formed part of the possessions of the Priory of St Thomas Haverfordwest
On the dissolution of the monasteries came into the Lands of the Crown

1291

Under the name Ecclesia de Villa Herberandi, this church was in 1291 assessed for tenths to the King at £6 13s 4d, the amount payable being 13s 4d (Taxatio)

1534 This rectory formed part of the possessions of the priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, and on the dissolution of that house came into the lands of the Crown.

Herbrandeston—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione prioris Haverford unde Thomas Tawey clericus est rector habens ibidem mansionem et terras. Et valent fructus et emolumenta ejusdem ecclesie communibus annis viij". Inde in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xijjd. Et in visitacione archidiaconus in quolibet anno pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus vs ixd. lit remanet clare £7

13s. 2d. Inde decima 15s 4d.—*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading ' Livings remaining in Charge '— Herbrandston R. (St. Mary). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno 1s. 1d. Archidiac. quolibet anno 5s. 9d. Prior de Haverfordwest olim Patr. The Prince of Wales. King's Book £7 13s, 4d., £80 Yearly tenths, 15s. 4d.—Bacons *Liber Regis*.

1904 On 3 Feb., 1904 a faculty was granted for the restoration of Herbrandston Church.

1920 Royal Commission On Ancient Monuments

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Mary

This Church, which was held by the priory of St Thomas at Haverfordwest consists of a nave 36ft by 17ft, chancel 23ft by 15 ft with recesses on the north and south sides, north and south porches 9 ½ ft by 7 ½ ft and 7 ½ ft by 5 1/2ft respectively, and western tower 19ft by 17ft. The roof and windows are modern with the exceptions noted. In the south wall of the chancel are a blocked priests door, a single light trefoil-headed window, and a plain piscina. The choir recesses are lit by single pointed trifoliated lights; in the south recess is an effigy noted below. The chancel arch is pointed, and without capitals. Above the south door , immediately beneath the hammer beams is a corbel with a mitred head and in a similar position above the north door is a crowned female head. The north porch has been converted into a vestry, and a single light installed in the blocked entrance. The roof is a plain vault. The south door has a pointed arch. Between the north door and the chancel is a low recess which, previous to the restoration of 1904, contained the effigy now placed in the chancel. Between the north porch and the tower a shallow modern bay has been thrown out. The nave windows were renewed at the restoration. The tower is now of two storeys : between the years 1740 and 1770, the third stage with battlements and corbel table, were removed. A sketch plan in the register of 1740 shows the tower the intact while the bell frame bears the date 1770. A turret of 35 stairs in the south west angle ends abruptly, and the roof is now tiled. The ground storey, which has a pointed vault, has no exterior door; it is lit by a modern two light window to the west. A pointed arch connects it with the nave. It is lighted by plain slits. On the east gable of the nave is an empty sanctus bellcote; the sketch of 1740 shows the bell in position. The font basin is a modern copy of that in Rudbaxton church; it is mounted on a circular shaft 48 in circumference and 17in high with a square base. The effigy now in the south choir recess is much worn. Fenton refers to it as “ a plain stone in the chancel bearing an embossed head of a priest, without date or inscription (Tours p178) It shows a face in relief on a cushion, and beneath it apparently a sword. The effigy which may be assigned to the 14th century, is probably that of a knight.

Visited 28th July 1920.

Rectors.

1384	John Sampson
1384 Dec 10th	Thomas Picton [Thomas Picton held the living at Manorbier and exchanged that living with John Sampson for the living of Herbrandstone]
?	Rice Phillip
1502 Jan 2	Richard Pardew
1534	Thomas Talley (Thomas Tawy)
1554 July 25	Rhys Jones
1623	Lewis Owen BA
1635 Aug 8	John Place
1636 June 1	Michael Barwhick
1670 Apr 30	John Smith
1696 Mar 25	Joshua Powell
1728 Mar 17	Roger Lewis
1730 Feb 23	John Rice
1736 Mar 20	Thomas Stephens
1740 Aug 14	William Roch
1783 Dec 13	John Tasker Nash MA
1827 Sep 11	William Roch MA
1859 Jan 17	James Watts MA
1864 Nov 24	James Thomas MA
1889 Feb 20	William John Lyte Skinner Stradling MA
1901 Dec 30	William Beach Thomas BD
1910 Jan 31	George Henry Hughes BA

Barwicke: Michael; of Herbrandston clerk St Davids prebendary of St Nicholas 25 July 1663.

1851 St Mary Herbrandston Parish Church William Roch, Rector

1929 St Mary Incumbent G H Hughes

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1905 Evans

Herbrandston (S. Mary). —A funnel-shaped Chalice, 9 in. in height, and bearing the hall mark of 1778 with the maker's mark IR for John Robins as in O. E. P. at 1799. Diam. of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 4 in.; diam. of base, 4 in.; weight, 13 oz. Inscription " The Gift of W. Roch Rector to the Church of Harbeston 1778". Its Paten cover bears the same hall marks weight, 6 oz. 15 dwts.

Church Records

Parish registers: Christenings (1717-20, 1729-1908), Marriages (1729-1970) Banns (1813-52), Burials (1717-20, 1729-1992) at Pem.RO

Nonconformist Chapels:

Herbranston Wesleyan Methodist

There was a Wesleyan Methodist Congregation here but services ceased in 1880

Herbrandston Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Stephens David .	Herbrandston	H	
Allen William . . .	Herbrandston	H4	
Owens Ellinor. . .	Herbrandston	H2	
Howell Rowland.	Herbrandston	H	
Holland Parry . .	Herbrandston	H2	
Tasker Francis. .	Herbrandston	H	
Smyth John.	Herbrandston	H3	
Roch John. . . .	Herbrandston	H	
Moyle John . .	Herbrandston		H
Humphrey .Francis	Herbrandston	H	
Canocke Nicholas	Herbrandston	P	
Hugh . Richard.	Herbrandston	P	
Sayce Thomas . .	Herbrandston	P.	
Synnett James. .	Herbrandston	P.	
Harryes Thomas.	Herbrandston	P	
Walls Elizabeth .	Herbrandston	P.	
Allen William. .	Herbrandston	P	
Codd . Mathew. .	Herbrandston	P	
Haward William.	Herbrandston	P	
David . Saunders.	Herbrandston	P	
Phillip David . .	Herbrandston	P .	

Education

State of Education in Wales 1847 For this parish there is no entry it would appear to be one of the five parishes which are utterly without a day school of any sort.

Board School

A board school was opened in 1878 for children of age range 5 years to 11 years

“1st August 2010 acc/Western Telegraph Newspaper

The gates have closed once and for all on the Herbrandston base of Coastlands CP School. Prior to being Coastlands CP School the building was used for Herbrandston CP School, and back in the 1970s and 1980s, it had a wonderful reputation.

The building has been here for more than 100 years and is a fundamental part of our village framework.”

The school still had its 1940 air raid shelter, a single storey building with a reinforced concrete roof. The doorway in the west wall was protected by a brick blast wall. Windowless, the building had ventilation bricks under the eaves and was designed to protect up to fifty people.

Wrecks

"Felicita" in Sandy Haven on the 20 February 1833 acc to the Cambrian

"The Neapolitan brig Felicity, G G D'Amon, master from Glasgow, laden with coals and bale goods, bound for Palermo and Leghorn, in returning to Milford Haven in the night of Tuesday, ran on shore in Sandy Haven Bay, opposite the Stack Rock, within the harbour; when she was discovered at daylight a complete wreck, and was finally knocked all to boards. The crew, 18 in number, were sticking by the wreck, 6 of whom were drowned in attempting to swim on shore or washed off into the sea. Great praise is justly due to Mr William Field (brother of the late Mr Richard Field of Milford, shipbuilder), who dashed under the breakers, and swam to the brig, and succeeded in bringing 9 of the crew on shore alive. - The Boatswain, a stout man of 6 feet, died in his arms whilst being conveyed on shore, also a boy about 12 years of age, after being carried safe to land. The Master, a good swimmer, in attempting to reach the shore was seen to buffet the waves and go down. - Four of the bodies have been brought on shore, viz. the master, mate, boatswain, and a boy; two not yet found. A part of the bale goods has been saved in a damaged state. It must be observed, that not one of the many spectators would venture to the wreck but Mr Field, who had two or three narrow escapes for his life in his perilous exertions."

1834 March VALENTINE Sailing Ship. Sandy Haven, Milford Haven.

RCAM

The Rath

The discovery of this fine cliff castle is primarily due to the Tithe Survey Schedule where the name of the field in which it is placed, Rath Park, is preserved. The position is the usual – a small headland jutting out into the sea is defended by a strong curved rampart and ditch. The chord of the arc measures 150ft. From the level of the enclosure the bank rises 10ft and drops 20ft to the 10ft wide ditch, the latter has a counter-scarp of 10ft largely excavated out of the rock. The entrance is at the north west end of the bank; it has evidently been much narrowed by falls of the cliffs; its present width averages 6ft. An interesting feature of this camp is the clear trace of a path to the sea level. As viewed from the lighthouse of Great Castle Head, the track shows undoubted signs of scarping and though broken in places, its course is practically continuous; it is not visible from certain parts of the camp – visited 28th July 1920

Hill Park Stone

A boulder standing on a field styled Hill Park about 500 yds due south of Herbranstons parish church, The stone is about 56ins. Above the soil 20ins. Wide and faces south west. At its base and largely covered with soil, is a prostrate stone of apparently similar dimensions, suggesting that both are parts of a cromlech that has been dismantled. - Visited 28th July 1920.

South Hook

This is now the site of a LNG terminal and a Gas fired Power station

It would appear that this site has been used for industrial purposes for centuries.

As part of the investigations before the redevelopment of the site for the LNG terminal an archaeological investigation was undertaken in 2004-5

Evidence was revealed of Bronze age workings, of iron making and of cereal drying during the 8th to 10th century AD.

According to Geo Arch Report 2006/14 Evaluation of archaeometallurgical residues from South Hook LNG Terminal by Dr Tim Young September 25th 2006

“The iron making assemblage is of great significance because of the lack of evidence for iron smelting of 8 – 10th century in Wales, and the paucity of evidence in SW Britain in general”

Sarah Woodbury in her blog posted April 10th 2012 states

“The discovery of corn-dryers with early medieval radiocarbon dates has contributed to the growing number of early medieval examples excavated in Wales which can throw valuable light on the crops grown, their ratio to each other and how they were processed. South Hook is a particularly important site since several corn dryers were excavated together with rotary quern stones and a significant assembly of charred grain samples. Carbonised grain from the base of one dryer provided a radiocarbon date of AD720-960”

Mines 1740

from at least 1740 to the end of the 18th century there was a small lead mine working at South Hook Point. The site has been overtaken by the Fort and the LNP refinery site

George Owen

in his Pamphlet on the Fortifications of the Milford Haven written in 1595 mentions South Hook Point and referring to landing places says "Badd, South- hooke pointe."

Cliff Castle

On a field belonging to South Hook farm called Castle field , the old 1in Ordinance map marks a camp which has been practically obliterated by recent military operations. It appears to have been one of the many promontory castles, with bank some 150 feet in length, slight remains of which are possible to trace. More cannot be said with certainty. – Visited 28th July 1920

Chapel Field

On this field which belongs to South Hook Farm, one mile south east of the parish church, and approached by a narrow lane that in places retains some cobble stones, are traces of grass covered foundations which point to some small structure having stood here. Visited 28th July 1920

South Hook Fort Herbrandston Grade 2 listed buildings

1858 South Hook Fortifications

The Fort sometimes referred to as a battery, was the result of the proposals of the 1858 Committee. It was some 80 to 100 feet above high water and was secured at the rear by a defensible barracks capable of mounting guns on its roof and connected to the batteries by a parapet and ditch on each side. The western battery mounted fifteen and the Eastern one five guns linked by a covered way. The barracks is a two storey building with a bomb proof roof; the outer wall some four feet thick forms a scarp 35 feet in height. Its outline is an arc culminating in two demi-bastions at the rear with two small caponiers covering the scarp wall. Just outside the rear of the barracks is an underground tunnel leading to the main magazine. The Fort was the cornerstone of the Haven's defences until batteries were built at East and West blockhouse; it was manned by regulars and militia and in 1886 was used during the Milford Haven Experiment, an exercise to assess the effectiveness of the minefield, searchlights and guns to defend a commercial port. The western fifteen gun battery was demolished in 1889 and replaced by batteries for two 10 inch breech loader however only one gun was mounted. These batteries were replaced between 1900 and 1904 by ones for three 6-inch and a 9.2 inch breech loaders. At the western end of the covered way a battery was built for three 6pdr quick fire between 1897 and 1898 but these guns were never mounted, instead the battery was adapted to take two 12pdr quick fire. The Fort was used in 1890 to evaluate a 10 inch breech loader gun on a Royal Carriage Department mounting. The Owen Report declared

the 9.2 inch gun superfluous so in 1907 it was dismantled and sent to West blockhouse to replace a gun there that had developed choke.

During the First World War a 6-inch gun was removed from the Fort and a 12pdr quick fire was withdrawn; sometime between 1919 and 1928 the two remaining 6-inch guns were dismantled and sent to West blockhouse. Finally in July 1935 the two 12pdr quick fire guns were dismantled and sent to East blockhouse to form a practice battery.

In 1914 there was an examination battery at the Fort during the war.

The Fort was sold in 1936 however it was requisitioned at the beginning of the Second World War and became HMS Skirmisher operated by WRENS controlling all Naval movements in the Haven

In the late 1950's the Esso Petroleum Company purchased the Fort and built an oil refinery which was demolished in the 1980's.

In October 2005 the fort was recorded as empty, but secure. It has once again been purchased and turned into an LNG terminal. The fort is within the securely fenced area belonging to the refinery. The battery remains outside the boundary and is just off the coastal path.

The defensible barracks at South Hook Fort Herbrandston 3 April 2004 In a prominent position some 200m N of the cliffs at South Hook Point.

Refineries (South Hook)

Esso Refinery construction began in 1957, and it was opened in 1960 till 1970's . it was dis-invested in the 1980's

Before This refinery was built the village population stood at 200 but it rose to 1534. The site has once again been purchased and turned into an LNG terminal and Gas fired Power station

Hubberston

Hubberston- Hakin

In 1894 the civil parish of Hakin was created out of that part of the old civil parish of Hubberston which lay within the urban district of Milford. In the rearrangement the church of the old civil and ecclesiastical parish of Hubberston fell within the bounds of the new civil parish of Hakin.

Hubberston 1839 Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales

HUBBERSTON, a parish, in the poor-law union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Milford; containing 1174 inhabitants, of whom 737

are in that part of the parish which is within the borough of Milford. This parish is traversed by the turnpike-road leading from Haverfordwest to Hakin, or Old Milford, and is bounded by the parish of Herbrandston on the north, and by that of Steynton on the north-east. It is situated on a creek or inlet of Milford Haven, at the upper end of which are the remains of a religious establishment, formerly called Pill Priory, built upon a pill separating this parish from that of Steynton, and which, though it has obtained the name of Hubberston Priory, is within the limits of Steynton. The parish comprises 1270a. 3r. 9p., whereof about 270 acres are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a few acres of woodland: wheat and barley are the chief produce of the land under tillage, which is very rich and fertile. The seat of Gelliswick is beautifully situated, and embraces rich views of the picturesque scenery of the locality, the more distant views reaching over the harbour of Milford and the fine expanse of the adjacent Haven. St. Botolphs, an elegant modern mansion, erected on the site of some of the buildings of the priory, though not within the parish, closely borders upon it, and is equally remarkable for the style of the building and the beauty of its situation, commanding a pleasing view of the Haven, and of the neighbouring country: nearly the whole of the farm attached to the estate is situated within the parish of Hubberston. Boat-building is carried on to a considerable extent at Hakin, or Old Milford, in the parish, and about 200 shipwrights reside at that place, which is included within the boundaries of the new contributory borough of Milford.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, and there is a glebe of nine acres, valued at £18 per annum; also a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small, ancient, and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower: in the chancel are three elegantly canopied recesses, probably intended for the officiating priests, or perhaps appropriated to the dignitaries of the priory on particular occasions. The parsonage house was rebuilt and greatly improved at the expense of the late rector. A Church Sunday school is supported; and there are places of worship for Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists, with a Sunday school held in each of them. Mr. Thomas Roch, in 1707, bequeathed a small rent-charge for teaching poor children, and for the relief of distressed housekeepers of the parish; and in 1752, Mr. James Allen bequeathed £50 in money, to be invested in the purchase of land, and the rent distributed among the poor: the bequests produce about £3 a year

Church of St David's.

This rectory belonged to the Priory of Pill or Pulla and the dissolution of the monastery came into the hands of the Crown.

Described as Ecclesia de Villa Huberte this church was assessed in 1291 at £6 13s 4d - Taxatio. There was a chapel called St Thomas's, subordinate to Hubberston. This could be the old chapel then in ruins above the fort at Pill referred to in the "Relation of the routing of his Majesties forces under the Earl of Carbery" published by order of the House of Commons in 1644.

Churches of Pembrokeshire - Slater.

Hubberston St David: The nave and chancel walls are 13c. The west tower and two chancel windows are 15c. The transepts, vestries, and porch are 19c.

Hubberston Church dedicated to St David RCAM

This parish belonged to the priory of Pill “It was an old vill, being referred to under the name of Villa Hubert in the foundation deed of Pill Priory” (Fenton Tours p178)

The plan shows a nave 29 ft by 15 ½ ft chancel 21 ½ ft with a recess on either side , and a western tower 17ft by 17 ½ ft. The east window of three lights was regarded by Professor Freeman as “a fair example of Decorated or more commonly Perpendicular , tracery under a pointed arch” (Arch Camb II iii 175). There is also a single lancet in the south wall of the Chancel. In the south-east corner is a piscina, and between it and the choir recess is a sedilia. In the north wall of the chancel are two pointed niches, the easternmost being 7fy above floor level; both have single lights. The chancel arch is pointed and plain. The nave windows are modern. In the south wall is a pointed doorway now blocked. Facing it in the north wall is the present entrance to the building; and between it and the chancel is a projecting corbel, 8ft from the level of the nave. Both chancel and nave are vaulted. The tower is conspicuous for its height. It is in 5 stages, the turret in the north west angle containing ninety three stairs. The first and second storeys are vaulted. The parapet above the corbel table is not battlemented. The highest storey has two lights in each of the four sides,”round -headed, but to my eye they savour more of cinquecento than of Romanesque “ (Freeman). The other floors have plain slits. There is no west door, its place being occupied by a much restored two-light window. The font is of the usual cushion type; its bowl measures outside 24in by 20 in, inside 18in by 16 in; part of an iron hinge and staple remains. It stands on on circular shaft 56 in in circumference, and has a square base, the full height being 32 in. --- Visited 27th July 1920



St David's Church, Hubberston

C15, possibly with earlier core; repaired 1866-7, and restored and enlarged 1929-31. Rubble stone construction with ashlar tracery and slate roofs. Consists of nave, chancel, W tower, and N and S transepts. Fine square C13 font with scalloped edge on circular shaft. Very fine C15 triple sedilia to chancel. Triple arch timber chancel screen with delicate cresting and tracery.

(Source CADW listed buildings database)

1727 Joshua Powell,	(<i>natural death</i>)Rector
1727 Nov 14 Theophilus Rice	Rector
1734 Timothy Thomas,	Curate
1738 David Hammond,	Curate
1749 John Voyle,	Curate
1749 Richard Brooke,	Curate
1759 May 14 James Higgon	Rector
1788 Isaac Jones ,	Curate
1799 Mar 21 Isaac Jones	Rector
1834 William Bowen Harries ,	Curate
1844 May 18 Octavius Leach	
1869 May 25 John Bowen Rowlands	

Nonconformist Chapels:

Rehoboth [Calvinistic Methodists, 1840], Hill St, Hakin Built 1840, renovated 1865, 1883, 1901-3, 1906 Rehoboth, 5 Lower Hill Street, Hakin, Milford Haven- still open in 2006

Hakin, near Milford Haven[Wesleyan Methodists, 1832].

On the State of Education in Wales – Hubberston 1847

Mrs Bevan's School

This school is held in a poor-house erected by the parish. The whole is in good repair, but the master has only a single room to live in. The master has taught a great many to read tolerably well but he could not speak English correctly. The scholars were children of farmers, shipwrights, and labourers. “ desks and 9 benches were the only school furniture.

Some of the Copy books were written tolerably well, but the outsides were very much disfigured with scrawls.

January 19th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

On the State of Education in Wales – Hakin 1847

The place of this name is in the parish of Hubberston but practically forms Hakin a suburb of Milford being separated from it by an inlet of the sea.

Miss Clunn's school

A room in the house of the parents of the mistress is used as the school-room. The whole of the premises were in excellent repair. Two table, two benches, and two chairs made up the school furniture.

The mistress spoke English well, and appeared an amiable person. The scholars were mechanic's and labourers children. Four of them read a part of the 17th chapter of St Luke. But could not answer any questions from the chapter read. Could not repeat the Ten Commandments.

January 19th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Miss Lifton's School

A small room in the house of her father is the mistress's school room.

It was not clean. The furniture consisted only of one table and three benches.

The mistress was suffering from asthma. Mechanic's and labourer's children were her scholars. There was only one Testament in school and three little girls read a verse each in that but could not answer questions. Could not repeat the Ten Commandments.

January 19th 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

Mr Merritt's School

A room in the master's dwelling house is the schoolroom. The only school furniture I saw consisted of one desk for the Master. Two tables and three benches.

The master spoke English correctly, having been a bookkeeper in a cotton manufactory in Lancashire for many years .

The scholars are shipwrights' and labourers children. Few of them had returned to school since the holidays. The master had only the small income from his school to live upon, except what he got occasionally for making out and auditing accounts for his neighbours who could not do it for themselves.

20th January 1847 Wm Morris Assistant

Rehoboth Sunday school –

I did not visit this school but it is worthy of special note that it is conducted in Welsh, though held in a district where English is exclusively Spoken. The chapel is frequented mostly by seafaring men from the Welsh districts.

Hubberston names for Jottings

Stokes Hugh of Hubberston 1802 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Allen William 1670 Hubberston H 2 Roose Hundred Hearth Tax.

Aveston John 1 November 1820 Dale Farmer Offence Theft of food - butter - casks and hoops from the sea-shore, being part of the cargo of the shipwreck Charles Henry, wrecked in Milford Haven, Prisoner aged 27, Dale Date 1 November 1820 Prosecutor Harries Walter Willet, Hubberston, Merchant Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Barlo Robert 1560 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Barlow William 1678/9, March 10 William Skyrme of Llawhadden, gent., William Barlow of Martletwy, gent. Release of a term of years and interest in several manors, messuages and lands in the parishes of Narberth, Martletwy, Mounton, Hubberston and elsewhere, being Mortgaged for £600, and also a release of a judgement of £600 and costs. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Barlowe John 1567, Sept. 22 plaintiff, and John Perrott, knight. Final Concord in a fine levied between John Barlowe, esq., plaintiff, and John Perrott, knight, deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged the manor of Hubberston with messuages, lands, etc., in Hubberston, Luddamston, Mynware, and Marteltwy to be the right of the plaintiff. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Bowen Evan built Pentre Evan married Margaret daughter of Arnold, of Hubberston

Brown Mary 19 January 1803 Milford Haven, Married Offence Murder of Evans Margaret, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to Thomas, Ann Hubberston, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck. The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford. Prisoner, a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland. Milford Haven, Prosecutor Walters, Thomas, Steynton/Milford, farmer Verdict No prosecution - not apprehended. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Brown William 5 January 1810 Hubberston, Sailmaker Offence Assault, Hubberston, Prosecutor Adams Jane Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,
Brown A Ernest 25 March 1925 .Military Rd Pennar Pembroke Dock Orielson Rent Book 1895-1941

Clerk George 23 December 1795 Hubberston, Mariner Offence Murder of Griffiths Humphrey, master of a ship called the Liberty, from Gloucester. Deceased hit by a stone by the drunken prisoner, the master of the Hope Tender of Biddiford, co. Devon following a supper and an affray. Hubberston, ProsecutorEvans Robert Verdict . True bill for manslaughter only Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Cross John 12 September 1814 Milford Haven, Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing bedding, Jeffreys Robert, Hubberston, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, Milford Haven, Prosecutor Axton Samuel, Steynton/Milford, mariner Verdict No prosecution - convicted on another indictment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Cross, John 10 September 1815 Milford Haven, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing money from the bakehouse and shop, Prosecutor a Quaker? Jeffreys, Robert Hubberston, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, Value £4 10s, 6d,

Milford Haven, Prosecutor Starbuck, Samuel baker?, Quaker Verdict No prosecution Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Cross John 7 June 1815 Milford Haven, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing household goods, food and wearing apparel, Prisoner aged 35, Jeffreys Robert, Hubberston, fisherman, aged 41, implicated but not indicted, Hubberston, Prosecutor Hill Archibald, Hubberston, Yeoman Verdict Guilty of theft from the dwelling house, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Davies Hugh 3 December 1803 Herbrandston Mariner Offence Murder of Newland John a mariner belonging to the Gower packet in the service of the General Post Office Deceased challenged to a fight in a public house Hubberston Prosecutor Jenkins Peter overseer of the poor Verdict No true bill Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Dewy Thomas 1489 12 November The same Day and in the same place the aforesaid Sir Thomas Dewy was admitted to the parish church of St David Hubberston in Ros and instituted in the same then vacant by the death of Master Gely Richard last rector there and in the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill patrons Pembrokeshire Parsons

Doran Thomas 10 April 1802 Hubberston Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel Two other similar counts of stealing shirts one belonging to Dillon Thomas and another to Stokes Hugh Hubberston Prosecutor Fisher Emanuel Hubberston agent Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Elliott Phillip 1670 Hubberston H 3 Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Evans Margaret 19 January 1803 -Mary Brown Milford Haven Married Charged with Murder of Margaret Evans, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to Thomas, Ann Hubberston, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck. The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford. Brown, Mary a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland. Evans Simon Milford Haven Butcher Charged with Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard child by Ann Thomas, Hubberston, singlewoman. The prisoner had taken the child away from its mother the morning after its birth. She died in the care of the principal, Mary Brown, aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford. Prisoner aged 23. Milford Haven Prosecutor Walters, Thomas, Steynton/Milford, farmer Verdict No prosecution Mary Brown not apprehended. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Evans Simon 19 January 1803 Milford Haven Butcher Offence Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard child by Thomas, Ann, Hubberston, singlewoman. The prisoner had taken the child away from its mother the morning after its birth. She died in the care of the principal, Brown Mary, aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford. Prisoner aged 23. Milford Haven Prosecutor Walters, Thomas, Verdict No prosecution - principal not apprehended Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Foley John 10 April 1802 Hubberston Labourer Offence Theft of silver epaulettes and stockings. Two other similar counts of stealing the same belonging to Dillon Thomas, and Stokes. Hugh Hubberston Prosecutor Fisher, Emanuel Hubberston, agent Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Freeman Thomas 1661 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Freeman Thomas 1662? Sept 25 Hubberston & Johnston Clk Rector of Hubberston

and Johnston with the vicarage of Staynton vice Baleham ceded (12 Chas II p5 no 23)
Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886

Freeman Thomas 1670 Hubberston H 2 Roose Hundred Hearth Tax .

Gely Richard 13 September.1489 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Gely Richard 1489, 12 November The same day and in the same place the aforesaid Sir Thomas Dewy was admitted to the parish church of St. David, Hubberston, in Ros and instituted in the same, then vacant by the death of Master Richard Gely last rector there, and in the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, patrons.

Gilman David 1670 Hubberston H Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Greville Charles Francis

Grenville C F 1790 Hon. Paterchurch Tower Pembroke Dock Act 30 George III c 5a section 2a 26 survey .

Grenville Charles F 1801 Nov 18 NLW MS 1352b ff357 60.

.founder of Milford Haven town, Pembs. , second son of Francis , earl of Warwick , and his wife Elizabeth Hamilton . He became the agent , and subsequently the heir, of his mother's brother, Sir William Hamilton 1730 - 1803 , who had succeeded to a considerable estate in south Pembrokeshire through his marriage with Catherine Barlow of Colby d. 1782 . In 1790 Hamilton obtained a private act of parliament which enabled him to develop his Property in the manors of Hubberston and Pill , to build quays, docks, piers, to establish a market, provide roads, etc. Since he was absent from the country as British minister at the court of Naples 1764-1800 he entrusted the carrying out of the scheme to Greville . To this task Greville devoted himself with great energy. He built a custom-house for the convenience of shipping and an inn for the accommodation of passengers to Ireland . He invited several families of American Quakers , who had been engaged in South Sea whaling from Nantucket Island , Massachusetts , to settle at Milford . The first of them arrived in 1793 and for some years they carried on trade in spermaceti oil which had been used as an illuminant in London . He also induced the navy board to commission the building of frigates, the first contracts being signed in April 1797 . In the town itself, which was laid out in three Streets parallel with one another, he had a church built which was consecrated in 1808 and dedicated to S. Katherine . A Friends' meeting house was opened in 1811 in the enclosure where many members of the American immigrants are buried. Greville also projected a school or college of navigation provided with an observatory , which was never completed. He staged a first-class piece of publicity for his new town by inducing Sir William and Lady Hamilton , accompanied by Lord Nelson , to visit it in Aug. 1802 . The event, coinciding with the anniversary of the battle of the Nile , was celebrated by a cattle-show, sports, regatta, and a banquet at which Nelson made a speech in which he highly praised Greville 's achievements. The presence of Lady Hamilton 1765 - 1815 , née Amy Lyon and more generally known as Emma Hart , naturally attracted much attention. In her youth she had been a protégée of Greville . It was he who introduced her to his friend Romney , whose portrait studies of her are so well known. She subsequently went to Naples and in 1791 became the second wife of Sir William Hamilton . After the death of Greville in April 1809 , the new town entered upon a period of depression. Greville was succeeded by his younger brother

Greville Robert Fulke 1751 - 1824 sometime equerry to King George III . He took but a tepid interest in his brother's projects. When the Admiralty proposed to purchase the site of the dockyard, for which it had been paying a yearly rent, he refused to accept its valuation. It was

therefore decided to transfer the establishment to a site at Paterchurch , higher up the Haven and on the opposite side. This transfer was effected in 1814 and thus was founded Pembroke Dock , which remained a royal dockyard for over a century. The demand for spermaceti oil was struck a fatal blow by the growing use of coal gas as an illuminant.

Griffiths Humphrey 23 December 1795 George Clerk, Hubberston, Mariner Charged with Murder of Humphrey Griffiths, master of a ship called the Liberty, from Gloucester. Deceased hit by a stone by the drunken prisoner, the master of the Hope Tender of Biddiford, co. Devon following a supper and an affray. Hubberston, Prosecutor Evans Robert Verdict True bill for manslaughter only Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Hay Thomas 1670 Hubberston H 4 Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Hay Thomas 1657-8 January 16 of Hubberston Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660

Henderson Archibald 24 January 1825 ,Hubberston Mariner Offence Assault on Evans, Thomas customs officer, and Griffith David, excise officer, in the execution of their duty on board the ship Fanny, Prisoner aged 45, According to calendar, one McGragh John, aged 30, also to be tried for the same offence, Hubberston Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Higgon James 1759 May 14 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons

Holmes William 1623 Dec 31 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons

Howell Ann 8 May 1779 Hubberston Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel belonging to Mary Morris, prosecutor's wife Value £1 2s 6d Hubberston Prosecutor Morris John Verdict No prosecution - convicted on another indictment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Howell Anne 10 May 1779 Hubberston Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel and money Hubberston Prosecutor Lewis George Verdict Guilty to the value of 11d - partial verdict Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Howell William 1670 Hubberston H 2 Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Jeffrey John 1406 Oct 22 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

John Mary 26 June 1827 Hubberston Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of her male bastard child, Prisoner aged 28, Hubberston Prosecutor Bowen Robert Robertson, esq., Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Jones Isaac 1799 Mar 21 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Julian John Hubberston Mariner Offence Murder of John Newland, a mariner belonging to the Gower packet in the service of the General Post Office. Deceased challenged to a fight in a public house. Prisoner belonged to the Auckland packet of Milford. Hubberston 3 December 1803 Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Leach Octavius 1844 May 18 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Lewis David 28 May 1817 Hubberston Servant Offence Theft from the dwelling house of wearing apparel, lead, hatchet, knives and Venetian blind spars, Prisoner employed by the prosecutor, Prisoner aged 27, Hubberston Prosecutor .Hill, Archibald Hubberston, Yeoman , Verdict Guilty Punishment 1 year imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Mathias Richard 8 August 1787 Hubberston Gent. Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty seizing goods as distress for rent arrears payable to his employer, .Sir William Hamilton, by John Mathias. Hubberston Prosecutor George Stephen, Bailiff Verdict No true bill. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Merchant John 1 July 1777 Hubberston Butcher Offence Theft of wheat sheaves. Hubberston Prosecutor Hugh Stokes, Hubberston, gent. Verdict No true bill. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Millard George 1670 Hubberston P Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Newland John 3 December 1803 --- Hugh Davies Herbrandston Mariner Charged with Murder of John Newland , a mariner belonging to the Gower packet in the service of the General Post Office. Deceased challenged to a fight in a public house. John Julian Hubberston Mariner Charged with Murder of John Newland, a mariner belonging to the Gower packet in the service of the General Post Office. Deceased challenged to a fight in a public house. Prisoner belonged to the Auckland packet of Milford. Hubberston Prosecutor Jenkins, Peter overseer of the poor. Verdict No true bill. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Nicholas Ann 1 June 1817 Hubberston Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel, plates, cloth and a coral necklace belonging to the prosecutor and his servant, Hester Roett, The prosecutor and his servant had been staying with Archibald Hill, Hubberston, Yeoman, after embarking from a ship Hubberston Prosecutor Went William, Steynton/Milford, planter Verdict Guilty Punishment 1 year imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Nicoll Nicholas 1556 Apr 2 MA Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

O'Brien Dennis 27 October 1796 Hubberston ?Mariner Offence Murder of Thomas Rotherick, mariner, by throwing him overboard H.M.'s armed ship, the Chapman's launch following deceased's desire that prisoner should not drink ale that was not his. Deceased and prisoner in H.M.'s 85 Co. of Marines, Plymouth Division. The prisoner almost certainly not from Hubberston. Hubberston Prosecutor Allen, Howell, gent/overseer of the poor. Verdict Guilty of manslaughter. Punishment Fined 1/- and 1 year imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

O'Riley James 22 February 1819 Alias James O'Reley Hubberston Labourer Offence Uttering a counterfeit Spanish dollar and unlawfully bringing the same into the realm, Hubberston Prosecutor Brown William, Hubberston, publican Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Owen Charles 1675 June 20 Rector HubberstonPembrokeshire Parsons.

Parrish Thomas 1535 - 6 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons

Powell Joshua 1696 Mar 25 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons

Prendergast Francis Hubberston Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel and packets

of silk. Two other similar counts of stealing shirts and silk belonging to Thomas, Dillon and Hugh Stokes., Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Prichard William 1631 May 28 Manorbie vicar income £8 per Annum, 1639 Dec 8
Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons WWHR Vol2 P 286

Rice Theophilus 1727 Nov 14 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire parsons

Robert John 1670 Hubberston P Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Geffray John 1406, October 21.

Also on 21 October, in the year abovesaid, at London the bishop admitted Sir John Geffray chaplain to the parish church of Hubberston In Ros vacant by the death of Sir William, last rector, to which he is presented to him by the religious men brother Walter Robjoy, , prior of the priory of St. Mary, Pylle in Ros, and the brethren of the same house, true patrons of the same, and instituted him etc. And it was written to the archdeacon of St. David's. etc.

Roch Pillippa 1670 Hubberston H 2 Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Rotherick Thomas ----Dennis O'Brien Hubberston ? Mariner Charged with Murder of Thomas Rotherick, mariner, by throwing him overboard H.M.'s armed ship, the Chapman's launch following deceased's desire that prisoner should not drink ale that was not his. Deceased and prisoner in H.M.'s 85 Co. of Marines, Plymouth Division. The prisoner almost certainly not from Hubberston. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Rowlands John Bowen 1869 May 25 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire parsons.

Stephens Thomas 1670 .Hubberston H 1&2 Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Stokes Hugh 1802 of Hubberston High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Thomas George 27 July 1821 Alias George Williams Hubberston Servant Offence Assault on Anne Evans a fellow servant, and sister of prosecutor, Prisoner very drunk at the time of the assault, No indictment, Hubberston Prosecutor Evans James, Hubberston, shoemaker Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Thomas William 15 August 1823 Hubberston Labourer Offence Theft of money and wearing apparel, Prisoner aged 29, Hubberston Prosecutor Grunna James, Hubberston Verdict Guilty, Punishment 3 months imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Thompson John March 1809 Capt Hubberston Mariner Officer Offence taking away a draft from prosecutor's dwelling house and forging an endorsement to obtain the value of it for his own use, No indictment, Haverfordwest Prosecutor Philipps Thomas Hubberston, Merchant Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Wade Elizabeth 22 March 1822 Hubberston Widow Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child, Hubberston Prosecutor Elizabeth Cooper Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Warntham John 1670 Hubberston H Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Waters Phillip 1670 Hubberston H Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Wathan John 1670 Hubberston P Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Watkins John 1569 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

William ? 1406 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons.

Williams Owen 1670 Hubberston P Roose Hundred Hearth Tax

Woogan John 1676 Jul 23 Rector Hubberston Pembrokeshire Parsons

RCAM

Fort Hubberston

Fort Hubberston was built in the early 1860s on the north bank of the estuary opposite Fort Popton. It was used during the First and Second World Wars but was later abandoned. --See The Milford Have Fortifications

Long Stone RCAM

On a field known as Long Stone half a mile due north of the parish church of Hubberston is a standing stone 72 inches above the ground. Prostrate at the base and largely hidden in the soil, are the vestiges of two similar stones ; one of these was standing when when the monument was visited for the survey of the county (c1890). A cromlech would seem to have stood on the spot, of which the stones were doubtless part – visited 27th July 1920

Long Stone Burial Chamber Hubberston

Monument consists of an upright boulder, 1.8m high, probably damaged at some time in the past at the top. If this stone is part of a burial chamber, it is presumably a side stone. There is little other sign of the chamber itself.

Source: Cadw scheduling details. F.Foster/RCHAMW 05.10.2007

Johnston

village S of Haverfordwest where the A4076 crosses the railway
Church - Classic "Little England" building with tall tower.

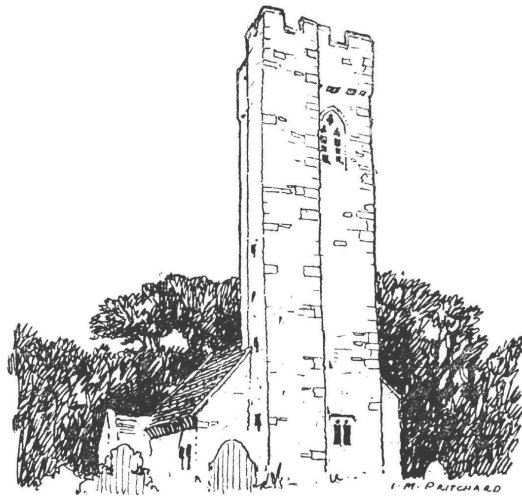
1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales --Johnston --Lewis

JOHNSTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Haverfordwest, on the road to Milford; containing 289 inhabitants. The environs of this place are pleasant, and contain some agreeable scenery, with several respectable seats. Johnston Hall, an ancient mansion, was for a long time the residence of the late Lord Kensington. The lands, which are all freehold, are chiefly inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The parish abounds with culm and limestone; the former is worked for the supply of the neighbourhood, and the latter also on a limited scale, chiefly to be burnt for manure. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the living of Steynton, rated in the king's books at £2. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income of the benefice, £322. The tithes of Johnston parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105, and the glebe comprises twenty-five acres, valued at £25 per annum; with a glebe-house. The church is not distinguished by any peculiar architectural features. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A National school was erected in 1834, at the expense of the late J. Bowen, Esq., of Johnston, together with a grant from the National Society; and two Sunday schools are held, one of them in connexion with the Church, and the other with the Baptist denomination.

Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994

Johnston is named after the late 12c knight John de Rupe whose son Thomas built the church in the early 13c. The nave and chancel doorways may be that early. The chancel doorway was soon blocked and two sedilia built against it on the inside. There are tiny transepts and beside them are recesses. a piscina was discovered in the south transept in the restoration of 1908. The chancel has 15c windows and has a chancel arch with narrow openings either side.

Acc to Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments



This parish doubtless originated with the manorial settlement of John de Rupe in the later half of the 12 century, and the church was probably erected by John's son Thomas, who subsequently conveyed it to the priory of Pill, an offshoot of the abbey of St Dogmael. The church consists of a chancel 19ft by 13 ½ ft with vaulted recesses at the western end of the north and south walls; nave 33 ½ ft by 16 ft with equal sized north and south transept chapels 8 ½ ft by 6ft ; and west tower 12ft square by 46 ½ ft high to the parapet. The only entrance is by a doorway near the end of the south wall. In the north wall opposite there is another blocked up doorway; both doors are of the Early English period. The chancel windows are Perpendicular. In the south wall is a piscina under a pointed niche, and to the west of it a sedilia of two pointed chamfered arches supported on a plain central shaft. The outer wall behind the sedilia shows traces of a priest's door which was blocked when the sedilia were inserted. On either side of the altar are rude shelves or credence tables which project 9 inches from the wall and have a thickness of 3 ½ inches. That to the north is perfect; its companion has been mutilated. The chancel arch is plain pointed with chamfered angles; above it are three projecting corbels which carry the rood. On either side of the chancel arch is a squint, giving a full view of the altar from both transepts. Both squints are rounded above and lighted by windows of similar character to the east window of the chancel.

A restoration in 1908 revealed a piscina beneath the windows of the south transept, indication a chantry altar. The north transept is now screened off for use as a vestry. The nave is three steps below the outside level. The font stands on a low stone platform at the end of the nave. It is of the usual cushion type 24 inches by 23 inches externally and 19 inches by 18 inches internally, and is supported on a low circular shaft 52 inches in circumference with a square base. The tower tapers slightly to the corbel table; the plain parapet seen. By Sir Stephen Glynne in 1852 has been battlemented. The turret in the south west angle carries 66 stairs. There are three storeys; the lowest which opens into the nave is vaulted, and has a west window of two square headed lights. There is no west door. The belfry chamber is lighted on the north, south and west sides by Perpendicular windows, well executed in Bath stone and louvred with tiles.; The east side has an oblong slit. This church contains a singularly fine cross slab, now forming part of the chancel step which has apparently escaped previous notice. It is hidden from view by a movable kneeling board. The stone 68 inches by 20 inches has an incised cross with floriated arms, rising from a calvary of four steps, the entire length being 53 inches. It dates from the period 1550-1600.

The oak communion rails are a good example of mid 17th century work; they were restored in 1909
Visited 22nd July 1920

1878 Pembrokeshire Churches.— Johnston. J. Romilly Allen.

Situation. — The village of Johnston consists of a few scattered houses lying on the high road between Haverfordwest and Milford, at a distance of three miles and a half from the former town, and three and a quarter from the latter. The scenery is bleak and wild, with scarcely a vestige of foliage. The land lies high, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country on all sides, and the weather-beaten church harmonises singularly well with the landscape.

General Outline. — Deprived of the advantages of ornament, and built of rough materials, the Pembrokeshire church is wholly dependent on the beauty of its proportions and the picturesqueness of its outline for any charm it may happen to possess. The tower, whose relative height is considerably increased by the lowness of the main body of the church, and by the absence of string-courses, forms the most important feature. But there is another striking characteristic which must not be passed over, and which contributes in no small degree to the general effect, viz., the great number of small projections and jutting gables, which occupy the position of transepts, as will afterwards be explained when dealing with the interior.

Ground-Plan. — The ground-plan is simple, and is symmetrically disposed on each side of the centre line, its component elements consisting of nave, chancel, and tower at west end, opening into nave. There is no porch. Transepts and aisles are absent ; but their want is to a certain extent supplied by vaulted projections on the north and south sides of the nave and chancel, next the chancel-arch. The interior dimensions of the plan are as follows : Nave, 33 ft. 4 ins. by 16 ft. ; chancel, 19 ft. by 13 ft. 8 ins.; nave-recesses, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft.; chancel-recesses, 7 ft. 5 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins.; tower, 6 ft. by 8 ft.

Tower Exterior. — In describing the ground-plan it has been stated that the tower is situated at the west end of the church, which is the most usual arrangement, especially when the plan is otherwise symmetrical, as in the present instance. The stair-turret occupies the north-west angle, and appears, outwardly, simply as a square buttress-like projection of the early Norman type, being, in fact, nothing more than a mere thickening of the masonry to the extent of from 12 to 15 ins., in order to allow more room for the circular stair within.

The chief peculiarities of the true Pembrokeshire tower are, want of corner or other buttresses, absence of horizontal divisions, batter of the sides, and general resemblance to military architecture. The only horizontal lines in this case are, a rude string-course on the east side, level with the point of the nave-roof (probably for keeping out the wet where the roof abuts against the tower, and the corbel-table running round the top, but stopping short at the stair-turret. Mr. Freeman says of these towers, (*Arch Camb*, 1852, p. 167.) " Not being divided into stages, they depend in a more direct manner than usual upon their actual proportions, and I may add, are amongst the most difficult I know of to sketch with accuracy. " The batter of the walls, although considerable, is by no means easy to estimate, as any one may ascertain who will take the trouble to walk round one of these

towers, and try to settle in his mind which side deviates most from the vertical, for there certainly is a difference in the amount of slope of the several faces. In addition, the batter is not always the same the whole way up, being sometimes greater at the base. The general effect produced by the varying batter, combined with well chosen proportions, is of an exceedingly subtle and pleasing kind, fully justifying the theory that the beauty of any object is in a large measure dependent upon the difficulty experienced in detecting in what that beauty lies.

Tower Interior. — In the inside the tower is divided into three stages by rude ungroined vaulting, of domical shape. The lowest stage opens into the nave of the church, and was originally lighted by a small Perpendicular window, which is, however, at present blocked up. A narrow winding stair gives access to the storeys above. The second stage measures 6 ft. 3 ins. square, and has a circular hole 3 ft. in diameter in the centre of the floor, through which the bells might be raised. There is a corresponding hole in the floor above. Half way up the side of this compartment is a door from the staircase, which would seem to indicate that it was intended to put a timber floor at this level.

If, as is generally supposed, these towers were used for defensive purposes, this would doubtless be the portion set apart, in case of need, for a place of refuge.

That there was a strong door to the staircase is evidenced by the recess in the wall of this chamber, for it to fit into when open. The windows of this story are mere slits, like those in the stair turret. The belfry forms the top stage of the tower, and contains one small modern bell. It is lighted on the north, south, and west sides by Perpendicular windows, well executed, in Bath stone, and louvred with slates, to allow the sound to escape. There is nothing to show that these windows are later insertions ; and, if this be the case, it fixes the date as being subsequent to that of the rest of the church. The east side of the belfry is pierced by an oblong window, with simply chamfered edges. Some idea of the level of the different stories may be obtained from the number of steps in the winding stair, which are as follows : — From ground floor to first stage, 22 steps ; ground floor to door halfway up first stage, 36 steps ; ground floor to belfry, 50 steps ; ground floor to roof, 66 steps. The total height of the tower, from ground to top of parapet, is 46 ft. 6 ins., and, as the parapet is 3 ft. high, this gives a rise of 8 ins. for each step.

Church Interior. — Johnston Church has been lucky enough to have escaped, up to the present time, the ravages of the ubiquitous restorer, and still presents that primitive appearance which is so dear to the lover of ancient art. The whitewashed walls are as yet untouched, and still preserving all the beautiful tones of colour and gradations of shade which age and dust can alone produce.

Piers and Arches. — The chancel arch is a plain pointed one, 8 ft. 2 ins. span, with chamfered edges. On the north and south side of the chancel are two recesses, covered with ordinary barrel vaulting, and measuring 7 ft. 5 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins. Opening out of the nave next the chancel arch are two similar vaulted recesses, situated opposite to each other, but of larger dimensions, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. The object of these recesses, which are so common a feature in most of the Pembrokeshire churches, is very doubtful. Mr. Freeman speaks of them as " holes and corners", and scarcely vouchsafes them any further consideration. As the recesses occur almost always in the neighbourhood of the chancel arch, it may be reasonably supposed that one use at least they may have been applied to was to allow of a larger number of persons looking through the squints. In several of the farmhouses near St. David s, recesses of an almost identical nature will be found,

either covered with barrel vaulting or more commonly with huge slabs of slate. They measure, on an average, about 6 ft. square, and give a very curious appearance to the interior. This fact is here brought forward to show that the method of building seems to have been a local peculiarity, dictated by climate, material, or some other consideration, rather than as indicating any tendency towards mysterious ritual.

Doors. — Johnston Church has no porches, but there are two Pointed Early English doorways in the north and south walls of the nave, placed exactly opposite each other. A similar arrangement occurs in the neighbouring church of Camrose, and perhaps in some other instances. These doorways, though of dressed stone, are not carved or moulded in any way, being only chamfered. There is a priest's door, 5 ft. high by 2 ft. 4 ins. broad, built up in the south wall of the chancel, and situated directly behind the sedilia, which would therefore appear to be a subsequent addition.

Windows. — The east window of the chancel is Pointed, and filled in with Perpendicular tracery, consisting of two mullions, dividing it into three cusped lights, and then again above the centre of each of these lights three smaller mullions. There is only one small Perpendicular two-light window on the north side of the chancel, placed in the vaulted recess. In the south wall, at the east end, is another small Perpendicular two-light window, and a similar one in the vaulted recess, corresponding to that on the opposite side. The windows of the nave are symmetrically arranged opposite each other. The most elaborate ones are placed in the two vaulted recesses, and are of the same pattern as the east window. The remaining windows, with the exception of that on the west side of the north door, are small Perpendicular double lights, each about 9 ins. broad. The other window appears to be Early English, and consists of two very bluntly pointed lights, 12 ins. broad by 2 ft. 10 ins. high, separated by a single mullion 5 ins. broad.

Roofs. — The roofs are modern, but of good workmanship.

Ecclesiology.

Sedilia and Piscina. — On the south side of the chancel are the sedilia and piscina. The sedilia are ornamented with two pointed and chamfered arches, supported on a light central shaft. The piscina is also covered by a pointed niche, and is in a good state of preservation.

Credence Tables. — On each side of the altar is a credence table, consisting of a slab 4 ins. thick, with levelled edges and octagonal corners projecting 10 ins. from the wall. The one on the south side is broken, but the other is perfect.

Squints. — At both sides of the chancel arch will be observed squints of more elaborate design than usual, consisting of a perpendicular panel 2 ft. 2 ins. broad by 2 ft. 2 ins. high, pierced with two pointed lancets 9 ins. by 2 ft. The splay of the wall beyond is necessarily arranged so as to allow of a full view of the altar. Just above the squint on the north side is a moulded bracket, projecting 7 ins. from the wall, perhaps intended for supporting an image. There are several corbels projecting from the walls in different places, but a group of three together above the top of the chancel arch is specially noticeable. These may have been for the rood gallery.

Font. — The font occupies its original position at the west end of the nave, close to the tower. It is of the pattern so universal in these Pembrokeshire churches, and consists of a short shaft of large diameter, supporting a Norman cushion capital, hollowed out to form the bowl. The size of the square stone out of which the bowl is cut is 2 ft. by 2 ft. 1 ins., by 1 ft. 2 ins. deep.

J. Romilly Allen.

1862 August Glynne

A very nice specimen of the Pembrokeshire church, having a nave, small transeptal chapels chancel, and west tower, but no porch. The tower resembles that of Steynton, except that it has no battlement, but a corbel-table under the parapet. It is undivided by stringcourses, and is tall and slender, without buttresses, and having a small turret at the south-west. There is no west door, the west window is square-headed, the north and south belfry-windows are of two lights, the western closed. The windows of the nave, which have been nicely restored, are square-headed, of two lights, and Third Pointed character.

The transeptal chapels are extremely small and shallow, vaulted in stone, and with very flat arches. The windows of the transepts are square-headed, of three lights. The chancel-arch is a very plain Pointed one.

On each side of it is a hagioscope of Third Pointed character, with open paneling. On the north and south sides of the chancel are small vaulted projections opening by very flat arches, and lighted by square-headed windows. These occur in other Pembrokeshire churches. Whether they were sepulchral or not, it is difficult to say. There is another on the north side, ranging with the sacristy, now made into a pew. These have, externally, sloping roofs. On the south side of the chancel are two Pointed sedilia with shafts, and also a piscina, with round basin, under the window. The east window is Third Pointed. The font is a square bowl, scalloped. This church is in neat order, having lately undergone some restoration and improvement ; and the situation, on an eminence, is very pleasing.

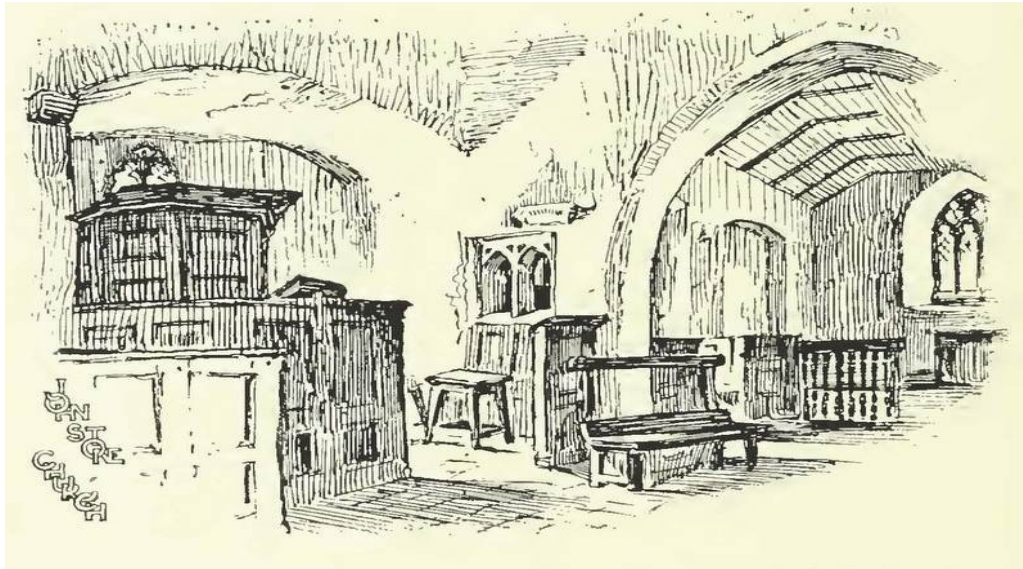
1895 Nooks And Corners Of Pembrokeshire. Timmins

The next station is Johnston, where we will break our journey and take a peep at the church, whose steeple we descry as the train approaches the station. The little structure stands, with a few cottages grouped around it, at a corner of the lanes ; and its gray, time-worn stones make a pretty picture amidst their setting of fresh green foliage.

At the western end of the church rises a small but ancient tower, with roof fast falling to decay. The lower part is solid, but towards the top it is pierced with a quartette of graceful, traceried windows,

of which three have been blocked up ; while the only bell the church could boast lies broken in two on the stone floor.

Small as it is, the church has shallow projecting bays, or chapels, after the manner of double transepts. Between them rises the chancel arch, devoid of features save a quaint, square-headed opening on either side, enclosing two small pointed arches.



The interior, with its two-decker pulpit, simple box -pews and ancient font, has a quiet, old-world look; and the chancel, raised one Step only above the body of the church, contains a double sedilia, a small piscina and a few other early features.

Rumour hath it that the ' restorer,' save the mark ! already lays his plans for the undoing of this interesting structure. However, as the attention of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has been given to the subject, we may hope that their praiseworthy efforts to maintain the ancient features of this church, in their unrestored simplicity, will eventual be crowned with success.

After restoration(RCAM 1922)



1415. 11 August

Exchange of benefices. Institution of Sir William Carpenter to the church of Johnston on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of the Blessed Mary of Pill and of Sir William Lightfote to the church of Treffgarne on the presentation of Hugh Burgh lord of the manor of Treffgarne. Given at Portchester.

Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons

The patronage of this rectory was granted by Thomas de Rupe (Roch) , the son of John de Rupe , to the prior of Pill. The Church is described in the grant as “ecclesia de villa Johannis.”—Dug. Monas. On the dissolution of the monastic houses the living came into the hands of the Crown in whose patronage it has continued to the present day. It is now annexed to the vicarage of Steynton. The benefice of Steynton appears to have been held by the incumbent of Johnston ever since 1662.

Johnston.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione prioris de Pulla unde Magister Thomas Jones est rector habens mansionem et terras. Et valet in toto communibus annis liij5 iiijd. Inde sol' in ordinaria visitacione quoli-bet tercio anno viij. In visitacione Archidiaconi pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus quolibet anno v6 ixd. St in quadam pensione sol' de rectoria predicta priori de Pulla annuatim vj8 viij[^]. Et remanet clare 40s. 3d. Inde decima 4s. ogd.—Valor Eccl.

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Johnston R. united to Staineton. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 8d. Archidiaz, quolibet anno, 5s. gd. Pens. Pri. de Pulla, 6s. 8d. Ishe Prince of Wales; Prior de Pulla olim Patr. Clear yearly value £24, £100. King's Books, £2 os. 5d.—Bacon's tiber Regis.

On 23 Sept., 1908, a faculty was granted for re-flooring and re-seating the parish church.

Clergy Johnston

Ffreeman, Thomas	1660	Rector
Ffreeman, Thomam	1663	(<i>Deprivation</i>)Rector
Llewelín, Johannem	1663	Rector
Davies, Johannes	1701	Rector
Davies, John	1738	(<i>resignation</i>)Rector
Davids, Mathias	1730	Curate
Davies, Mathias	1738	Rector
Beynon , Henry	1779	Curate
Davies , Mathew	1782	(<i>natural death</i>)Rector
Shield , William	1782	Rector
Shield , William	1783	(<i>cession</i>)Rector
Jones , John	1783	Rector
Levett , John	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Roach , James	1793	Curate
Williams , John	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Williams , Thomas	1810	Stipendiary Curate
Hughes Saunders , David	1811	Stipendiary Curate
Crymes , Amos	1824	Stipendiary Curate
Crymes , Amos	1829	Stipendiary Curate
Jones , John	1831	(<i>natural death</i>)Rector

Stanton Austin, Wiltshire 1831 Rector

On the 3 January 1963 the Church of St Peter, Johnston – in the centre of the village in the churchyard east of main road was listed as a Grade 2 listed building

Acc to RCAHMW, 06 August 1999 The original St Peter's Church at Johnston was built in the late thirteenth century, and the early south doorway, peep chancel windows and tapering tower probably date from this period. There was a substantial rebuild in the late fifteenth century.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Horeb , near Hope Hill Baptists, 1817 Built 1817 demolished for road widening by 1993

Johnston Baptist Chapel St Peter's Rd, Johnston appears to have been built during the early twentieth century. It is constructed in the modern vernacular style with unpainted rendered walls, a flat asbestos roof, tall small pane flat-headed windows and a gable entry plan. In 2000 it was still in use as a chapel.

State of Education in Wales Parish of Johnston

National School -

The school-house was erected in 1834 at the expense of the late J Bowen Esq of Johnston, with a grant from the National Society (the master did not know the amount). The building is in tolerable repair , except the roofs and walls. The room is fitted with parallel desks; it is not large enough to accommodate half the scholars on the books.

The following are the principal subscribers :- J H Philipps Esq of Williamston £5; Rev W B Thomas Vicar £2; Mrs Webb Bowen £2; Rev James Morgan £2. the scholars pay 5s, 2s 6d, 1s 6d , and 3d a quarter according to their circumstances. The scholars are for the most part labourers' children. The master seemed intelligent. The 8th chapter of St Mathew was read and a few common questions answered. They knew the multiplication tables well.

January 20th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Johnston Hall Fenton Tours 1811 p 200

Hence I take the road leading by Johnston, the seat for many years of the late Lord Kensington, but since his death let to a tenant.

There is nothing in the situation to recommend it as an eligible residence, as it lies rather low, close to the great road and in a coal country, therefore a deep clay soil. It was once the possession of the Butlers, a branch of the Butlers of Dunraven. Some of this family occur in the list of sheriffs of the county and are called Butlers of Johnson. One was *High Sheriff* in the memorable year of the severest conflict between the king and parliament in Pembrokeshire, and in the king's interest, Lieutenant Colonel Butler.

This house , in the possession of the late Lord Kensington, was the scene of great festivity, and

being so near the borough he represented in parliament, his table never failed to be supplied with guests proportionate to his hospitality. The venerable peer was a mighty hunter, and followed the chase with uncommon ardour to the age of 86, when he could vault into his saddle without assistance, and was remarkably upright and active to the last.

He sat in parliament for Haverfordwest , during ten or eleven successive parliaments , and when he died was father of the house. His lord-ship was descended from the princely stock of Tudor Trevor, and by his father's marriage with Lady Betty Rich, in whom Rich Earl of Warwick's estates centred, was possessed of a noble property in London, Kensington, and different parts of England. He was created an Irish peer in the year 1776.

It is to be lamented that the present nobleman his son is obliged to seek a residence in a neighbouring county, with so strong an attachment to his own, as it is a material loss to Pembrokeshire, and a great drawback on his own growing popularity.

Johnston names for Jottings

Butler Hugh of Johnstone married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Perrott *High Sheriff* of Pembrokeshire 1599

Butler Arnold 1554 & 1555 Johnston *Member of Parliament* for Pembrokeshire

Bowen Rees 1670 Johnston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Butler Arnolde 1558 Johnston Ar.-Son of William. Married Ellen Wogan daughter of Sir John Wogan Had a son Thomas Wogan? *Arch Camb* 1847

Butler of Johnston

Butler Arnold 1558 of Johnston married Ellen daughter of Sir John Wogan *High Sheriff* of Pembrokeshire

Butler Arnold 2 July 1550 of Janston Johnston Pems lease of the tithes Llanwnda . lease of the Rectory of Camrose 1st May 1543. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Butler Arnold 1579, April 6 gent Thomas Wyllye of Newe House, husbandman, William Wyllye, senior, his son, of Newton, husbandman, and Arnold Butler, gent, Grant of a tenement called Newhouse in the parish of Narbart, on condition that the Grantor or his wife, Joan, be re-

enforced at request, with remainder to William Willy, junior, and the rightful heirs of the said Grantor, *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Butler Hugh 1596 of Johnstone married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Perrott He was *High Sheriff* of Pembrokeshire 1599 Butler Hugh of Johnstone 1596 Michaelmas Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660.

Butler Hugh 1577 May 14 Stainton Infant and ward of the Queen held the manor of Johnstone by marriage with the Tankard heiress – Sheriff in 1599 Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- *Arch Camb* 1903

Butler Moris 1524? Johnstone Shield – bearing sable three cups argent married Elizabeth Tankarde daughter and heir to John Tankarde of Johnstone had a son William *Arch Camb* 1847 ""*Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671*

Butler William Johnstone Son of Moris and Elizabeth married ? Golding of Kent had a son Arnolde *Arch Camb* 1847 ""*Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671*

Carpenter William 1415 11 August Exchange of benefices Johnstone.

Carron Capt 1872 of Johnstone

Cherry Bernardo 19 June 1826 Johnstone, Labourer Offence Breaking and entering the house of Morris Mary and stealing wearing apparel belonging to Parsell William and Mary Morris, Prisoner aged 30, Johnstone, Prosecutor Parsell Mary, Johnstone, spinster *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

de Rupe John late 12c Knight Johnstone *The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales Mike Salter 1994*

de Rupe Thomas 1327- 1328 Kyngiswode Ministers Account 1208 No 5 52 early 13c Knight Johnstone *Acc to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales Mike Salter 1994*

Edwardes William 1774, Nov. 19 John Phillips of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., Sir Richard Phillips of Picton Castle, bart., and John Symmons of Llanstinan, esq., William Edwardes of Johnstone, esq., Edward Philipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, clerk. Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of St. Clears, co. Carmarthen. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Freeman Thomas 1662? Sept 25 Hubberston & Johnston Clk Rector of Hubberston and Johnston with the vicarage of Staynton vice Baleham ceded (12 Chas II p5 no 23)
Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II *Arch Camb* 1886

Griffith Rees 1670 Johnston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gwyllim Charles 1670 Johnston H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hamin John 1670 Johnston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries George 1 May 1816 Milford Haven Mariner Offence Pickpocketing a watch in an inn, Prisoner aged 28, Milford Haven Prosecutor Dally William, Johnstone, labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts* 1730-1830,

Hascard Geoffrey 1303 charter regarding a rent at Johnston, which had been granted to him by de la Roche, David which he calls upon the heir's of de Vale Robert to warrant *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Horsey Elizabeth 1670 Johnston H 10 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell John 1489 28 November rector resigned parish church of Johnston

Husband Jane 1670 Johnston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Thomas est rector Johnston Church 1534 *Valor Eccl.*

Lightfote William 1415 11 August Exchange of benefices church of Treffgarne. Exchange of benefices Johnston 1415 11 August.

Llewellyn John Henry 1664? Jan 31 Stainton & Johnston Clk Vicar of Stainton with the Rectory of Johnston co Pembroke (14 Chas II p 19 No 51) Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II *Arch Camb* 1886

Mabe Walter 1489, 28 November . On 28 November at Lamphey Sir Walter Mabe , chaplain was admitted to and instituted in the parish church of Johnston in Roose then vacant by the resignation of the last rector there made and admitted on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, true patrons of the said church. And he had Letters.

Morris Mary 17 March 1796 Johnston Singlewoman Offence Assault on prosecutor, employer of prosecutor's mother. Johnston Prosecutor Pinnock Denniss, gent Punishment Fined 1/- *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen /Crow Dorothy 1704 died Johnston Roberston House wdw of Sackville Crow spouse Wyrriot Owen *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.*

Roberts Phillip born? Johnston Pembrokeshire died 6 Feb 1901 Ogden Weber Utah Married to O Bray, Maria Mariah on 2 Feb 1843 at Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Roche (de la Roche) David 1303 as appears from a charter of Geoffrey Hascard in 1303 as to a right of distress at Johnston.

Stephens John born 22 Feb 1824 Johnston Pembrokeshire died 11 Dec 1869 Dowlais Glamorgan Married to James , Emma on 1 Jun 1853 at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Tankarde Elizabeth 1524? Johnston Daughter and Heiress of John Tankarde married Moris Butler and had a son William *Arch Camb 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671*

Tankarde John 1524? Johnston had a daughter and heiress Elizabeth who married Moris Butler *Arch Camb 1847 "Pembrokeshire Pedigrees , John Winter 1671"*
Young Thomas 1670 Johnston P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Johnston Parish *Hearth Tax* 1670.

Horsey Elizabeth	Johnston	H 10
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Gwyllim Charles	Johnston	H
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Phillip Thomas .	Johnston	H
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Bowen Rees .	Johnston	P
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Griffith . Rees. . .	Johnston	P
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Hamin John	Johnston	P
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Husband Jane	Johnston	P
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Young Thomas.	Johnston	P
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Sites of Historical Interest

Former house, possibly 17th century; re-used medieval window. 18th century, slate-hung house; formerly with painted panelling.

Johnston Brick and Tile Co. Ltd, 1918-1967; also culm was mined here probably in area now called Coal Pit Park

Formerly Milford Road Station on the South Wales Railway, now merely site of a halt, with all buildings demolished.

Lambston

Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names – P. Valentine Harris.

Lambston. 1291, Villa Lambert. 1321 Lamberteston. 'Lamher't's tun.' Probably from a Flemish personal name.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lambston - Lewis

LAMBSTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 319 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the western part of the county, and at no great distance from St. Bride's bay, is bounded on the north by the parish of Camrhôs, on the south by Steynton, on the west by Nolton, and on the east by St. Martin's, Haverfordwest. It comprises by recent measurement 1760a. 2r. 5p., the greater portion being arable. The surface is undulated, and the soil for the most part rests on a rabby substratum; the chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, and oats: there is a very small quantity of woodland. A small rivulet intersects the parish, and falls into the Western Cleddau. The former mansion of the principal landowner is now a farmhouse. There are two villages, the larger of which is called Sutton, and the smaller Portfield Gate. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford; net income, £164. The tithes have been commuted for a rentcharge of £140, and there is a glebe of above thirteen acres and a half, valued at £10 per annum. The church is a plain structure, affording accommodation to about ninety persons. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; a Church school; and two Sunday schools, one of them in connexion with the Church,

the other belonging to the Baptists.

1870-72, LAMBSTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; near St. Bride's bay, 3 miles W by N of Haverfordwest r. station. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,761. Real property, £1,321. Pop., 216. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £164. Patron, Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is good.

John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales



Church --Lambston, St. Ishmael RCAM., Pembroke 1920

The Church was much restored in the last decade of the 19c. It consists of a chancel 18ft by 17 ft, nave 36ft by 18ft and a single bell cote above the west gable. All the windows are modern save one trefoiled light on the north side of the nave; this has a height of only 32 in. and a width of 13 in. but spays out to 46 in by 36in. The chancel arch is plain pointed; above it are two projecting corbels which supported the rood beam. In the north west angle are traces of a squint to the nave 10in by 7in , now blocked. The font is of the cushion type, the basin 26in by 25in externally and 19in. by 18in internally, slopes off to a circular shaft and base; the total height is 36 in.; it has a cover. The church was appropriated to St Thomas Haverfordwest. The burial ground is practically circular, and some 2 or 3 ft. above the level of the road that surrounds it. The site may be that of an early earthwork. - Visited 20th May 1920

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales – Mike Salter 1994.

The nave and chancel with a plain pointed arch connecting them plus the font are of c1200. There is a fine old roof and one 15c north window. There are corbels for a former rood beam. The church was heavily restored in the 1890's.

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire Evans J.T.

Lambston . — Here is the Prendergast Elizabethan Chalice which John Pember bought in the year 1715 for Two pounds, seven shillings and sixpence, and presented to Lambston Church. Though not mentioned in the Memorandum printed under Prendergast, the Paten cover was apparently included in the bargain, for both pieces are now at Lambston. They each bear the single mark ^^^ so common

in Pembrokeshire. In form and decoration, the chalice is similar to the example at Amroth. It has been very ill-used, and the repairing which it has undergone would appear to be the work of a local tin-man or blacksmith. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed " POCVLVM » ECLESIE » DE # PRENGAST N " and immediately beneath is engraved " « THE : GIFT : OF :..... : to : lambston : church 1715 "• Dimensions : — height, 6in diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; diam. of base, 3in. ; weight, 7oz 13 dwts. The Paten cover is 3 in. in diameter and weighs 3oz, 3 dwts. The foot or handle has been broken off and has been replaced by a leaden bullet.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice was originally a curacy, and belonged to the prior of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, who on 12 Nov., 1324, obtained a mortmain licence from the King to appropriate the church of St. Ishmael, in the town of lambertys in Ros. This grant was again set on record on 10 June, 1505. - (Pat. Rolls).

This church, described as Eccles1a de villa Lamberti, was in 1291 assessed at £4 13s 4d. for tenths to the King, the amount payable being 8s. 4d. - (Taxatio).

No detailed description of this living is given in the Valor Eccl., merely the following valuation under the heading of 'Churches appropriated to the Priory of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest':- Ecclesia de Lamston per annum IIIj'1.

On the dissolution of the priory of St. Thomas, Lambston Church came into the hands of the King from whom a lease of the rectory of Llamerston was on 2 Aug., 1538, obtained for 21 years by Henry Jones of the Household. - (State Papers).

On 10 May, 1545 A lease of the same rectory was granted by the Crown for 21 years to the same Henry Jones. - (State Papers). This was probably a renewal of the previous lease.

The living of Lamston (with Haroldston West) afterwards came into the hands of the Picton Castle family, and was, with Haroldston West, given in 1749 by Sir John Phillips of Picton Castle, to Pembroke College, Oxford. The living of Lambson was united with that of Haroldston West.

Clergy CCED

Llewellyn, Johannes	1670	Curate	
Howell, Georgius	1688	Curate	
Bowen, Carolus	1717	Curate	
Bateman, Thomas	1720	Curate	
Bowen, Carolus	1720	Curate	
Crowther, Gulielmus	1728	Curate	
Phillips, George	1756	Curate	
Phillips , George	1773	Vac (natural death)	Curate
Higgon , James	1773	Curate	
Higgon , Thomas	1773	Curate	
Phillips , John	1794	Curate	
Phillips , Thomas	1799	Curate	
Hooper , James	1814	Curate	
Levett , John	1819	Curate	
Levett , John	1820	Curate	
Andros , John	1820	Curate	
Philipps , Thomas	1820	Vac (natural death)	Curate
Andros , John	1820	Curate	
Dawkins Palmour , John	1829	Curate	

Thomas , Francis 1833 Curate
 1851 Francis Thomas, Perpetual Curate
 1929 .St Madoc & St Ishmael (Lambston) Incumbent and Curates; V B Morris

The Church is now closed and up for sale according to the West Wales War Memorial Project

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethel Sutton Baptist chapel, Lambston Built 1837-39 Still open 1998 Coflein

Portfield Gate Wesleyan chapel, Lambston Built 1835, renovated 1875 & 1926 Not
 still open 1992 Coflein

The Mount, East Hook Quaker Burial Ground, Lambston First deed of 1716? Coflein

Sutton Friends Burial Ground Iron plate at entrance with date 1661, last used 1889 RCAM

This is situated about two thirds of a mile east of the parish church. It is the burial ground of the Friends meeting house at Haverfordwest; an interment took place as recent as 1889. in form it is a square of 20 yds standing in the centre of a large field which, with other adjacent fields is known as the Mound; it is enclosed by a stone wall. The approach is through a straight avenue of aged trees 80yds in length, which is continued round the burial ground. A recently placed iron plate at the entrance bears the date 1661 doubtless the year when it was set apart for interments - Visited 20th May 1920

Lambston names for Jottings

ap Rees ap Morgan Moris "1601 Dec, 16" St Issells " **Phillip Deverose**, of the parish of Lambston, yeoman, demised to Moris ap Rees ap Morgan of the parish of St, Issells, husbandman, for three years a messuage and land called Bsker Krig in the parish of Llandissilio (then held by him under a lease from **James Philipps** of Pentypark,gent.), together with two kine and four plough beasts, " *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

Barlo John 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of Lambston, yeoman,**John Barlo** of Slebech, esq, Bond for the quiet possession of messuages, etc., in the parish of Slebeche now in the tenure of **John Sutton** and **Maude White**, - *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlo John 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of Lambston, yeoman,**John Barlo** of Slebech, esq, Grant in consideration of £8 of messuages, etc., in the parish of Slebech, Witnesses. **Thomas Fromond, Gryff, Philpe, William ? Carraule, Thomas Sutton, William Lewes, Thomas Lloyd**, - *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barnet, Hector 22 January 1785 Lambston, Blacksmith Offence Theft of cheese. No indictment. Lambston ?, Prosecutor **Philips?Rev. Dr John** , clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Barrow James 22 January 1785 Lambston, Schoolmaster Offence Theft of cheese. No

indictment. Lambston ?, Prosecutor **Philips?Rev. Dr John** , clergyman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen William Wheeler 1762 of Lambston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Bowen William Wheeler 1791 of Lambston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Davies Mary 13 11 1786 Alias **Mary Devereux** Haverfordwest Married Offence Bigamy Prisoner married **Davies Thomas** Haverfordwest tailor at Lambston on 13 11 1786 then married **Thomas John** Marloes farmer at Llangwm Llangwm 11 September 1798 Prosecutor **Thomas William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Deverose Phillip "1601 Dec, 16" Lambston "of the parish of Lambston, yeoman, demised to **Moris ap Rees ap Morgan** of the parish of St, Issells, husbandman, for three years a messuage and land called Bsker Krig in the parish of Llandissilio (then held by him under a lease from **James Philipps** of Pentypark,gent,), together with two kine and four plough beasts, "
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"

Feresfoote Watkin 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of Lambston, yeoman **John Barlo** of Slebech, esq,Grant in consideration of £8 of messuages, etc,, in the parish of Slebech, Witnesses **Thomas Fromond, Gryff, Philpe, William ? Carraule, Thomas Sutton, William Lewes, Thomas Lloyd,-** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Feresfoote Watkin 1588, May 29 **Watkin Feresfoote** of Lambston, yeoman **John Barlo** of Slebech, esq,Bond for the quiet possession of messuages, etc,, in the parish of Slebeche now in the tenure of **John Sutton** and **Maude White,-** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Henry Jones 2 Aug 1538 of the Household Lambston Church rectory— *State Papers*

Howell Ann 11 Nov 1853 born Lambston Pembrokeshire died 9 Jan 1909 Slaterville Weber Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Howell Anna 24 Jun 1815 born Sutton Pembroke died 30 May 1874 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Sep 1872 aboard the Minnesota Arrived in New York on 16 Sep 1872 Married to **Summers, John** on 22 Aug 1839 at Lambston *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Howell Stephen abt 1790 born Maenclochog Pembrokeshire died 1832 Lambston Pembroke Married to **Williams, Margaret** on 26 Oct 1814 at Lambston, Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Howell William 15 Aug 1819 born Lambston Pembroke died 26 Sep 1864 Slaterville Weber Utah Married to **Thomas Louisa** on Jun 1842 at Lambston, Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

James Martha 24 July 1827 Lambston Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel, Lambston Prosecutor **Roberts Thomas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lawrence Mary 14 March 1801 Llangwm Married Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's dwelling house and stealing wearing apparel, cloth, wheat and Japan cannister. Prisoner aged 50. Llangwm Prosecutor **Jones, Margaret** Lambston, spinster Verdict Guilty of grand larceny - partial verdict. Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Philipps James "1601 Dec, 16" Pentypark " **Phillip Deverose**, of the parish of Lambston, yeoman, demised to **Moris ap Rees ap Morgan** of the parish of St, Issells, husbandman, for three years a messuage and land called Bsker Krig in the parish of Llandissilio (then held by him under a lease from **James Philipps** of Pentypark,gent.), together with two kine and four plough beasts, "
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Roberts Martha Ann born 20 Feb 1843 Sutton Mountain Lambston Pembrokeshire
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

de la Roche John had in 1313 grants from **Sir John Wogan** of **Picton** in Lllysfran and Lambston," which latter **Wogan** had obtained from **John's** father. **John's** successor was his brother **Thomas** who was lord for some ten years

Summers Annie Ceria 1800's? Sutton Mountain Lambson Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers Hester Mariah born 12 Apr 1870 Lambston Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers John born Dec 1813 Walton West Pembrokeshire died 12 Dec 1873 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Sep 1872 aboard the Minnesota Arrived in New York on 16 Sep 1872 Married to **Howells, Anna** on 22 Aug 1839 at Lambston *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers John Henry born 7 Mar 1868 Lambston Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers Lawford James born 1 Apr 1873 Lambston Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Summers Margaret Louise born 19 Aug 1871 Lambston Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records*

Summers Sarah Ann born 24 Jul 1865 Lambston Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Louisa born 12 Jun 1822 Haycastle Pembrokeshire died 18 Jul 1914 Ogden Weber Utah Married to **Howell William** on Jun 1842 at Lambston, Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Twigg Evans Martha Ellen born 14 Aug 1858 Lambston Pembrokeshire died 6 Oct 1938 Ogden Weber Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Twigg George born 26 Jun 1808 Lambston Pembrokeshire died 1870 Salt Lake City Utah Married to **Williams, Esther** 1830 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Williams Margaret born 19 Jan 1795 Lambston Pembrokeshire died 1 Aug 1870 Slaterville Weber Utah Married to **Howell, Stephen** on 26 Oct 1814 at Lambston, Pembroke, Wales Married to **Garner, John** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lampson Parish Hearth Tax

P = Pauper

Barron John	Lampson	H 2
Husband John	Lampson	H
Mathias Francis	Lampson	H
Moore Phillip	Lampson	H
Long Thomas	Lampson	H 2
Harris Owen	Lampson	H
Warlow Jenkin	Lampson	H
Wogan Lewis, esq	Lampson	H
Moris John	Lampson	H
Sayse Katherine	Lampson	H
Lolocke David	Lampson	H
Wilkin John	Lampson	H
Warlow Stephen	Lampson	H 2
Rees John, miller	Lampson	H
Vale Richard	Lampson	P
James Rees	Lampson	P
Vawer Howell	Lampson	P
Hough Howell	Lampson	P
Morce Peerce	Lampson	P
Menday Mary	Lampson	P
Gilford Jennett, widow	Lampson	P
Griffith David	Lampson	P
Morgan Thomas,	Lampson	P
Jones Evan ;	Lampson	P
Bevan Howell	Lampson	P

Education

Schools

The Church of England Records show that there was a licenced schoolmaster in 1794. He was also listed as a a curate.

1794 Phillips , John

Appt (Licensing)

Schoolmaster

1847 State of Education in Wales – Lambston

Village School

The schoolroom in which this school is held is in a very bad state of repair. There was a large hole in the roof; the windows were broken ;and the concrete floor all in holes.

The furniture consisted of only a desk for the master, three tables and eight benches.

The master has a large family to maintain on his receipts from the school. He holds a little farm at rack-rent; his health is impaired . He said to me “I teaches them the Church Catechism”;” “the four parishes meets up there”. Most of the scholars are labourers' and a few farmers farmers children who pay 1d for reading 2d for writing and 3d a week for arithmetic. The schoolwas closed for the holidays and therewas only one copy bookto be seen, which was very ill written. The incumbent pays £5 and two others £1 each a year to support this school.

The tev. Francis Thomas incumbent of Lanbston, informed me that the rate of labourers' wages in this parish is on avaaerage 7s or 8s a week on their own finding, farm servants £6 to £12 and female servants 50s to £5 a year. Neither of the two later classes attend Sunday School.

There are many beer houses in the parishand consequently much drunkenness. The people are also immoral to a considerable extent.

All the respectable farmers except one are able to read and write , but there is a great deficiency of knowledge , both secular and religious among the labouring classes, and a vast number of children are being brought up in utter ignorance. January 4th 1847 Wm. Morris Assistant

Sutton Board School Opened 1879 - closed 1952 for children age range 5-11

Sites of Interest RCAM

Walesland Rath

On a slight elevation above the left bank of Pelcombe brook is a small and somewhat oval enclosure 195ft by 145ft. There is a low bank and an outhur ditch both of which have doubtless lost much of their original size and shape; but the earthwork could not at any time have been of military importance. The field in which it is placed is called Rath Park – Visited 20th May 1920

East Hook Rath

On the opposite bank of the Pelcombe brook to the work just noticed is a similar but slightly smaller earthwork, having an interior diameter of about 120 ft. The two positions seem to have been connected for a much obliterated trackway appears to lead from one to the other.-Visited 20th May 1920

Old Road

About 300 yds west of the parish church, and on the north side of the highway are traces of an old road which seems to have run for 150 yds in a northerly direction and to end suddenly in a field; its course is easily followed. The Tithe Schedule has it marked “an old road” - Visited 20th May 1920.

Church Park

The second field north east of Sutton Hill is known by this name. It probably formed part of the original glebe – Visited 20th May 1920

Llangwm (Lang Heim)

(Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P. Valentine Harris.)

Langum. The Langum folk still retain peculiarities of dress, language and custom. They are probably a Norse remnant left in the midst of the surrounding Flemish population.

The name also may be Norse lang heimr, the long village. (Owen.) This village with a Welsh sounding name is located deep in the heart of the Englishry. For centuries the name has been pronounced "Lang-gum" and the locals will take great offence if you try to Welshify it. The original settlers here were either Norse seafarers or Flemings - whoever they were, the place developed a reputation for clannishness and resentment against outsiders.

Located on the west bank of the Daugleddau estuary, Llangwm was inevitably a fishing village, with local people making a living from herrings, oysters and cockles. During the 1800's and early 1900's there was much trade connected with the coal industry, especially at Hook Colliery and many local men worked at the Pembroke Dockyard. There is a village green, with a Victorianised bellcote church nearby. From

Blacktar Point there are glorious views of the estuary, and cockles can still be dug from the mud. Bellcote church 12c at one time the private chapel of the de la Roche family who also owned Benton Castle.

(Acc/to Pembrokeshire Parsons.)

The name of this parish is given as 'Llangwm' in the Diocesan Directory, but Dr. Henry Owen and other authorities are of opinion that the name being of Norse de-ri-ation should be written as Langum. George Owen, the Pembrokeshire historian, spells the name Langom or Langome.

The Rectory was appendant to the manor of Langum. - (Owen's Pem.)

Originally it doubtless belonged to the Roches of Roch Castle, and probably descended to the Longueville and Ferrers families through the two daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Roch, one of whom married Sir George Longueville of Wolverton, Bucks, and the other married Edmund, Lord Ferrers of Chartley.

Langome.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione dounini Ferrers et Johannis Langvile militis unus Willelmus Wogan est rector habens ibidem unam rectoriam cum gleba et terris dominicalibus. Et valet rectoria commusibus annis in fructibus et emolimentis viij. Inde sol Pro ord-inaria visit acione quolibet tercio anno xvj d. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vB ixd. Et remanet clare £7 12s. 11d. Inde decima 15s. 3d. - (Valor Eccl.)

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":— Llangwm R. (St. Hierom). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 4d. Archidiac. quolibet anno 5s. 9d. Dom. de Ferrers and al Patr., 1535; Henry Walter, 1705; Sir Arthur Owen, 1717; Sir Richard Walter, 1725; Elizabeth Elliot, widow, 1765- Clear yearly value, £47. King's Books, £7 12s. 11d. - (*Bacons Liber Regis*.)

On 10 July, 1656, the union of the parishes of Langwm, Rosemarket, and Freystrop was approved by the Commonwealth. — (*State Papers*.)

(Acc/to the Topographical Dictionary of Wales.)

Llangwm, a parish in the hundred of Rhos, county of Pembroke 5 miles SE by S from Haverfordwest containing 697 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the church in the vale" is pleasantly situated on the western bank of Milford Haven about the same distance from Pembroke as from Haverfordwest. Great Nash, formerly the residence of the family of Owen now of Orielton and long noted for its hospitality, is now deserted by its proprietor and in ruins.

Dumpledale the seat of Mrs Jorden is a handsome modern mansion, very pleasantly situated and commanding a fine view of Milford Haven. At the village, which extends along the shore is a horse ferry to the parish of Coedcanlais. The inhabitants are principally engaged in a lucrative oyster fishery, the produce of which is generally sold at two shillings a bushel (Winchester Measure), to dealers from the coast of Kent, more especially to those of Chatham and Rochester, by whom they

are taken away in sloops for the supply of the London Market; the average annual amount of the profits of this fishery is about £2000 and in a good season it frequently exceeds £3000. Coal and culm are found here in great abundance; the mines are worked by Sir John Owen Bart. who is the principle proprietor and the produce is shipped at Hook Quay for the supply of the whole district. The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry and diocese of St David's rated in the kings books at £7 12s 11d. Endowed with £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mrs Owen Barlow. The church dedicated to St Hierom is a spacious and venerable structure in the early style of English architecture, and contains some ancient monuments, among which are several to the memory of the family Roch. There is a place of worship for Methodists, George Roch in 1707 bequeathed a small rent charge for the instruction of poor children. The average annual expenditure for the support of the poor is £190 11s.

Church

(RCAM Pembroke 1920 No 367.)

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Hierom

In 1856 this church was described as “so entirely modernised externally as to almost to discourage any examination of the interior; which however, is by no means devoid of interest” (Glynne Notes *Arch Camb*). Since that date the building has again undergone restoration. It consists of a nave 44ft 6ins by 16ft 6ins; chancel 25ft by 16ft 6in; north transeptal chapel known as the Roch chapel 21ft by 15ft 6in; south transept 7ft 6in by 9ft; and a modern south porch. All the windows, with the exception of the east window of the Roch chapel are modern. A squint passage lighted by a small loop runs between the chancel and the north transept. The Chancel arch is plain and pointed. Above it are two projecting corbels which support the rood. In the south-west corner of the chancel is a low window with trefoil head, now blocked, it shows slight trace if the shutter rabbet. The Roch chapel which dates from the later half of the 14th century, opens into the nave by an arcade of two bays, the arches springing from an octagonal pier on which is a shield bearing three bars for Barri; above are two smaller sheilds each charged with a bend sinister. In the east wall of the chapel is a pillared piscina beneath a canopied niche; the pillar is ornamented with a number of plain sheilds. The head of the niche is pinnacled, crocketed and surmounted by a finial. It is figured in Fenton (*Tour 240*) from a sketch by John Carter. The east window of the chapel is of two lights with trefoil heads. On the north side is an elaborate canopied tomb. The south transept is vaulted. It opens to the nabe by a low pointed arch; in its east wall is a projecting corbel. In this transept resting upon an 18th century table is a black marble alter slab 52in by 26in. The font is 23 and a half in square with a basin of 18in by 17 in, mounted on a circular shaft; the base is modern.

Of the two effigies in the Roch chapel, the male is apparently *in situ*: in Fenton's time the female effigy occupied “the north side of the Communion rails, on the pavement” (*Tours 240*)

Incised Slabs

Three early incised slabs are preserved within the church.

Two have their heads complete; of the third only a portion of the shaft of a calvary remains

(i) A stone (50 ins. by 19 ins.) on which is the upper portion of a cross; the shaft and arms are cut in double lines, the cross is placed within a circle having cusplings between the arms. The left-hand top corner has been broken off. This stone now leans against the east side of the arch leading to the south transept.

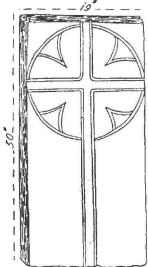


Fig. 138.

(ii) A stone (31 ins. by 20 ins.) bearing a similar incised cross head, and a short portion of the long limb. In this last the ornamental cusplings have clubbed ends.* This fragment now leans against the side of the same arch.

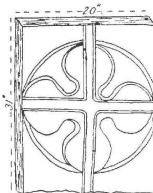


Fig. 139.

(iii) A stone (32 ins. by 24 ins.), which bears in incised double lines the lower portion of a plain cross shaft that springs from a two-stepped calvary. This leans against the east wall of the Roch chapel. The three are in all probability of 14th century date. It is much to be desired that these fragments should be secured against further damage.—Visited, 21st July, 1920.

Langwn Arch Camb 1898 E Laws

Langwm Church. — The building is cruciform in ground plan.

Mr. Stephen W. Williams and others spent some time in examining the recumbent effigies of a knight and lady in the north transept. Fenton, without hesitation, states that the figure of the knight is known to represent a member of the Roche family, but Mr. Stephen Williams expressed an equally confident opinion, from evidence on the tomb, that the figure represented a member of the Corbett family ; but it is not clear that the Corbetts were ever intimately associated with Pembrokeshire. The knight's figure is clothed in mail, with a shirt of chain, and a cyclas reaching to below the knees, but the bottom parts of which have been broken away. It also had the steel cap called a basinette. These peculiarities enabled Mr. Williams to assign the effigy to a definite date — between 1330 and 1380. The effigy of the female probably represented the knight's lady. The knight's shield had been emblazoned, and some of the plaster upon which the painting was done still remained upon the shield.

What appears to be a combined aumbry and piscina is built into the east wall of the north transept. The decoration, with rows of shields, is of a remarkable character, and may have been the work of some local mason of the fifteenth century.

(Acc/to The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.)

The nave, the chancel, and a small barrel-vaulted south transept are 13c. In c1380 a bigger north transept, the Roch Chapel was added. It has a two bay arcade with Barri arms on the pier, two ogival headed recesses in the north wall containing the effigies of a cross-legged knight and lady, and a pillar piscina in the east wall. The church was heavily restored in 1856.

On 10th July 1656 the union of the parishes of Langwm, Rosemarket and Freystrop was approved by the Commonwealth.

(Acc/to W. Grenville Thomas published in the Western telegraph Oct 18 1989 as part of the *Then and Now* series.)

Llangwm Church

Acc to reputable tradition it was built during the 12c by the Great Nash branch of the distinguished de la Roche family who erected the early Roche Castle in about 1140 and granted the charter to the monks of Tiron, a reformed Benedictine Order for the founding of Pill Priory Milford 1170.

Certainly the basic layout of the structure - cruciform shape with a nave, chancel, north chapel and south transept conforms to the pattern of churches of the 12 & 13c. The first explicit documentary allusion occurs in the Taxatio Ecclesiastica of 1291(*PRO London*) when the church of "Landegoin or Landegom" was assessed for tenths to the King at £8 - the actual tax payable being 16 shillings. The Church was a rectory in which the annual tithes to which all inhabitants were liable for the upkeep of the church were paid directly to the incumbent. - for centuries the advowson - the right of presentation to the living - was passed down the de la Roche family and their descendants like a piece of real estate. When the male line was extinguished with the death of Thomas de la Roche in about 1410 it was bestowed upon his two daughters, one of whom married Sir George Longueville (died 1457) of Wolverton Buck's and the other married Edmund Lord Ferrars of Chartley, from whom the Devereaux of Lamphey, earls of Essex were descended.

In her manuscript "*Langwm Scrapbook*" (1953) the late Elizabeth Morgan reported that there had been an underground passage from Great Nash to the vicinity of the church but for reasons of safety it had been filled in at the Nash end by Mr George P George (died 1939)

Even a parish with only 15 households in the far west of a sprawling and sparsely populated diocese could not remain indifferent to the 16c Reformation. The parish church of "Langome" was mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1536/7, the national survey which preceded the Dissolution

of the Monasteries. Written in Latin the extract confirms that the advowson was still in the hands of the Longueville and Ferrars families, that the rector was William Wogan, and that the value of the benefice was £7.12s.11d - the average for the diocese was £10.

Much more riveting is the revelation of the Calendar of State Papers that Wogan's successor, Richard Smithe was imprisoned by the bailiff (February 1540) for treasonable words. The iconoclastic, abrasive and sometimes litigious, Bishop Barlow (1536/47) had adopted a radical Protestant policy, and the likelihood is that the hapless rector indiscreetly expressed conservative Catholic sentiments which were unacceptable to the aggressive new establishment.

Though there is no direct evidence to verify it, it is tempting to conclude that John Bathoe who became rector of Llangwm in 1561 was the same man who had been ousted (1536/37) as the prior of the Augustinian friary at Haverfordwest during the Dissolution (*Pembrokeshire County History Vol 3*)

The Elizabethan Settlement (1559-1563) created the Anglican Church and restored communion in both kinds to the laity. One of the church's most prized possessions is an Elizabethan Chalice, with paten cover which has been carefully described in J. T. Evan's "The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire (1905) Six and three quarters inches high and over 12 1/2 ozs in weight, the bowl has been rather rudely repaired - in December 1832 - with a band of silver around the base.. Within the lower band on the bowl is inscribed " + POCYLUM + ECCLESIA + DE + LANGOM + " and underneath the foot RBP and RN have been roughly scratched. The oft repeated assertion that the chalice was a coronation gift from Elizabeth I is not convincing. Like the other 59 Elizabethan chalices in Pembrokeshire it was made by an unknown smith whose mark consisted of four oval-shaped objects. The overwhelming majority of these chalices bear the dates 1574 or 1575 - 15 years after the Queen's coronation. Although its position precludes careful scrutiny the church bell is reputed to be Elizabethan. It has a Latin inscription which translates into "Holy Trinity, One God. Have Mercy on Us."

At the time when most of the parish clergy were "simply learned" or meanly learned" and had not acquired the civilised restraint of their 20c counterparts, there was a marked difference in the quality of the rectors. Griffiths Toye, the incumbent for four years after 1583, was exceptional in that he was a graduate (B.A. and M.A.) of both Cambridge (1571) and Oxford (1574), who had been recruited as part of a diocesan campaign to raise the academic and preaching standards of the clergy.

His long-serving successor Richard Bathoe was transparently not of the same stature. He formally complained to the Court of Star Chamber (1602) that in a fracas at Pembroke he had been set upon by an armed gang of Essex sympathisers including some women, after he had made a slighting reference in private conversation to the late Earl executed for an abortive coup against the Queen. When indicted, the accused counter-alleged that the rector was "a common haunter of alehouses and wine taverns a dice player and an all night dancer, that for almost 12 months he had disturbed the peace of Haverfordwest and Pembroke by riding about provocatively waving his sword and pistol, and that he was so lacking in elementary learning as to be, by common consent, unworthy of his priestly office." - (*Pembrokeshire County History Vol 3*)

Peregrine Phillips

It was the rectorship (1643-1663) of Peregrine Phillips - coinciding with the Civil Wars (1642 - 1648) the Protectorate (1652-1658) and the Restoration (1660) - which was memorably eventful. Acc/to J T Rees "History of Protestant Nonconformity in Wales" (1861) the Oxford-educated Phillips, the son of a vicar of Amroth, was appointed to the Llangwm living after briefly serving as his uncle's curate at Kidwelly. Pluralism was very common, and with the backing of such gentlemen as Sir Hugh Owen, Sir Roger Lort and Sir John Meyrick, he was soon preferred first to Monkton

and then to Pembroke St Mary's. When he preached before Oliver Cromwell and his troops during the siege of Pembroke (1648) he so impressed the future Protector that he was invited aboard the men-of-war about to undertake the Irish campaign. During the Protectorate, Phillips became widely known as a committed advocate of the government's religious policy. A very accomplished orator, hailed by many as the best in the county, he preached in almost every church English and Welsh, and before the Justices of the Assizes at Cardigan, Haverfordwest and Carmarthen. He must have relinquished his Pembroke incumbency when the parishes of Llanwn, Freystrop and Rosemarket were united (July 1656). On one occasion, the intrepid rector had an experience which convinced many of his admirers that Providence had a special affection for him. When riding homeward late at night, both he and his horse plunged into a deep coal-pit at Freysrop and were firmly wedged in the narrow mouth a few feet from the surface. He was rescued by the proprietor Captain Longmans, who had been appraised of his perilous predicament by an un-named deaf woman and her alert grandson. Peregrine Phillips continued to be very active as an open-air preacher and public evangelist until soon after the restoration he fell foul of the Act of Uniformity (1662) which banned all acts of worship not conducted in accordance with the Book of Common Prayer. Ejected from the Established Church, this amiable but unrepentant non-conformist withdrew to Dredgeman Hill Farm which he held from Sir Herbert Perrot, of Haroldston, and which he converted into an Independent house church (1665). Thereafter he became the accredited pastor of the Green Meeting, a non-conformist group of 50/60 which assembled in a little room on St Thomas's Green and which was to develop into Albany Congregation (now United Reformed) Church Haverfordwest. Upon his death at 68 years of age in September 1692, this unforgettable former rector of Llangwm was buried near the pulpit at Haroldston church.

In contrast one of his successors, Richard Lloyd achieved distinction within the established church, Rector of Llangwm (1671) and Burton (1672) he eventually reached the elevated rank of Bishop of St David's (1686).

1671 value of the living of Llangwn £40 acc/to a (*History of Rosemarket Church by Geoffrey Nicolle.*)

Rectors.

1488 John David
 1489 Apr 6 William Leya
 1535 6 William Wogan
 1540 Richard Smithe [Described in the "Calendar of State Papers" as Parson of Langom and it is stated that on 23 Feb 1540 he had been imprisoned by the bailiff for treasonable words]
 1555 Mar 5 John Evans
 1561 Mar 20 John Batho
 1583 Griffith Toye
 1627 Richard Bathoe
 1628 Apr 9 Thomas Prichard
 1663 Henry Purefoy
 1671 Mar 23 John Lloyd BA
 1673 July 8 David Lloyd MA
 1694 Aug 7 Arnold Bowen MA
 1705 Apr 3 John Gwynne BA
 1717 Sep 3 John Herneman BA
 1728 James Laugharne
 1728 May 2 Charles Bowen
 1765 June 3 James Higgon MA

1799 Feb20 John Morris
1833 Aug 27 Thomas Williams
1882 Sep 15 James Palmour
1895 June 11 John Daniel Timothy BA
1901 Dec 30 Henry Evans

Church Records

Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1716- 1949 Haverfordwest Records Office

Non Conformist

Langum Wesleyan Chapel erected in 1822

Hook Gospel Mission West Hook

Mount Zion United Reform Church Hook built in 1852 and restored in 1926

Fishing

(Acc/to *The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.*)

Formerly famed for its oysters and still some people use compass netting for salmon. This uses a net fixed to two poles which is lowered into the river on a rising tide and levered up smartly when the fisherman feels there is a fish in the net.

It was the women who made their living from the sea even it was said the husbands were known by the names of their wives. No public house and strangers not welcome even preachers could be pelted with stones.

The fishwives walked miles carrying their peculiar shaped baskets of fish to sell in the towns and villages and there are photo's of them by St Catherines Rock in Tenby, but these hardy women have all died out.

Dolly and Mary Palmer were two of the most famous of them, and appear in some paintings. Dolly died at 90 after sustaining a broken leg, she had walked for years to Pembroke and Tenby twice a week. Mary reached 96, she used to carry baskets of oysters to Carmarthen 30 miles away returning the next day.

Black Tar cockles can still be dug but unfortunately due to the pollution in the Haven are no longer fit to eat. [As I found out].

There was also trade in transhipping coal



Llangwm fisherwomen 1895

Medieval Buildings

(Acc/to *Medieval Buildings* - published by Preseli District Council.)

At Great Nash the dovecote and a hundred yards away the two fine barrel vaults of the early house lie beneath a few ruined walls.

Some Llangwm names from records

David John 19 January 1760 Llangwm miller Offence Assault Burton Punishment
Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 13 11 1786 Alias **Mary Devereux** Haverfordwest Married Offence
Bigamy Prisoner married **Davies Thomas** Haverfordwest tailor at Lambston on 13 11 1786 then

married **Thomas John** Marloes farmer at Llangwm Llangwm 11 September 1798 Prosecutor
Thomas William *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Rev Oct 4th 1951 of Llangwm pastor Gilgal Chapel Pennar Pembroke Dock

Davis Elizabeth 14 May 1837 born Llangwm Pembrokeshire Died 10 Dec 1903 Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Douglas George Briggs** on 13 Apr 1861 at Utah **Elizabeth Davis** was the daughter of **Davis John Tucker** and **Thompson Hannah** She came to America with her father and stepmother **George Letitia Ann** and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley 1 October 1851 with **Isaac Allred's** Fifty Easton Kelsey Company *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Davis John Tucker 3 Mar 1806 born Llangwm Pembrokeshire died 30 Dec 1888 Spanish Fork Utah Married to **Thompson Hannah** on 29 Nov 1830 at Lowgate Kingston Upon Hull Yorkshire **Hannah Thompson Davis** died 16 May 1837 at Guilford Burton Pembrokeshire Wales Married to **George Letitia Ann** on 9 Apr 1839 at Burton Parish Pembroke Wales **Letitia Ann George Davis** died 30 Dec 1888 in Spanish Fork Utah The name of the ship that brought **John Tucker Davis** to America is not known He left Liverpool in 1851 and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 1 Oct 1851 with **Isaac Allred's** Fifty Easton Kelsey Company *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

de la Roche Thomas 1410 died about Llangwm *Acc to W Grenville Thomas published in the Western Telegraph Oct 18 1989*

Don John 1440 rector Llangwm *W Grenville Thomas published in the Western Telegraph Oct 18 1989*

Don John 1489 6 April On 6 April 1489 at Lamphey bishop Hugh before-said admitted Sir **Leya William** to the parish church of Llangwm vacant by the resignation of Sir **Don John** last rector there and he was instituted canonically in the same on the presentation of **Garwey Walter** of Webley for this turn by reason of a grant of the right of patronage or the advowson of the same church made by **Devereux John** Knight lord of Ferrers etc and by **Langvill John** true patrons of the said church And it was written thereof to the archdeacon of St David's as is usual saving a yearly pension of 6 marks payable quarterly in equal portions to the same **John Don** so long as he shall live by the now rector aforesaid and his successors which pension the bishop limited with the consent of the aforesaid Sir William etc

Ferrars Edmund Lord 5 July 1410 approx Llangwm *Acc to W Grenville Thomas, published in the Western telegraph Oct 18 1989*

George George P 1939 died Great Nash Llangwm *Acc to W Grenville Thomas published in the Western Telegraph Oct 18 1989*

Hughes James Evans 1829 Llangwm *Subscriber Cambrian Quarterly Magazine Vol1 1829*

James James 17 March 1818 Llangwm Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Llangwm Prosecutor **Whittaw George**, Llangwm, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lawrence Mary 14 March 1801 Llangwm Married Offence Breaking and entering prosecutor's dwelling house and stealing wearing apparel, cloth, wheat and Japan cannister Prisoner aged 50 Llangwm Prosecutor **Jones, Margaret** Lambston, spinster Verdict Guilty of grand

larceny - partial verdict Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lewis Jeremiah 24 August 1770 Narberth Currier Offence Pickpocketing money from prosecutor's person in his dwelling house Narberth Prosecutor **Charles, Mary** Llangwm, widow *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Richard 1671 Rector of Llangwm 1671 Bishop of St Davids 1686

Longueville George Sir died 1457 of Wolverton Bucks Llangwm *Acc to W Grenville Thomas, published in the Western telegraph Oct 18 1989*

Menzies John 17 June 1812 Alias **Thomas, Menzies** Llangwm Hawker Offence Bargaining for money - guineas - and offering more than their current worth, 'Indictment refers to Haverfordwest Bank notes, Llangwm Prosecutor **Davies Mark** Llangwm, customs officer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Stephens William 10 June 1770 - **John Phillips** Llangwm Cooper Charged with Murder of **William, Stephens** Llangwm, by beating him Llangwm Prosecutor **Griffith Stephen** Verdict Guilty of manslaughter *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Mary 17 March 1818 Llangwm Singlewoman Offence Theft of sheep, Llangwm Prosecutor **Whittaw George**, Llangwm, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thompson Hannah born 11 Sep 1808 Llangwm Pembrokeshire died 16? May 1837 Guilford Burton Pembrokeshire Married to **Davis, John Tucker** on 29 Nov 1830 at Lowgate, Kingston Upon Hull, Yorkshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

de la Roche Gilbert 1303 of Llangum Husband of one of the daughters and co-heiresses **Robert de Vale** father of **David de la Roche** *Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen*

Owen William 1784 Sir Orielson 4th Baronet dispute over a Pew in Llangum Church *NLW Eaton Evans & Williams MS 627*

Llangum Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

(P means Pauper with no hearth and thus not liable for Tax

Purejoy Henry, clerk Llangun H 4

Eynon Nicholas Llangun H 3

David Thomas Llangun H

Realy Richard Llangun H

Rickerd Richard Llangun H 2

Gudrie William Llangun H 2

Eynon Richard Llangun H

Gudridge William	Llangun	H
Eynon Thomas	Llangun	H
Nevell Anne	Llangun	H
Browne Thomas	Llangun	H
Mythy Richard	Llangun	H
Meythy Henry	Llangun	H
Meythy Thomas	Llangun	H 2
Webbe Phillip	Llangun	H
Morow Alban	Llangun	H
Tasker Grace	Llangun	H
Meredith Jane	Llangun	H 2
Davis Thomas	Llangun	H 2
Gudrich Griffith	Llangun	H 2
Griffith John	Llangun	H
Longman Moses	Llangun	H 6
Corbett Thomas, esq.	Llangun	H 6
Moore Margaret	Llangun	H
Eynon Richard	Llangun	H 2
Jones John	Llangun	H 3
Wathan Owen	Llangun	H 2
Wathan Owen. his forge	Llangun	H
Meredith John	Llangun	H
Filkin Katherine	Llangun	H
Edward Elizabeth	Llangun	H
More Margaret	Llangun	P
Eynon Dorothy	Llangun	P
Gudrich Griffith	Llangun	P

Allen Joan	Llangun	P
Nash Henry	Llangun	P
CoLling Henry	Llangun	P
William Henry	Llangun	P
Griffith Owen	Llangun	P
Griffith John	Llangun	P
PoyeThomas	Llangun	P
Richard Richard	Llangun	P
Richard William	Llangun	P
David Owen	Llangun	P
Wilkin John	Llangun	P
James Owen	Llangun	P
Webb Phillip	Llangun	P
Collin Owen	Llangun	P
Wilbert Elizabeth	Llangun	P
Gudrich William	Llangun	P
Lewis Thomas	Llangun	P
Morow John	Llangun	P
Browning Rinald	Llangun	P
Lawrence Lewis	Llangun	P
Pilkin Katherine	Llangun	P
Griffith Stephen	Llangun	P
Eynon Richard	Llangun	P
John John ap	Llangun	P
Rees John	Llangun	P
Webb Thomas	Llangun	P

Poyer Jobn	Llangun	P
Edward Elizabeth	Llangun	P
Baten Ellinor	Llangun	P
Kelly Megriam	Llangun	P
William Richard	Llangun	P
Hobb John	Llangun	P
Morow Alban	Llangun	P
Kethin Thomas	Llangun	P
Hopkin Jervice	Llangun	P
Kinglow Denis	Llangun	P
Prothero Morgan	Llangun	P
Hobb Anne	Llangun	P
Kelly Rice	Llangun	P
Pickard Richard	Llangun	P

Llanstadwell

Llanstadwell (Llan-Studwal) 1839 Lewis

LLANSTADWELL (LLAN-STUDWAL), a parish, in the hundred of Rhôs, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Milford; containing 833 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern shore of Milford Haven, and comprises a considerable tract of fertile and well cultivated land, with some portions of hilly ground, which, from its steepness, is but ill adapted to repay the expense and labour of cultivation. The agriculture is not indifferent; but there are few farmers of much capital, and others display little inclination to adopt the English systems. A visible improvement has taken place in the general roads, but they are yet far from good, which is the more to be regretted, as the communication between the adjacent towns of Haverfordwest, Milford, and Pembroke-Dock is on the increase. Owing to the contiguity of the dockyard, which is immediately opposite the parish on the other side of the Haven, the population has been very considerably augmented of late years. It was once in contemplation to construct a dockyard at Nayland, in the parish, and some lands in the vicinity were purchased, on both sides of the harbour, on which to erect works for its security and defence. Considerable progress was made in the erection of one of the fortresses on the south side of the Haven, but upon the death of Sir John Philipps (father of the late Lord Milford), who was the principal promoter of the design, the plan was abandoned, after two ships of war only had been built, the "Prince of Wales," of seventy-four guns, and the "Milford" frigate. The surrounding scenery is varied, combining the fine expanse of water in the Haven on the south, and the spacious open Channel on the west, with extensive tracts of richly cultivated country on the north and east. In the vicinity are several good houses, of which the parish contains Jordanston, Hayston, and Newton, the last a dilapidated old house on a valuable estate.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 17., endowed with £200 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. A. Crymes. Two-thirds of the great and small tithes are impropriate, and the vicar has the remaining third, now commuted into a rent-charge of £110, of which 10s. are in lieu of Easter offerings; there is also a glebe of seven and a half acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Tudwal, is an ancient structure in good repair, pleasantly situated on the margin of the Haven, in the southern part of the parish. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, in each of which a Sunday school is also held. A munificent bequest was made by the late Richard Mathias, of Hayston, Esq., of all his personal effects, amounting to nearly £1900, for the purpose of endowing a charity school, wherein the poor children of this, and the adjoining parish of Rhôsmarket, were to be educated; the clergymen of both places for the time being, and others, to be trustees. Owing to law expenses, &c., this bequest was reduced to £1278. 19. in the three and a half per cents., placed in the control of the accountant-general, and producing an income of £44.12. per annum. The deed requires the school to be held in the parish of Llanstadwell, though for the benefit of the two parishes. Some remains of two ancient British encampments, comprising each an area of about an acre, are still visible; one situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, nearly opposite the village of Rhôsmarket, and the other at its south-western extremity, on a point on the shore of Milford Haven.

Before the Normans.

Today Neyland is the predominant name used to describe the area which was originally (and still is) the parish of Llanstadwell, although the name Neyland does not appear in written records until 1596 and not in its present spelling till 1793

Acc/to the Place Names of Pembrokeshire

Nailand - 1596 OPb ii 563

Nayland - 1773 Morg Rich, 1811 Fenton, Neyland 1793

Llanstadwell (as Lanstadhewal) on the other hand was mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis writing in the twelfth century and was a well established community then, being a fertile farming area, warmed by the waters of the Milford Haven, providing a rich variety of sources of food.

In the Taxatio of 1291, the name is spelt Lanstowel. Browne Willis ascribes it to St Sywall - an evident confusion. Rees (Welsh Saints 134) suggests St Tudwal, whose name is associated with the district of Lleyrn in Carnarvonshire. In 1517 the St David's Episcopal Register gave it as Llnastadwell. The Elizabethan communion cup has Lanstetwall.

Evidence that the area has been inhabited since early times, was of some importance, being worth defending, is supplied by names of some of the fields.

Camp Park,

a field in the north east of the parish near the boundary with Rosemarket has the scanty remains of a rath and there was another of which traces have completely disappeared although the field name

Camp Meadow

might give some indication of the site as well might Mount Meadow.

1841 Lewis

records that "some remains of two ancient British encampments, comprising each an area of about one acre, are visible; one is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, nearly opposite the village of Rhosmarket, and the other at its south-western extremity, on a point on the shore of Milford Haven. "Would the latter have been in part of the area now utilised by the Refinery?

Taking the field names into consideration the old field names of

Longstone, Longstone Park, Longstone Meadow near Waterston

could indicate that in the long distant past that here could have been the site of a burial chamber but that all traces have been destroyed. There is of course one in the next parish of Burton. Bronze age man also left his mark with a scattering of burnt mounds, low mounds of burnt cracked stone situated near a stream, the remains, it is presumed, of early to middle Bronze age cooking sites.

With the coming of Christianity to the area, the name

Llanstadwell

A Celtic enclosure or church site (Llan) coupled with what would appear to be the name of the Saint to whom the church is dedicated (Tudwal), would suggest a very early Celtic Christian settlement. There have been questions raised about the name of the Saint as St Tudwal is more usually associated with Churches in the north of Wales. Certainly the settlement was one of importance with a ruling Welsh family or class who were direct descendants of Howell Dda the last Welsh ruler of the whole of Wales and the great law giver with a palace at Whitland. A family whose descendants played a very important part in the life of Pembrokeshire and of medieval Britain.



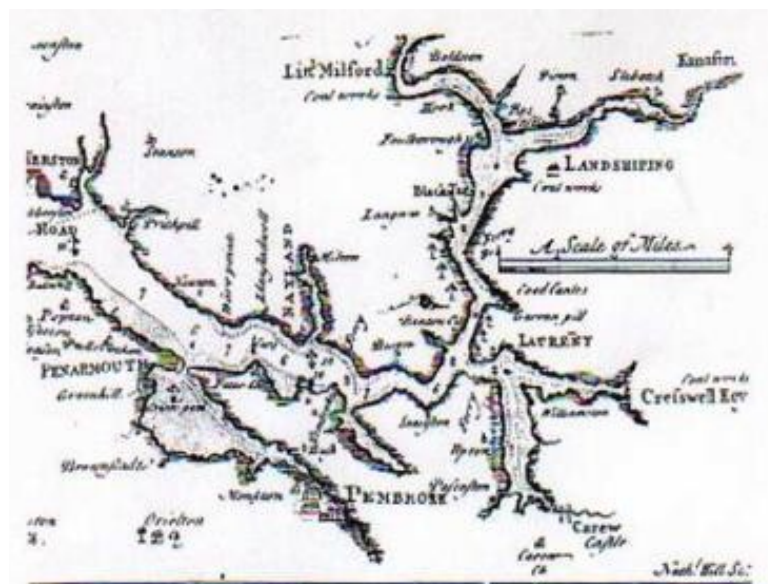
Speede's map of 1610 Llanstadwell, Newton Rosemarket and Johnston appear on it.

Compared with many of the towns of the area, Llanstadwell today, appears insignificant but in 1578 it was important enough to appear on the first map of Pembrokeshire by Christopher Saxon who under the authority of Queen Elizabeth I, surveyed the whole of England and Wales and on Speede's map of 1610

1690's

Llanstadwell is recorded on Capt. Collin's Navigational Chart of the Milford Haven compiled in the 1690's.

1748



Neyland, Llanstadwell and Newton are shown by Lewis Morris on his plan of Milford Haven published on the 29th September 1748.

1623/4

According to a survey of Crown lands in 1623 - 4; it was apparent that the remnants of the old manorial system was still in existence in the area, with tenants farming several small pieces of land intermingled with that of their fellow tenants and at that time it was recommended that the various holdings should be consolidated so that the tenants could enclose them, but this process still had not been completed by the mid 1700's in Llanstadwell and not till the 1800's in Honeyborough.

Churches & Chapels.

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Tudwell

It would be very safe to assume that the present Church has Celtic origins and that there was a church on the site founded well before the Norman period dedicated to a Saint Tadwell or Tudwal.

Of The Lives of the British Saints by S. Baring-Gould and John Fisher

does not give us very much information about St Tudwal's origins .

Very little is known except that he was a native of Britain and his mothers name was Pompaea (was *he of Romano British descent?*). He was reputed to be, by the Celtic Church a Saint and Bishop who spent much time in Brittany around Leon. About this period many of the "Saints" of Britain left the country to avoid the "Yellow" plague, was he one of them? It is alleged that he left Britain with his mother and 72 monks and spent the rest of his life working abroad. One of his foundations was a large monastery at Trequier called "Val Trechor". He is said to have died on November 30th 553 AD. *[So little is known about him that it is difficult to find any link between him and Llanstadwell - did he establish the first Llan there before he went abroad or did one of his followers or monks?]*

The present Church, unfortunately, like so many of our local churches has been Victorianised although there are still signs in the base of some of the walls and in the interior of earlier work. Laws records that the Church had one of the very few examples of Norman architecture in the county, a round late Norman arch. The tall tower at the west end is reputed to have been originally 15c and the nave, chancel and the north chapel could date from the 13c. The Piscine is probably of that date as well. There is a blocked lancet window on the north side of the chancel and a squint in the north chapel. The floor and walls were raised several feet in 1876 and the porch, vestry, south transept porch and windows all date from that time. The Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments says that it was "most drastically restored in 1876 when both walls and floor were raised 4 ft." The font has a modern circular shaft and square base. The Elizabethan Communion Cup gave the name as Lanstetwall.

Llanstadwell (ST. Tudwal).July 8th, 1858. Glynne (Arch Camb 1885)

A plain church of the Pembrokeshire type, consisting of nave and chancel, a wide transeptal chapel on the north, and a western tower. There is no arch at present opening to the transept; but a rude, plain, pointed one to the chancel, with a small squint on the north side of it, similar to others of the district, cutting off the angle. There are no windows on the north of the nave, and almost all the existing windows are modern abominations; but on the east side of the transept is a closed one of two trefoiled ogee lights, with foiled circle between, and the whole under a flat label. The chancel is

lower than the nave. The tower has the rude, fortified look so common in this county ; is embattled, with a corbel-table, divided by only one . string, and without buttresses ; has a square turret at the north-east, and the openings are only square-topped slits. The windows are all guarded by shutters.

According to the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments:



"The building (most drastically restored in 1876 when both walls and floor were raised 4 ft.) consists of Chancel (16 1/2 ft. by 16 ft.) nave (27ft. by 17 ft.) west tower (17 ft square). In the north wall of the chancel are traces of a single light now blocked. In the south wall is a plain piscina. The chancel arch is modern. The recent alterations have concealed a squint from the chancel to the north transept. All the windows of the building are modern, as are the north porch and doorway. The font (29in by 25 in., with basin 19in by 18 in) is plain and stands on a modern circular shaft and square

base. The tower of three stages, has a plain corbel table and battlements, with a string course about mid height. In the north east angle is the stair turret containing 75 stairs. The lower story of the tower is vaulted; it opens to the nave by a plain pointed arch, but has no external doorway.

Acc to Giraldus Cambrensis., De Jure (R.S.), Vol. III pp153 - 4

The Manor and Church originally belonged to the Bishop of St David's but Giraldus Cambrensis records that in the period between 1115 and 1148 while Bernard was Bishop of St David's that the lands alienated by Wilfred (the previous Bishop) and the manors of Lanstadhewal and St Ysmael on Milverdic haven, occupied by newcomers and strangers, were not recovered by him or any other afterwards.

It would appear that the newcomers and strangers that Giraldus was talking about were the monks of the priory of Black Canons founded by Robert Fitz Richard castellan and lord of Haverfordwest, called also Robert de Hwlfoordd, who founded a priory on the bank of the river, a short distance from the town, a priory of in which he afterwards passed the remainder of his life.

According to the Taxatio of 1291

It is referred to as "Lanstowel" and valued at £6 13s 4d which made it one of the poorer churches belonging to the priory, only Dale having a lower value. The fact that the parish was not of great value would have put a tremendous strain on the resources of Thomas Balymore, Vicar of Llanstadwell in 1393 when he entertained Richard II at his house, the King awaiting passage to Ireland but was delayed by bad weather. He was reimbursed though as it is recorded that on August 25th 1393 one payment of 40 shillings was made to the Vicar. The financial situation had not improved by 1517 as it was recorded that Llanstadwell was excepted from paying the 2 tenths tax granted to the lord King because it was so poor. To emphasize this, when taxed in 1543 The Churchwardens of Llanstadwell, David Webbe and Robert Broune had to collect 11d, Burton whose Churchwardens at the time were Watkyn Colen and William Goodrige had to find 3s 2d

1543 - Lay Subsidy PRO 223/4 19 Dec.

1545 Shortly after the dissolution, the rectory was on 10th May 1545 (with others) leased to Sir Henry Jones, of the king's household, for 21 years Glynne Notes (*Arch Camb* 1885 V ii 213)

1610 William Walters of Roch owned the rectory of Llanstadwell. The financial situation had not improved very much in spite of the change of ownership and in 1671 the living was valued at £74, another record of seven years later states that this was one of the parishes whose parsonage was recorded as either inadequate or out of repair. How large a congregation attended the Church during this time is not recorded but there are records which show that at Easter 1758 there were 80 communicants out of a possible 130.

In 1795 Lewis Child, who held estates at Begelly and Newton, bought the tithes of Llanstadwell. He paid 3000 guineas for them and in 1841 Lewis records that the living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of St David's rated in the king's books at £7. 17s endowed with £200 royal bounty and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Lewis Child esq., to whom two thirds of the great and small tithes were impropriated, the remaining third belonging to the vicar. Mr Child disposed of the greater part of his tithes to the respective proprietors of the lands. The church, dedicated to St Tudwal, is an ancient structure in good repair, pleasantly situated on the margin of the haven, in the southern part of the parish

According to the Census of Religious Buildings 1851

The parish covered an area of 3971 acres in 1851 with a total population of 905 of which 431 were male and 474 female. The income consisted of endowed land £11; tithe £109; glebe £4 fees. The church could seat 175 of which 50 seats were free and the average attendance was recorded as 110 plus 20 scholars.

1851 The Vicar, Rev. Joseph Tombs lived in Hill St, Haverfordwest so would have had to travel that distance to take services or to visit parishioners.

The Church registers are archived in the National Library of Wales and cover the periods:

Baptisms 1714 - 1904.

Marriages 1714 - 1892.

Burials 1714 - 1903.

Clergy

Francis Green and T. W. Barker in "*Pembrokeshire Parsons*" list the Vicars who have served the parish

1393 Thomas Balymore

1535-6 Hugh Baker - vicar had an income of £8 per annum Acc to *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

1546 John Pobling vicar of Llanstadwell - granted a licence to hold more than one living

1554 Dec. 31 Thomas Stevins

1565 Mar 9 Abraham Rede

1620 Nov. 13 John Vaughan

1623 May 14 John Prichard

1626 Robert Perry

1634 Oct. 26 Marc Carre

1662 John Luntley vicar of Llanstadwell removed from his living because he refused to comply with the Act of Uniformity and use the Book of Common Prayer - returned to his former trade of hatter. He was a supporter of Peregrine Phillips and in 1663 both Peregrine Phillips and John Luntley together with four people from Narberth were prosecuted for refusing to attend the parish church - in 1668 John Luntley - described as "the miller" established a Non-Conformist church at Nolton. Acc to Congregationalism in South Pembrokeshire P 2

1665 Jan. 31 Thomas Price

Richard Swaine

1709 Feb. 2 John Williams

1714 Sep 23 Thomas Davies

1745 Aug. 9 John Phillips

1776 Jun. 15 John Jordan MA

1778 Jul. 1 John Phillips MA

1802 Jan. 22 Benjamin Gibbon

1813 Mar 4 Thomas Owen MA

1851 Jan. 1 Joseph Tombs BA

1858 Jan. 12 Peter Phelps

1866 Mar 23 Henry Sheppard Green MA

1870 Apr. 28 Henry Philip William Hughes LLD

1871 Sep 28 John Echlin Armstrong DD

1873 Mar 14 George Valentine Wheeler

1873 Sep 2 Lacy Henry Rumsey MA – wife was Anne Bussell -They both died within 6 weeks of one another and buried in the church yard.-Instrumental in the building of the new church in Neyland. This was the original St Clements Church which was built of wood and corrugated iron

1911 Jul. 1 David Lewis Davies BA

St Clement's Church,

The original St Clements church Neyland inspiration of the Rev Lacy Henry Ramsey was built in 1896 of wood and corrugated iron. The first service was held there in October of that year. Unfortunately in the great gale of November 1928 it was flattened. Soon after a temporary building was erected but fund-raising was carried out for a more substantial building designed by Coats Carter and this new church was dedicated on 11 June 1931



Non Conformist Churches and chapels

Prior the advent of the railway in 1856 coming to Neyland, (Fenton 1811) now, the main population of that small village was congregated near the shore of the pill and the shore. There had been a shipyard and a salt works pubs and two chapels but all this area was taken over by the building and marshalling of the new railway.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapels

1841 there was a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Waterston, Llanstadwell parish. This came under the Pembroke circuit and was built in 1836, had a membership of about 50 with seats for 60 of which 50 were free. In 1851 in the registration of Churches and Chapels the comment was "I beg to observe that this Chapel is not attended Regularly by any Minister....." John Lewis, Registrar. It was rebuilt during the 1880's, in the Gothic style with a long-wall entry plan but it had declined greatly in numbers by 1890. The Chapel was still in use in October 20th 1937 when it had been agreed to close the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Pennar, Pembroke Dock to surrender the lease for the Chapel and the house to the Orielson estate and to dispose of the contents. The Pulpit and Organ were sold to Waterston Chapel for £1 each.

The Wesleyan's at Neyland had been using the Ferry Schoolroom (see Education) but it was not very satisfactory. The building was in a very poor state of repair, cold and with little furniture, and although they only used it one day they had to pay 15 shillings a year rent.

Another Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was built at Neyland in 1850 this could accommodate 157 seats of which there were 70 free. Sunday Services were held at 10 30am and 6pm with an average attendance in 1851 morning 50 + 30 scholars, evening 100 + 15 scholars. Thomas Evans was appointed Steward, he was a Joiner and lived in Neyland. It was built between Hazelbeach and Neyland close to the Shore and because it was exposed to all the harsh winter winds of the Haven was very cold. When the Chapel was built the population it would cater for was said to be about 200 but they miscalculated, when it was built, the direction and size in which the town would expand.

At a meeting held in the Wesleyan Chapel Pembroke Dock on Saturday 5th May 1877 it was agreed to build a new Chapel, and trustees appointed for the building. They were Rev. J. Harris, Rev. E. H. Maidment, Mr. G. Coppleston, Mr. Skyrme, Mr. Jones, Mr. Williams, Mr. Brown, Mr. R. Rees, Mr. J. Green, Mr. A. Traylor.

It was to be built in 1877 in the Romanesque style with a gable-entry plan and leaded round-headed windows.

The Foundation stone was laid by E. Lort Phillips at 3pm on 21st May 1877 and the Pembroke Dock Chapel Choir attended. The architect appointed was Mr Ladd at a commission of 3% of the total cost of the building and he offered to donate £5 of his commission to the building fund. The total cost including £100 for the value of the ground rent was expected to be £1039.

The architect was requested to apply for tenders for the construction but when, at a meeting at Pembroke Dock, the tenders were opened they were all over the estimate and the decision was postponed for a week to enable methods of obtaining additional funds to be considered. Finally the tender of Messrs Wilkins and Young was accepted on 23rd July 1877 with the proviso that work was to start immediately. Work did, but maybe too quickly as later a deduction was made on the amount paid to the builder because of the omission of the Damp Proof course in the foundation of the building.

Soon after, one of the guiding lights on the move to build the new Chapel, Rev. E. Maidment left the circuit.

The List of Trustees who signed the lease is as follows:-

Richard	Rees	Iron Tester	Pembroke Dock	
Thomas	Evans	Joiner		Neyland
William	Jones	Pensioner		Neyland
Daniel	William	Grocer		Neyland
John	Beddow	Smith		Neyland
Thomas	Pearn	Master Mariner		Neyland
Charles	Jefferies	Foreman of Engine Drivers		Neyland
Thomas	Cousins	Storekeeper		Neyland
Thomas	Blasbury	Blacksmith		Neyland
Thomas	Griffiths	Blacksmith		Neyland
George	Thomas	Sailor		Neyland
James	Beddows	Engine Fitter		Neyland
Howell	Davies	Manager of Bank		Neyland
George	Theobald	Davies Postmaster		Pembroke Dock
William	Dawkins	Gentleman		Pembroke
Edwin	Thomas	Auctioneer/Land Agent		Pembroke
David	Jenkins	Draper		Pembroke Dock
Edwin	Trayler	Draper		Pembroke Dock
Arthur	Trayler	Draper		Pembroke Dock
Jonas	Nelson	Trayler Courier		Pembroke
Thomas	Codd	Farmer		Sageston
John B	Skyrme	Shipwright	Meyrick St.	Pembroke Dock
William	Vallick	Copplestone	Foreman	HM Dockyard Pembroke Dock
Thomas	Phillips	Foreman	Ordinance Depot	Pembroke Dock
William	Augel	Ironmonger		Pembroke Dock
Thomas	Brown	Gentleman	Bush St.	Pembroke Dock
James	Hutchings	Draper		Pembroke Dock
James	Lowless	Draper		Pembroke Dock

The new Chapel was opened on 15th July 1878 and Mr Jones was appointed Chapel Steward but there were problems.

The Trustees were not satisfied with the quality of the work.

The Contractor and Architect were summoned to a meeting with the trustees at which the following

points were raised:-

The trustees were not satisfied as to the strength of the roof (this had to be strengthened in 1893). There were problems with the Cornice, the thickness of the walls did not meet specification (buttresses had to be added in 1893), problems with the partitions in the schoolroom, no damp course installed, defective hinges on the pew doors and the floor boards which should have been 1 1/4 inches thick were only 1 1/8".

In the original lease of the land permission had been given for the construction of a Chapel Caretakers house, in 1884 (10th Dec.) the Trustees applied to Mr. Phillips for permission to build a Minister's House instead.

The Chapel was licensed for marriages in January 1887 although the Chapel did not have a safe to keep records in and had to use a deed box. The Trustees agreed to give a Bible and Hymn book to the first couple married there.

There were still unresolved problems with the building and, at a meeting on June 23rd 1893, it was agreed to strengthen the present building and provide additional accommodation in it, partly by the installation of a gallery, although later there would be complaints about the behaviour of children in the gallery during services. It was also considered as to the feasibility of erecting a new Sunday School and suitable classrooms. There was some delay in approving the plans and raising the funds but work, with the exception of the new schoolroom was undertaken in 1897. By 1922 it was found that the windows were in a very poor state and that year new windows were fitted by Camm & Co. of Birmingham at a cost of £105.

A Baptist Chapel was built in Honeyborough in 1840.

acc to Baptist Historical Sketches Rev. R C Roberts 1907

Messrs. Wilcock, James Jones and Thomas Roberts of Hayston; all three members of the Baptist Church Pope Hill obtained permission in 1835 from Mr Magdon the schoolmaster of the school at Waterston to use the schoolroom on Sundays for Services The first who preached in the schoolroom was Mr. Henry Williams of Sardis; and the second was Mr. John Williams of Bethany, Pembroke Dock, who subsequently became a minister in New Zealand. The Rev. James Hughes Thomas, Molleston, was also among the early preachers at Waterston

Honeyborough Baptist.

After a short while Mr. Harris, a Home Missionary was appointed to take charge and the congregation gradually increased. It soon became apparent that a larger purpose built chapel was necessary, so some members of the congregation approached Mr. James of Honeyborough, requesting him to let them lease a piece of ground on which to build a chapel. Mr James granted them a lease for a number of years at a very nominal rent. Mr William Rees, solicitor,

Haverfordwest, who was very well known for the practical interest he took in the new churches springing up at this time in the county, prepared the necessary conveyance. Meanwhile services were held in a barn in Little Honeyborough, as the accommodation at Waterston was insufficient and a Sunday School established which was well attended. As there seemed that the Home Mission was indefinitely delayed the building of the chapel was much needed, Mr Evans formed a committee of a few members they undertook the work, and by their co-operation they had the joy of seeing their "Hephzibah" as they named it, opened for Divine Services. This took place in the year 1840. The chapel was subsequently handed over to the Committee of the Home Mission, who provided the preaching supplies for some time. The new Chapel could accommodate 200 free seats 130 other 70.

The first minister of the church was the Rev. D. J. Morgan of Sardis. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas, Pope Hill. He was followed by the Rev. Samuel Burn who had the oversight of the church for five years. Following Mr Burn, comes the name of the Rev. Thomas D Matthias, during which time the chapel was enlarged and the interior re-arranged. The Rev. James Williams, later of Beulah, Dowlais, succeeded Mr Matthias, and ministered to this church for three years. In January 1874, the Rev. William Gay settled here as minister of the church. He left in 1876 for Yorkshire where he became minister of the Baptist Church, Golcar, Huddersfield. In October 1876, this church in conjunction with Sardis, gave a hearty invitation to the Rev. James Johns of Bethlehem and Salem. Rev. J John ministered to the congregation for 18 years till in 1894, he left to take the ministerial oversight of Horeb Baptist Church, Blaenavon, Mon., where he died June 1896 at the age of 47 years. His body was brought from Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, and was laid to rest in Sardis burial ground. In 1895, this church invited the Rev. David Lewis to minister to them.

By the year 1904, much needed renovations and repairs were required to the chapel which necessitated massive fund-raising but such was the enthusiasm that at the reopening service they realised even more than they actually required.

The present chapel, dated 1904, is built in Simple Round-Headed style of the gable entry type.

The deacons in 1907 of the church were:-Messrs. James Davies, Charles Jones, Edward Harries, Caleb Bevans, John Jones, William Edmond, Thomas Thomas, James Hire and James Thomas. The assistant preachers were Messrs. G.H. Biddlecombe and J. Wilcox.

Bethesda Chapel (Baptist)

was formed in 1863.

A Baptist Chapel was built here, and a Church formed about ten or eleven years prior to the above date. A man named Peter Scurlock leased a piece of ground from the Lawrenny Estate, situated near the Railway Station, where a chapel was built in 1850 for Baptists to assemble for divine worship. There was seating accommodation for 240 with an average general congregation, in 1851, of 73 with 70 scholars. Mr. John Edwards was listed as the Manager, he was a Leading Man of Shipwrights. The following eleven trustees were elected: Messrs John Jones, Honeyborough; Thomas Evans, Neyland; W. George, Barn Lake; John Edwards, Neyland and Benjamin Scurlock,

Thomas Brown, John Molland, John Mumford, Owen Jones, John Griffiths, William John of Pembroke Dock. That seven of the eleven trustees were from Pembroke Dock, and connected with Bethel Baptist Church, Bush St., and it is presumed that Bethel Church took some part in initiating and supporting this chapel. But it only existed for about seven years, for in 1858, Mr William Rees, solicitor, Haverfordwest, acting on behalf of the Church and trustees, sold it to the great Western Railway Company, who wanted the property for their own use, as its closeness to the newly built railway with the extensive traffic would render it inconvenient, if not wholly impracticable for its original purpose as a place of worship. After the liabilities of the chapel were paid, there was a balance in hand with Mr Rees of £178 4s 10d. which he invested in interest for the Church until a suitable site and building were secured. Four or five years however elapsed before any practical steps were taken.

In 1862, a lease of the present site was granted by the Lawrenny Estate for 99 years at a ground rent of £1 a year to Mr. David Reynolds. New trustees were elected, a chapel built at a cost of £367 6s. 2d. and opened in 1863, and the Church was constitutionally formed. The money from the old chapel which Mr Rees had invested, together with the interest, considerably reduced the debt on the new chapel. The first minister of this Church was Rev. Ebenezer Edwards, who formally settled here in May 1864 but he resigned in March 1865. In August 1865 the Rev. David Lewis, who had completed his studies at Haverfordwest College, was ordained minister, he served until July 1871. For fourteen months after the resignation of Mr. Lewis, the Church had no minister. In September 1872, Rev. Morgan Humphrey Jones, who also studied at Haverfordwest College, was ordained its minister and stayed for five years. Again a Student of Haverfordwest College was chosen. Rev Joseph Watkins Edwards, was ordained here September 1878, he died in March 1888, and in November 1888 Rev. David Howells was invited to become minister, he resigned in December 1893 to become the minister of Penrhiwceiber Baptist Church. In June 1894, the Rev. Benjamin Chubb Evans took oversight of the church. During this time a new and more commodious chapel was felt to be necessary. For some years they had been collecting for this purpose, and it was felt that the time had arrived for them to rise and build. So, in the spring of 1902, the foundation stone was laid, and in October 1903, the chapel, capable of holding 600 persons was opened for Divine worship. The estimated value of this property was £2000. The new Chapel, stands in front of the old one.

In 1907 according to returns to the Association its Church membership was 292.

Neyland Calvinistic Methodist Church (Zion)

The Neyland Chapel was built in the year 1861 and opened in the September of 1861. Its first deacon was Mr John Hughes of Leonardston Farm, brother of the Mr James Hughes of Froghall, who had been a well known deacon of the church at Wiston. Mr John Hughes, like his brother, was born and bred a Calvinistic Methodist. Before the building of the chapel, a Sunday School had been established as far back as 1859. It was held first in the house of David and Mary Ann George, Charles St. Afterwards the school was removed to a larger room in the house of one John Evans, in the same street, where it remained till the opening of the chapel. Among the first children who attended the school were Thomas and James and Mary Ann Woodcock. Mrs Woodcock was a member of the church at Pembroke Dock, but the family had removed to Neyland, and she was

transferred and became the senior member of the Neyland Church. Other names given as among the first scholars are George, Margaret, and Sarah Williams, the last named becoming Mrs Evans, of Bufferland, Pembroke Dock., also Mr. Peter Evans, Neyland Vale. The superintendent was Elias Harries, Pembroke Dock. He was accompanied by Mr. Theophilus Jones, Mr. Joseph Merriman and others. He had done similar pioneer work before at Burton. The same brethren also conducted prayer meetings on Sunday evenings, and occasionally too on week evenings in the house of Mr John Morgan, a goods guard on the Great Western Railway, who came from Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, to Neyland after the completion of the line to what was then called New Milford.

When the chapel was opened, Elias Harries brought over the choir of the Pembroke Dock Chapel.

The opening service was conducted by the late Rev. Moses Williams, then of Carmarthen. The Rev. W. Powell and Rev. Lewis Evans were also present; and the Rev. David Howell of Swansea preached on the occasion. Mr. Williams was asked and decided to remove from Carmarthen to Neyland. He commenced his ministry in September 1862.

In addition to Mrs. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, already named, the church was joined early by Mr. Caesar Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Waterston, Mr. and Mrs. George Davies, Mr. John Griffiths, Mr. Patrick, Church Lake, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Snoddy, and several others. Mr. Powell and Mr. Lewis Evans visited families to encourage them to join the church.

The church in Neyland made good progress, and in ten years, it needed improved accommodation and a room for the Sunday School.

These alterations included the installation of a gallery with a harmonium, a schoolroom, new pews, and a new pulpit. The renovated church reopened on Sunday, 26th of November 1871 when the Rev. William Powell, Pembroke preached in the morning and the collections amounted to £25/5/-. Cost of the total renovation, together with the harmonium had been £350. But in March 1874, the Rev. Moses Williams left and he was succeeded by the Rev. T. M. Davies, then of Haverfordwest, came to be minister of the church at Neyland, where he remained till 1881. He was followed by the Rev. Thomas Morgan, who held the ministry from 1882 till 1888. Both Mr. Davies and Mr. Morgan went to Australia. The next minister of Neyland was the Rev. J. R. Hughes, from 1889 - 1894, and he was followed by Rev. B. P. Morris, from 1895 - 1905. It was during this latter period that, a house in John Street was bought for a manse.

Following after the first deacon of the Church Mr. John Hughes formerly of Leonardston, but latterly of Hazelbeach, where he died about the year 1890, Mr. John Morgan, the guard, and Mr. John Griffiths were added to the diaconate. Later on in Mr. Davies' time Mr. G. E. Stephens and Mr. Jas. Llewellyn were selected for the office followed by Dr. Symmons and Mr. Rees. The next elected to be a deacon was Mr. John Edwards and shortly afterwards, Mr. Walter Evans and Mr. Wm. Davies. In 1904, the following were elected deacons, - G. E. Stephens, F. Davies, Vaughan Aveston, Morris Evans, and John Potter. September 1911, the following were chosen, - Thomas Evans, son of the late Caesar Evans, D. O. Jones, the choir master, J. Myers, and Stanley Williams.

The Bicentenary Memorial Congregational Church.

The Church was established in January 1862 with a membership of 18 which soon grew to 80. In July 1864 the foundation stone of the Chapel was laid by Mr. H. O. Wills, and was opened in 1865.

The first Minister, Rev. T. Davies of Morecambe came in 1867 and remained until 1871. He was followed by the Rev. E. Griffiths (1872 - 1879) who left for the USA. In 1880 came the Rev. Owen Jacobs, who left for Albany, Haverfordwest in 1887. The Rev. W. Powell succeeded him in 1888. The latter died in January 1925 having served the Church for 37 years. He was followed by the Rev. T. O. Jones (1928 - 1939) and the Rev. G. Tegfryn Williams (1940 – 1948).

Memorial Congregational United Reformed Chapel was built in 1864 in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. By 2010 this chapel had been converted for other use.

Hazelbeach Non-denominational Mission Hall was built c.1900 as a small corrugated-iron hut. This chapel was still in use in 1993.

Neyland Cemetery Chapel was built in 1898 by architect Hugh Griffiths of Pembroke Dock, with stone rendered walls, slate roof and dressed stone window and door surrounds.

Roman Catholic Church, Church Lane, Neyland

Neyland Chapel is a mid-late twentieth century Roman Catholic Church. It is built of Asbestos-blocks with a gable-entry plan. by 1993 this chapel stood disused.

Population, People & Events.

(Facts and figures).

It is difficult to accept figures for population before the first Census as there seems to be so many different calculations used as to the average number of people in each household, some say four, some say four point two. What is also disturbing is that in one hundred years according to the statistics, population can double 31 households in 1563 to 71 households in 1670 and yet for the next 130 remain relatively stable increasing by one household only, yet records show that there was some industrial development during that period

The population given for 1801 was 386 which slowly increased over the next ten years to 484. In 1814 saw the start of the Dockyard at Paterchurch, large numbers of tradesmen moved from other dockyards to the area, some labourers moved off the farms with the hope of securing better paid less seasonal work. Accommodation was at a premium. A new town was springing up at Paterchurch, people were so desperate for accommodation that they were moving into houses before the floors were put in. Some of the houses were very overcrowded others were so small there wasn't really room to "swing a cat" Workmen were travelling up from Milford by boat, and from Llangum, so it is not surprising that the population of Llanstadwell, just across the water, nearly doubled in the next ten years. It would appear that very strong links built up in those early years, as, in the Directories of the time, Llanstadwell and Neyland are included with Pembroke Dock. From then till the start of work on the railway terminal the population increased by about one hundred every ten year period until by 1851 it had reached 905. By 1861 coinciding with the establishment of the Railway terminal at Neyland and the Steam Packet Service the population had increased to 1745 and carried on increasing by another 800 in the next ten years then by approximately another 500 per ten years till it reached 3641 in 1891. In 1900 the Neyland Urban District was formed from part of the old district of Llanstadwell.

When it comes to people:-

In 1325 Alexander Robelyn held lands from the Lord of Haverfordwest at Honyburgh (Honeyborough), the rent for six months was £9 1s 0d Pipe Roll 7 Edward III M45 He had died by 1327 and his heir was a minor. Pipe Roll 5 Edward III M63

1592 October 11th David Bateman of Llanstadwell served on a jury summoned to survey boundaries of Mawlens Chapel and an acre of ground in the Mawlens Layes. Acc to Calendar of the Records of the Borough of Haverfordwest 1539-1660 - B G George

1652 March - plague was rife in the area - Newton, Waterston and Honeyborough were places specifically mentioned. (The bodies of several young sailors wrapped in their hammocks were discovered buried in the mud near the site of the Cleddau bridge during construction. It is thought they were victims of bubonic plague and could have been buried secretly to avoid the ship being quarantined. One had a coin of 1650 on him - is it a coincidence that Haverfordwest and Llanstadwell was visited by the bubonic plague in 1651/52?

Names for Jottings - Neyland

Aitken William 1884 Supt. engineer GWR Marine Dept. Neyland Cottage Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Allen William 1884 general draper Manchester House Kelly's Directory (Neyland)

Aswell William George 1884 Kelly's Directory (Neyland). School Master boys

Augel William 1877 Ironmonger Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Barrett Isabelle 1875 born abt Neyland Pembrokeshire married to White, Joseph Parley on 21 Dec 1893 Sources. Ancestral File Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Beal Mrs Neyland Terr. Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Beddow John Smith 1877 Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Beddow Mary & Martha 1884 (Misses) grocers &c Picton Terr. Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Beddows James 1877 Engine fitter Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Bendall Joseph 1884 New Inn Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Bennett William 1884 Bristol Temperance hotel Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Betty James 1884 . butcher Picton Place Kelly's Directory (Neyland)

Biddlecombe Edward and George 1884 drapers London House Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Bird Henry 1765 built the two decked HMS Prince of Wales at Neyland.

Bishop Mary Ann 1884 Mrs School Mistress infants Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Blasbury Thomas 1877 Blacksmith Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Bowerman William Woodsell 1884 plasterer High St Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Brown Mr 5th May 1877 trustees Saturday Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Brown Thomas 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Brunel Isambard Kingdom 1806 site of proposed railway terminal Abermawr. Then 1859 Neyland.

Calver Mrs 1884 Llanstadwell House Kelly's Directory(Neyland).

Child George 1851 Neyland Beer retailers Hunts Directory (Neyland)

Child Lewis 1810 Esq Newton Neyland Fenton

Codd Thomas 1877 Farmer Sageston signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Comber John 1884 beer retailer Waterston Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Coppleston G 5th May 1877 trustees Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records. Neyland

Copplestone William Vallick 1877 Foreman H M Dockyard Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Coram John Henry 1847 – 1907 Neyland.

Cousins Thomas 1877 Storekeeper Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Crawford Elizh 1884 (Mrs) Picton Castle hotel Kelly's Directory (Neyland).

Davies Bessie M 1884 Miss School Mistress girls Kelly's Directory Neyland

Davies D P 1907 deacon Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851 Baptist Historical Sketches

Davies Enoch 1884 Capt. High St Kelly's Directory Neyland

Davies George Theobald 1877 Postmaster Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Davies Howell 1877 Manager of Bank Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Davies James 1851 deacon Bethesda Chapel Neyland Honeyborough Baptist Historical Sketches
Rev R C Roberts

Davies John 1851 deacon Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches

Davies Martha 1884 Place Kelly's Directory Mrs Neyland shopkeeper Picton

Davies Mr and Mrs George 1861 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist

Davies Roch 1884 Newton House Kelly's Directory Neyland

Davies Thomas Henry 1884 JP Hayston Hall Kelly's Directory Neyland

Davis Thomas Willard born 25 Oct 1872 Neyland Pembrokeshire died 14 Mar 1951 Utah Left Liverpool on 10 Jul 1880 aboard the Wisconsin Arrived in New York on 21 Jul 1880 Thomas Willard Davis was the son of Davis John "Q" and Davis Mary Ellen Rees Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Dawkins William 1877 Gentleman Pembroke signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Deau George Carpenter RE Depot Scoverston Fort Neyland Age 39 born in Halifax Nova Scotia and his wife Deau Harriet age 32 born in Bermuda Census 1881

Edgeley Joseph 1884 High St Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Edwards Charles M London Coffee House Neyland Railway Clerk born in the West Indies Census. 1881

Edwards Ebenezer May 1864 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Edwards John 1851 Manager Leading Man of Shipwrights Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches Rev R C Roberts 1907.

Edwards John 1851 Neyland trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Edwards Joseph Watkins September 1878 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Edwards William 1884. Ferry House inn Hazelbeach Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Edwards William 1884 tailor Middle Street Neyland Kelly's Directory .

Evans Benjamin Chubb June 1894 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851 Baptist Historical Sketches.

Evans Ceasar 1861 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Evans E M June 11th 1941 Mrs Neyland Killed by Enemy Action

Evans Evan 1884 Mill House Hazelbeach Neyland Kelly's Directory.

Evans Hugh 1884 Capt. Neyland Hill House Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Evans John 1884 beer retailer Waterston Neyland Kelly's Directory .

Evans John 1851 deacon Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Evans Joshua 1884 grocer Picton Place Neyland Kelly's Directory .

Evans Lewis 1861 Rev Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist. died October 16th 1863 aged 41 years Gershom Calvinistic Methodist Chapel Pembroke Dock.

Evans Margaret June 11th 1941 Mrs Neyland killed by enemy action

Evans Morris tailor High Street Neyland Kelly's Directory 1884

Evans Peter 1859 Neyland Vale Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Evans Sarah 1859 Mrs nee Williams Bufferland Pembroke Dock Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Evans Thomas 1877 Joiner Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Evans Thomas 1851 Neyland Grocers and Sundries Neyland Hunts Directory.

Evans Thomas 1851 Neyland Steward – trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Eynon Richard 1884 Commercial Inn Neyland Kelly's Directory.

Eynon Robert 1884 Lawrenny Castle Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Ferrier William 1884 High St Neyland Kelly's Directory

Field Elizabeth 1851 Royal William Neyland Hunts Directory

Gaddarn James Shipbuilder Neyland.

George Ann 1884 Mrs shopkeeper Picton Place Kelly's Directory Neyland.

George David 1859 Charles St Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

George Mary Ann 1859 Charles St Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

George W Barn Lake trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851 Baptist Historical Sketches.

Gibby James 1884 Foresters Cottage Neyland Kelly's Directory.

Goddam James 1884 Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Green J 5th May 1877 . trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Green John 1877 Grocer Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Green John 1884 family grocer and tea dealer Blenheim House Kelly's Directory Neyland.

Griffiths Esther June 11th 1941 Mother Mrs Neyland Killed by enemy action

Griffiths Esther June 11th 1941 daughter Miss Neyland, Killed by enemy action

Griffith John 1884 grocer and ironmonger High St Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Griffiths John 1861 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Griffiths John 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Griffiths Thomas 1877 Blacksmith Neyland signed lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Gwilliam Thomas shoemaker Neyland Kelly's Directory

Halford William George 1884 station master New Milford station Neyland Kelly's Directory

Hall Frederick Lloyd 1884 stationer High St postmaster Neyland Kelly's Directory

Harries Elias 1859 & 1861 Pembroke Dock Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist

Harries James 1884 builder and boot & shoe dealer Picton Place Neyland Kelly's Directory

Harris J 5th May 1877 Rev trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Harris William Kelly's Directory 1884 15 Neyland Terr. Neyland

Harris William 1884 chief clerk marine Supt. office G W R 15 Neyland Terr. Neyland Kelly's Directory

Harris William 1884 chief clerk Neyland Kelly's Directory

Hart Jane 1884 Mariners hotel Picton Terr. Neyland Kelly's Directory

Hawgood William 1884 London Coffee house Picton Terr. Neyland Kelly's Directory

[blind in one eye through accident in the Dockyard Pembroke Dock was a shipwright. In 1851 census lived in Pembroke Dock]

Herbert Jacob David 1884 draper Compton House Neyland Kelly's Directory

Hitchings Dora Fanny 1884 High St Neyland Kelly's Directory Miss fancy repository

Howell David Rev 1861 of Swansea Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist Church
Neyland

Howell Thomas 1860s shipwright at Neyland shipbuilding business Whalcwm Cosheston had daughters and a niece who were authors

Howells David November 1888 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches

Hughes James 1861 of Froghall Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist

Hughes John 1861 Leonardston Farm Neyland Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist Church

Hughes ? 1884 Mrs Church Road Hazelbeach Neyland Kelly's Directory

Hutchings James 1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Jackson Thomas Captain Steamship owner Neyland.

James James 1884 grocer Neyland Kelly's Directory .

James Nathaniel 1884 farmer Little Honeyboro Neyland Kelly's Directory .

James S Griffiths 1884 Registrar of Births & Deaths No3 Roose Sub district Kelly's Directory Neyland.

James Whetton 1884 manager South Wales First Class Family & Commercial Hotel Neyland Kelly's Directory

James William 1884 grocer & baker Hazelbeach Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Jefferies Charles 1877 Foreman of Engine Drivers Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Jefferies Charles 1884 Supt. GWR High St Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Jenkins David 1877 draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Jenkins George 1884 farmer Waterston Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Jenkins William 1884 blacksmith Waterston Neyland Kelly's Directory

John William 1884 Capt. Bellevue house Hazelbeach

John William 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Johns Henry 1884 grocer Picton Place Neyland. Kelly's Directory

John James 1884 Rev High St Neyland Kelly's Directory

Johns John 1884 Foresters inn Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Jones Emily 1884 Mrs board and day school Melville house Hazelbeach Neyland Kelly's Directory

Jones Jane 1884 Mrs Waterston House Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Jones John Claudius 3 Feb 1863 born Neyland Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Jones John 1851 Honeyborough trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Jones Margaret 1884 Mrs lodging house Great Eastern Terrace Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Jones Morgan Humphrey September 1872 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Jones ? 15th July 1878 Mr Chapel Steward Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Jones ? 5th May 1877 Mr trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Jones Owen 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Jones Sarah Jane 12 Dec 1860 born Neyland Pembrokeshire Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire?

Jones Theophilus 1859` Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Jones William 1877 Pensioner Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Journeaux Edward deacon 1907 Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851 Baptist Historical Sketches.

Ladd ? Mr architect Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records. architect Wesleyan Methodists Trinity Chapel Pembroke Ferry Pembroke Dock.

Lecky Squire Thornton Stratford 1884 Capt. RN marine Supt. Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Lewis David August 1865 Rev Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851 Baptist Historical Sketches

Lewis John R N St Helena Neyland Hunts Directory

Llewellyn James Bowen 1884 Globe inn Neyland Kelly's Directory

Llewellyn John 1884 grocer & baker Waterston Neyland Kelly's Directory

Llewellyn ?1861 Mr Waterston Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Lloyd William 1884 tailor High Street Neyland Kelly's Directory .

Lort Phillips E 21st May 1877 Foundation Stone 3pm on Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Lowless James 1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Maidment E H 5th May 1877 Rev trustees Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records. Neyland

Margetts Edith May born 1879 Neyland Pembrokeshire Married to White, Thomas,
Charles on 25 Jun 1896 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Merriman Joseph 1859 Neyland Church Zion Pembroke Dock auxiliary of the Bible Society
secretary South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist. .

Mills Joshua 1884 ship yacht & boat builder New Milford ship yard Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Molland John 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Moore William . 1884 shoe maker Kelly's Directory Neyland

Morgan John 1859 goods Guard Great Western Railway Neyland Church Zion South

Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Morgan Thomas . Rev High St Neyland 1884 South Pembrokeshire Kelly's Directory

Morgan William 1884 Neyland Kelly's Directory . butcher Claverton House

Morgan William 1884 Neyland Kelly's Directory . lodging ho Gt Eastern Err.

Mumford John 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Myers David 1884 Wellington tavern Hazelbeach Neyland Kelly's Directory

Nicholas David 1884 grocer Lawrenny Terr. Neyland Kelly's Directory

Owen Thomas 1813 Mar 4 MA Llanstadwell Vicar - lived at Pembroke Hunts Directory Neyland 1851. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Parry George 1851 Honeyborough Neyland Hunts Directory

Parry Gordon died September 2004 Baron Parry of Neyland

Patrick ? 1884 Miss Great Eastern Terr. Neyland Kelly's Directory

Patrick ? 1861 Mr Church Lake Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Pearn Thomas Master Mariner Neyland signed the lease 1877 Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records lived Picton Terr. Neyland Kelly's Directory 1884

Poulson John 1884 Milford House Neyland Kelly's Directory

Poulson Thomas 1884 lodging house 4 Picton Terr. Neyland Kelly's Directory

Powell W 1861 Rev Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Raynes Henry 1884 Great Eastern terr Neyland Kelly's Directory

Rees George 1884 sec Conservative Club High St Neyland Kelly's Directory

Rees R 5th May 1877 trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Rees Richard 1877 Iron Tester Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Rees William 1851 solicitor Haverfordwest 1858 trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Reynolds David 1862 Baptist Historical Sketches. Bethesda Chapel Neyland 1851

Rhodes John 1851 .Neyland Grocers and Sundries Hunts Directory Neyland

Richards Lettice 1851 Neyland Grocers and Sundries Hunts Directory

Robertson William 1851 Hazelbeach Mill Neyland Hunts Directory

Roch ? 1884 Mrs Hazelbeach Neyland Kelly's Directory

Roderick Sarah Ann 1884 Mrs Coburg Inn Neyland Kelly's Directory .

Rogers John 1851 . Neyland Beer retailers Hunts Directory

Rowland Thomas 1884 iron monger High St Neyland Kelly's Directory

Rowland William 1884 ironmonger Picton Place Neyland Kelly's Directory

Rumsey L H 1873 1911 Llanstadwell Neyland. Rev M A Vicar

Rumsey Lacy 1884 Rev MA Neyland Kelly's Directory

Scourfield Owen H. P 1900 „Sir Bart. Williamston, Neyland *Arch Camb* 1900

Scurlock Benjamin 1851 Pembroke Dock trustee Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches.

Scurlock Elizabeth 1884 Mrs lodging house Great Eastern Terrace Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Scurlock Joseph 1851 Shipwrights Arms Neyland Hunts Directory .

Scurlock Peter 1850 Bethesda Chapel Neyland Baptist Historical Sketches Rev R C Roberts 1907.

Sheldon William 1884 shoe maker Picton Place Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Skone John 1884 tailor High St Neyland Kelly's Directory

Skyrme John B 1877 Shipwright Meyrick St Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Skyrme ? 5th May 1877 Mr trustee Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records

Snoddy ? 1861 Mr Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Stephens Elizabeth 1884 Mrs boot and shoe dealer Great Eastern Terrace Neyland Kelly's Directory

Stephens George Edward 1884 chemist & druggist High Street & Picton Terr. Kelly's Directory Neyland.

Symes Richard Fowler 1884 storekeeper for GWR Belle Vue House Neyland Kelly's Directory .

Taylor ? 1861 Mr Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Taylor Robert B T born abt 1861 Neyland Pembrokeshire Married to White, Elizabeth Ann on 6 Mar 1884 Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Thomas Edwin 1877 Auctioneer and Land Agent Pembroke signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Thomas George 1877 Sailor Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Thomas .John 1851 Stone Mason s Neyland Hunts Directory

Thomas John 1851 Hazelbridge Grocers and Sundries Hunts Directory Neyland.

Thomas Thomas 1851 Rev Baptist Minister Honeyborough Hunts Directory Neyland.

Thomas William Henry born 22 Apr 1860 Neyland Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 14 May 1862 aboard the William Tapscott Arrived in New York on 25 Jun 1862 Married to O Bray, Rosara on 3 Apr 1884 at Salt Lake City Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Thorne Anthony 1884 grocer High St Neyland Kelly's Directory

Trayler Arthur 1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Trayler Edwin 1877 Draper Pembroke Dock signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Trayler Jonas Nelson 1877 Courier Pembroke signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Traylor A 5th May 1877 trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Trewent Francis 1884 Blenheim Place Kelly's Directory.

Vaillant Philip John 1851 Scoverston House Neyland Hunts Directory

Walsh Ellen 1884 Miss Pembroke Castle Picton Place Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Whetton James 1884 manager South Wales Family and Commercial Hotel Neyland Kelly's Directory

White Elizabeth Ann born 6 Mar 1865 Neyland Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 14 Jul 1868 aboard the Colorado Arrival, Arrived in New York on 28 Jul 1868 Married to Taylor, , Robert B. T. on 6 Mar 1884 Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

White Joseph Parley born 21 Jan 1871 Neyland Pembrokeshire died 2 July 1957 Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to Barrett, Isabelle on 21 Dec 1893 Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

White Myra Matilda born 26 Feb 1873 Neyland Pembrokeshire died 12 Oct 1941 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to Neal, William Dalton on 25 Jun 1896 at Salt Lake, Salt Lake, Utah Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

White Thomas Charles born 28 Mar 1875 Neyland Pembrokeshire died 1948 Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to Margetts, Edith May on 25 Jun 1896 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

William Daniel 1877 Grocer Neyland signed the lease Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Williams Daniel 1884 Grocer & baker High St Neyland. Kelly's Directory

Williams George 1859 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Williams Margaret 1859 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Williams Moses 1861 Rev Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Williams ? 5th May 1877 Mr trustees Neyland Wesleyan Methodist Chapel records.

Williams William 1884 grocer Picton Place Neyland Kelly's Directory

Woodcock James 1859 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Woodcock Mary Ann 1859 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Woodcock Thomas 1859 Neyland Church Zion South Pembrokeshire Calvinistic Methodist.

Names Llanstadwell Parish

[Llanstadwell includes names of people, pre approx 1800's, who lived in what is now Neyland]

Adams Anne 1670 spinster Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Nicholas 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Thomas 1670 Llanstadwell H 2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*.

Armstrong John Echlin DD 1871 Sep 28 Llanstadwell Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Arnold John 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Baker Hugh 1535 6 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Balymore Thomas 1393 Llanstadwell Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Bateman David 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bateman William 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowles Thomas 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* junior Llanstadwell H Roose

Bowles Thomas 1670 Hundred *Hearth Tax* Senior Llanstadwell H 2 Roose

Carew Ellenor 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Carre Marc 1634 Oct 26 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Child John *Hearth Tax* 1670 .Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred

Collins Widow *Hearth Tax* . 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred

Cullan Francis 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

David Ellinor *Hearth Tax* 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred

David Morgan *Hearth Tax* 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred

Davies David Lewis BA 1911 Jul 1 Vicar Llanstadwell acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies Thomas 1714 Sep 23 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies William 10 March 1788 Rosemarket Mariner Offence Perjury Wilfully implicating Rees Richard Rosemarket James Garret, Griffith Furlong Lamphey all ship carpenters in stealing timber from Lord Milford's Wood carrying it in prisoner's boat from Llanstadwell to Burton where prosecutor worked to make boats Burton Prosecutor Fields John Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Day Nicholas 1670 Llanstadwell H2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

de Porta John 1324 --Melyn John held of de Valence Aymer with de Porta John and Probelyn Alexander one fee and a half at "Hambroth in the lord-ship of Haverford" (Honeyborough in Llanstadwell ?) and in 1326 one stang of land at Lamphey of the bishop' Old Pembrokeshire Families

Edward John *Hearth Tax* . 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans William 1670 . Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Finn John 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Follond John 1670 .Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Furlong Hugh 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibbon Benjamin 1802 Jan 22 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Green Henry Sheppard 1866 Mar 23 MA Llanstadwell Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Griffith Francis 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith William 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gudrich William Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose

Harryes Llewelin 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hendy Anne 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Mary 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Rice *Hearth Tax* 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred

Hughes Henry Philip William 1870 Apr 28 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Hughes Rice 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hurlow Dorothy 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hurlow William 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jacob David 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John David 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Thomas 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jordan John MA 1776 Jun 15 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Jordan Richard 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Keney William 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Kenney Thomas 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lee Mary 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Elizabeth 1670 Llanstadwell H 4 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Long William 1670 Llanstadwell H 2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Longman John 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Love Honer 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Luntley John 1662 removed returned to his former trade of hatter Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Mangrell Joan 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mangrell Walter 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Old Pembrokeshire Families – Owen

— Fenton attributes one of the effigies in Carew Church to a Melyn, but it may be of a Carew.

In 1324 a John Melyn held of Aymer de Valence, with John de Porta and Alexander Robelyn , one fee and a half at Hambroth in the lord-ship of Haverford" Honeyborough in the bishop."" In 1362 John Melyn held one fee at Carew Churchton and Lanteg Lanteague of John de Carew, worth 100s. In 1447 John, son of John Miln, granted to Sir Thomas, Perrot a burgage in Rosemarket. Fenton also mentions a Roger Melyn.

The family of Miles of Meline, mentioned by Lewys Dwinn, does not appear to have any connection with these Melyns.

Millard Thomas 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Moore Thomas 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Moore William 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mordaunt William 1670 Llanstadwell H7 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Nicholas Margaret born 24 Jul 1845 Hazelbeach Llanstadwell Pembrokeshire died 21 Oct 1915 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 28 Jun 1876 aboard the Idaho Arrived in New York on 10 Jul 1876 Married to Davis, Phillip John on 29 Jan 1878 at Salt Lake City Mormon

Records for Pembrokeshire

Owen Evan 1670 Llanstadwell 13 Mar 1991. H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Thomas 1813 Mar 4 MA Llanstadwell Vicar - lived at Pembroke Hunts Directory Neyland 1851.

Pobling John 1546 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Price Thomas 1665 Jan 31 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Prichard John 1623 May 14 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Probelyn Alexander 1324 --Melyn John 1324 held of Aymer de Valence, with John de Porta and Alexander Probelyn , one fee and a half at Hambroth in the lord-ship of Haverford" Honeyborough in Llanstadwell , and in 1326, one stang of land at Lamphey of the bishop." Old Pembrokeshire Families

Rede Abraham 1565 Mar 9 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Robert Robert 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rumsey L H 1873 1911 Rev M A Vicar of Llanstadwell Neyland.

Rumsey Lacy Henry 1873 Sep 2 Vicar of Llanstadwell acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Saxon Christopher 1578 Llanstadwell & Newton Map

Seare Anne 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Seare John 1670 junior Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Seare John 1670 senior Llanstadwell H 2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Smyth Maude 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Stevens Thomas 1554 Dec 31 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Tasker Henry 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Taylor Anne 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Taylor John 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Taylor Phillip 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas David 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Ellinor 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morice 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Thomas 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tombs Joseph 1851 Jan 1 BA Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Tucker Mary 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vaughan John 1620 Nov 13 Llanstadwell Vicar acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Vinn Henry 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Walter William 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Warlow Nicholas 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Warlow Thomas 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Webb David 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Webbe Richard 1670 Llanstadwell pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Webbe William 1670 Llanstadwell H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wheeler George Valentine 1873 Mar 14 Llanstadwell Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Williams John 1709 Feb 2 Llanstadwell Vicar *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

1690's Charles Dolson of Llanstadwell refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King - he was in good company - so did among others, Essex Meyrick of Bush and Sir John Barlow of Slebech.

1734-63 - Thomas Bowen gent., of Jordanston mortgaged his property for £2,350. He owned land in Lampeter Velfrey, Crinow, LLanrheithan and Haverfordwest.

1767 April 21st Thomas Jenkins of Llanstadwell, a labourer, found guilty of stealing money was condemned to death but was pardoned by the King and transported to America for fourteen years.

William Rees of Middle Scoveston Llanstadwell married Esther Scone of Hodgeston - she was born 25th Dec. 1812 and died 6th Oct. 1884.

In 1841 it was stated that the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of the poor of Llanstadwell is £267.13s. unfortunately it does not give further details.

At the time Lewis wrote "in the vicinity are several good houses, of which there are within the parish, Jordanston, the property of the Rev. Thomas Wilson; Hayston, the residence of R. Matthias, Esq.; and Newton a dilapidated old house on a valuable estate belonging to Lewis Child, Esq."

Fenton in 1810 describes Newton boasting of the most delightful views of the harbour, now the comfortable residence of Lewis Child Esq. retains nothing of any pristine dignity in the point of habitation, but possesses, what is of infinitely more importance than a few ruined arches to exercise the fancy of the antiquary, a soil of the first quality, which the present proprietor, as a judicious and discerning agriculturist knows how to appreciate, and cultivates with spirit and success.

The Child family held estates at Begelly and John Child of Begelly was Sheriff of the County of Pembroke in 1724 he is believed to have married Prudence Brown of Bristol. The family also had strong links with the Philipps of Picton Castle.

Richard Matthias of Hayston was involved with the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Internal Improvement in the County of Pembroke and was a prize winner at the shows.

Hunts Directory 1851

included in the list of Nobility, Gentry and Clergy for Pembroke &c are:-

John Lewis RN. St Helena Neyland
Rev. Thomas Owen incumbent of Llanstadwell
(lived at Pembroke)

George Parry, Honeyborough
Rev. Thomas Thomas, Baptist Minister, Honeyborough
Philip John Vaillant, Scoveston House.

also listed are:-

Beer retailers:
George Child Neyland
John Rogers Neyland

Grocers and Sundries:
Thomas Evans Neyland
John Rhodes Neyland
Lettice Richards Neyland

John Thomas

Hazelbridge

Inns and Public Houses:

Elizabeth Field	Royal William	Neyland
Joseph Scurlock	Shipwrights Arms	Neyland
William Robertson	Millers	Hazelbeach Mill

Stone masons:

John Thomas	Neyland
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In 1853 according to Mason the weather was just as unreliable as it is today:

"The Field Day in the summer of 1853 was announced to be a special one. The troops of the royal Dockyard Battalion, all volunteers from the Pembroke Dock Dockyard workforce, were to be conveyed across the water with every equipment for service. The day arrived with a beautiful fine morning, which induced thousands of spectators to cross over to Neyland, Milford and Haverfordwest also furnished their quota. Shortly after noon, a great number of boats loaded with soldiers, shot out from the Dockyard, crossed over to the north side of the haven and landed on the beach between Neyland Point and Church-lake. The regiment formed up with field guns and marched with the splendid band to a field at the gale near great Honeyborough. It was a sight to remember. The battalion was drawn up in line in an oblong space reserved for the review ground, and an immense concourse of people surrounded, the ladies dressed in their lightest summer attire and straw hats being conspicuous among the gentlemen. The battalion went through various evolutions splendidly, and at about 3.30pm, the field guns were being exercised and several rounds fired.

The first concussion of this firing produced a slight rain, and as the firing went on the sky assumed a black, threatening appearance, which suddenly broke out into a terrible thunderstorm. Vivid flashes of lightening flew in every direction and the rain descended in a devastating rush, which scattered the people to seek for shelter. This could not be found, there being only a few houses near at hand. Everybody seemed to be almost immediately saturated, and the ladies looked most pitiable in their wet flimsy garments. the review was cut short, and the battalion limbered up guns and marched off the field en route for their boats, to re-cross to the Dockyard, but when they reached the road, which had become a quagmire crowded with people going in the direction of the beach, the scene could only be likened to the final attack of the French at the battle of Waterloo. "They got mixed." It was impossible to keep anything like formation, and the word was passed to "Get to the boats the best way you can." The result was that about a third did not reach the boats, some went directly home and others found themselves in Haverfordwest."

The parents of Sir William Thorne ex-Lord Mayor of Cape Town (who for eminent service was one of those selected to receive King Edward the Seventh's Coronation honours) lie in the north west corner of the Churchyard. The headstone informs the onlooker that Mrs. Thorne was born Celia George (Hook) in 1806, and died at Llanstadwell in March 1879, and John Thorne died 14th September 1882 , aged 81.

1884 Kelly's directory

Such was the population increase that by 1884 Kelly's directory lists the following:

Neyland -

Private Residents

Barnes, William Tonkin,	Great Eastern Terr. .
Beal, Mrs	Neyland Terr.
Davies, Capt. Enoch,	High St
Edgeley, Joseph,	High St
Evans, Capt. Hugh,	Neyland Hill House
Ferrier, William,	High St.
Gaddarn, James	
Harris, William,	15 Neyland Terr.
Johns, Rev. James, [Baptist]	High St
Lecky, Capt. Squire Thornton	Stratford RN, Neyland House
Morgan, Rev. Thomas, [Presbyterian]	High St
Patrick, Miss,	Great Eastern Terr.
Poulson, John,	Milford House
Raynes, Henry,	Great Eastern Terr. .
Trewent, Francis,	Blenheim Place

Commercial

Aitken, William, Supt. engineer GWR Marine Dept. Neyland Cottage.
Allen, William, general draper, Manchester House
Beddow, Mary & Martha (Misses) grocers &c. Picton Terr.
Bendall Joseph. New Inn
Bennett, Wm. Bristol Temperance hotel
Betty, James, butcher, Picton Place
Biddlecombe, Edward and George, drapers London House
Bowerman, William Woodsell, plasterer, High St

Coram & Company, agents to the Great Western Railway & City of Cork Steam Packet Companies, steam ship owners, coal and general merchants, Steam towing offices, New Milford

Conservative Club (George Rees sec.)	High St.
Crawford, Elizh. (Mrs),	Picton Castle hotel
Davies, Martha (Mrs), shopkeeper,	Picton Place
Edwards, William, tailor,	Middle Street
Evans, Joshua, grocer,	Picton Place
Evans, Morris, tailor,	High Street
Eynon, Richard,	Commercial Inn
Eynon, Robert,	Lawrenny Castle
George, Ann, (Mrs) shopkeeper.	Picton Place.

Great Western Railway Marine Supt's Office

(Capt. Squire Thornton Stratford Lecky RN marine Supt. Wm. Harris chief clerk)

Green, John, family grocer and tea dealer, Blenheim House & at Meyrick Street Pembroke Dock.

Griffith, John, grocer and ironmonger, High St.

Gwilliam, Thomas, shoemaker

Halford, William George, station master, New Milford station.

Hall, Frederick Lloyd, stationer High St.

Harries, George, builder, High St.

Harries, James, builder and boot & shoe dealer, Picton Place.

Harris, John, butcher, Picton Place

Harris, William, chief clerk marine Supt's office GWR. 15 Neyland Terr. .

Hart, Jane, Mariner's hotel Picton Terr. .

Hawgood William , London Coffee house, Picton Terr.

[his brother Thomas (a master tailor) emigrated to USA in 1856 the family originally came from Dale but had lived in Lewis St, Pembroke Dock]

Herbert, Jacob David, draper, Compton House

Hitchings, Dora Fanny, (Miss) fancy repository, High St.

James, James, grocer

Jefferies, Charles, Supt. GWR. High St.

Johns, Henry, grocer, Picton Place

Johns, John, Foresters inn

Jones, Margaret, (Mrs) lodging house Great Eastern Terrace

Llewellyn, James Bowen, Globe inn

Lloyd, William, tailor, High Street

Mills, Joshua, ship, yacht & boat builder, mast and spar maker, New Milford ship yard

Morgan, Wm. butcher, Claverton House

Morgan, Wm. lodging ho. Gt. Eastern Terr. .

Moore, William, shoe maker

Nicholas, David, grocer, Lawrenny Terr. .

Pearn, Thos, master mariner, Picton Terr. .

Phillips, Maria, (Mrs) cow keeper

Poulter, Thos, lodging ho. 4 Picton Terr. .

Roderick, Sarah Ann (Mrs) Coburg inn

Rowland, Thomas, ironmonger, High St.

Rowland, Wm. ironmonger Picton Place.

Scurlock, Elizabeth, (Mrs) lodging house, Gt. Eastern Terrace.

Sheldon, Wm. shoe maker Picton Place

Skone, John, tailor, High Street.

South Wales First Class Family & Commercial Hotel. (James Whetton manager)

Stephens, Elizabeth (Mrs), boot/shoe dealer, Great Eastern Terrace.

Stephens, George Edward, chemist & druggist, High Street & Picton Terr. .

Symes, Richard Fowler, storekeeper for GWR, Belle Vue House

Thorne, Anthony, grocer, High Street.

Walsh, Ellen, (Miss), Pembroke Castle, Picton Place

Whetton, James, manager South Wales Family and Commercial Hotel

Williams, Daniel, grocer & baker, High St

Williams, William, grocer Picton Place.

Registrar of Births & Deaths - No3 Roose Sub-district - James S Griffiths

Llanstadwell

Calver, Mrs.	Llanstadwell House	
Davies, Roch,	Newton House	
Davies, Thomas Henry	JP Hayston hall	
Evans, Evan,	Mill House	Hazelbeach
Gibby, James,	Foresters Cottage	
Hughes, Mrs.	Church Road	Hazelbeach
John, Capt. Wm.	Bellevue ho.	Hazelbeach
Jones, Mrs. Jane,	Waterston House	
Phillips, James,	Honeyborough House	
Roch, Mrs,	Hazelbeach.	
Rumsey, Rev. Lacy. MA	[incumbent]	
Comber John,	beer retailer	Waterston
Edwards, William,	Ferry House inn,	Hazelbeach
Evans, John, beer retailer,		Waterston
James, Nathaniel.	frmr.	Little Honeyboro,
James, Wm.	grocer & baker,	Hazelbeach
Jenkins, George,	farmer,	Waterston
Jenkins William,	blacksmith,	Waterston
Jones, Emily (Mrs)	board/day school, Melville house,	Hazelbeach
Llewellyn, John,	grocer & baker,	Waterston
Myers, David,	Wellington tavern,	Hazelbeach.

Old family names of Llanstadwell mentioned by Mason in 1905 include:

Scurlock,
 John,
 Richards,
 James,
 Gaddarn,
 Roberts,
 Pepperel,
 Hugh,
 Stephens,
 George,
 Miers,
 Fields,
 Dean,
 Rees,
 Nash,
 Davies,
 Deveraux,
 Howells,
 Childs,
 Machin,
 West,
 Young,
 Bowen.

Education.

1807 The Sunday school was discontinued through lack of funds. (Was this held in a little schoolroom by the church as Mason suggests that there was such a building in use).

1847 State of Education in Wales Parish of Llanstadwell (including Neyland)

The letter which I annex from the Vicar of this parish(one of the trustees) will explain how, in the respect of educational resources, it may be said to be *magnas inter opes inops*.

The payment by Lord Milford referred to in the ledger is mentioned in C.C.R.P739

Dear Sir

Pembroke, January 20th 1847

Ever since my appointment to the Vicarage of Llanstadwell (1812) I have never heard anything of the payment of £5 per annum from the late Lord Milford towards the support of a school, except from the Report you allude to. If ever paid, it ceased being so long before my time.

Few parishes stand more in need of some regularly established school than this does, but unfortunately there is no opulence in the parish to set such a thing going, or to support it when established.

The late Mr Mathias of Hayston, by his will gave effects to be sold for the establishment of a district school for Llanstadwell and Rosemarket, which produced a very considerable sum, but with law expenses &c. dwindled down to £1278 19s 1d in the 3 ½ %, and is now in the control of the Accomptant General, producing about £44 11s 9d per annum, the interest of course , accumulating

Although the money is thus placed, there are considerable difficulties existing as to the establishment of it. The clerical trustees are the ministers of Steynton with the clergy of the two parishes. One difficulty was some time that the Vicar of Steynton would not act, but that is now removed , as the present Vicar has consented to do so. But the main difficulty is the procuring a proper site(as the will says it shall be central), and then to obtain funds for building a proper schoolroom , with dwelling house attached. This difficulty arises from the trustees not having the power to lay out a shilling in purchasing or in building. There is an eligible spot belonging to me as Vicar, but I cannot alienate it except by sale. Thus we are at present situated: in the mean time the district is without the beneficial effects which would probably result from this munificent endowment.

I rather object to obtaining a system from a Master in Chancery, as it would reduce the funds still more, and therefore we must wait to see what may turn up.

I have in my hands a sum towards building, contributed by a benevolent individual. And make no doubt we should obtain means had we a proper site.

I have &c

Thos. Owen

Llanstadwell

I had some conversation in this parish with Benjamin John and William Edwards, teachers in Hephzibah Sunday school which I visited on the 10th of January. It was a bitterly cold day, and hardly any scholars present. They said that in the district between Steynton, Rosemarket and Williamson there were upward of 200 children to be educated of whom “not half – not above five of six in every score” were attending a day school. Agricultural labourers were getting 6s or 7s per week on their own finding, or 3s with food, if employment was secured to them all the year round.

Dockyard labourers got 12 s. Many of these lived on the opposite side of the water to Pater. At morning and evening they may be seen ferrying over in large numbers. As to existing schools, there were “none worth mentioning”

Neyland Ferry School

The roof, walls and floor of this schoolroom were in a bad state of repair. There was only one window in it, and the door was left open to give light to those in the upper part. It opened to the east, and rendered the room very cold. A pan, with coal, between the window and the door served as a fireplace, but there was no chimney nor ventilation, unless the holes between the tiles of the roof may be called so.

One masters desk, one table, one chair and five benches comprised all the whole of the school furniture. The master, a stout healthy man kept his scholars in good order, and was highly spoken of in the neighbourhood, 30s a year are paid for the miserable school room – 15s by the master and 15s by the Wesleyans to keep a Sunday school and hold religious meetings in it. The scholars were mechanics' and labourer's children. 14 of them read a part of the first chapter of St John's Gospel, several with ease, and answered questions from it correctly.

January 18th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Waterston School

The roof and floor of the schoolroom were in bad repair. The master appeared to be a good tempered man and his scholars, who were farmers and labourers children, conducted themselves with great propriety during my stay in the school. The furniture consisted only of tables and six benches. The second chapter of St John's Gospel was read tolerably well. They could answer no questions from it. Did not know the name of the capital of Great Britain – Waterston is in parish of Llanstadwell in the county of Pembroke.

The scholars performed operations in the simple rules of arithmetic correctly, but failed to do a sum in Compound Subtraction

1853 The government offered a "capitation" grant for each pupil as well as assistance for buildings and advantage was taken of this.

1870 - Education Act prescribed that where voluntary efforts had failed to provide an efficient school a School Board should be elected to supply the need.

1870 December - Llanstadwell ratepayers applied for a School board - The meeting started at the British Schoolroom Pembroke Dock but it was so cold they transferred the meeting to the National Schoolroom and the school was started.

By 1884 Kelly's Directory lists a Board School for 200 boys, average attendance 130; William George Aswell, master. 120 girls, average attendance, 90; Miss Bessie M. Davies, mistress and 120 infants, average attendance 112; Mrs. Mary Ann Bishop, mistress. The Infant's school was being enlarged.

Employment.

L. Morris surveyed the Milford Haven in 1748, of this area he wrote:

"This is the place where Sugars from Ireland are discharged and pay the English duty at Pembroke; and here Woollen Yarn from Ireland is imported; Milford Haven being one of the open Ports allowed by Act of Parliament. At this place there is also a Salt Refinery, which supplies the whole County." He suggested some improvements "Here might be made a Dock, a Mile and a Quarter in Length; and vessels might lie at the Dock head in Four Six or Eight Fathom Water." This was one hundred years before Brunel had the same idea.

There was therefore some industrialisation taking place. The site of the salt refinery is believed to have been at Barnlake and there is a suggestion that there was a wharf there too.

An Act of Parliament 32 George II chap. 30 passed in 1757 authorised the purchase of land for the Haven defences and a committee composed of the magistrates of Pembrokeshire and other influential gentlemen of whom Lord Milford of Picton Castle was considered the principal was empowered to select sites and carry out the necessary work. Three sites were selected and purchased:- Paterchurch 65 acres 3 roods 1 pole; West Llanion Point (now known as Hobbs Point) 34 acres 2 rood 25 poles; Neyland, Limpet hill 23 acres 35 poles for which £2,713 17s was paid. Work was commenced but the declaration of peace on 10th February 1763 caused the work to be abandoned in a half complete state. Lewis in 1843 records that it was once contemplated to build a Dockyard where later the Railway terminus was built and certainly two ships were constructed there. In 1780 a frigate was built for the Government, called "Milford" and in 1784 the "Triumph" a 74 gun ship was also built, by contract. The yard was managed by a family named Scurlock. From the 1800s onwards, there was still a small amount of shipbuilding being undertaken mostly vessels under 100 tons. Seven ships were built in the 1820s but the total tonnage was only 297 tons and in the 1830s ten ships were built of a total tonnage of 993 tons, after that period only two or three were built every ten years.

The area must have been very different then as the majority of the houses seemed to follow the shoreline.

A very good Inn stood on the Point, and some good houses occupied the sheltered terrace, running from the Point to the edge of the wood northwards. This area and the houses were later taken over by the Great Western Railway Company. There were two roads from the point one northwards as indicated following the route of what is now High St, and the other following the shore to the west. There were several cottages scattered on the margin of the two roads especially on the west road leading to Milford via Llanstadwell and Hazelbeach. The North road passed through the "Gale" (a couple of houses) to Haverfordwest via the large village of Great Honeyborough, which contained a good many cottages a couple of farmhouses and "Honeyborough House."

There would have been a good number travelling over each day to the Dockyard at Paterchurch as in 1847 agricultural Labourers working in Llanstadwell were paid 6s or 7s per week on their own

finding (supplying their own food) or 3s with food. Just over the water at the dockyard Labourers received 12s per week and tradesmen considerably more.

With the advent of the railway all changed.

The South Wales Railway had originally intended to run the railway line to Fishguard but because of increased costs and the potato famine in Ireland the management turned its attention to a nearer alternative access to tidewater. Originally the Act of Parliament of 1845 had stipulated a branch from Whitland to Pembroke and the Royal Dockyard but because of legal problems over obtaining land from local landowners this had not been progressed with, also as by 2 January 1854 they were already at Haverfordwest it would be considerably cheaper to head for the nearest convenient location on the North side of the Haven. Brunel opted for Neyland and the extension of nine miles from Haverfordwest to Neyland was opened as a broad gauge, single-line branch on 15 April 1856. Pontoons used to build the Saltash bridge were floated round to form a floating landing stage to load and unload the Irish Packets which continued to use the port till the opening of Fishguard in 1906. During the season immense quantities of mackerel were brought here by steamer from the Irish coast, and forwarded by rail to the London and other markets. The South Wales Hotel was built immediately adjacent to the new terminus of what became the Great Western railway and was situated on rising ground overlooking Milford Haven; with ornamental grounds between the hotel and the station. Large numbers of houses were built to accommodate the increase in population. Steamers left Neyland for Waterford every day after the arrival of the passenger train from Paddington due to arrive at 1.50am and also left on Mondays after the arrival of the train due at 6.50 am. Steamers also left Neyland for Passage and Cork every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 pm.

The Ferries to Pembroke Dock ran every quarter of an hour through the day, fare - single 2p - return 3p.

For a time the Great Eastern was moored here but comparatively little Atlantic Shipping would call due to lack of deep water frontage.

Neyland continued as a Railway terminus and Locomotive Depot until 15th June 1964.

Miscellaneous Jottings

Scoveston Fort is a polygonal ditched and ramparted fort, 212m north-south by 215m, having diminutive bastions at its angles. The entrance faces south-east. It is depicted in outline with the legend 'Fort (in progress)' on the Ordnance Survey County series map in 1868

Fort Scoveston

This fort was originally intended to be the central work of the Northern line defences of Milford

Haven, consisting of six works covering the northern land approach. Scoveston was to cover likely approaches to Neyland and Milford Haven. It was commenced in 1861. In 1880 it was described as an excellent work, in good order, only requiring minor modification of parapets for the reception of the standing portion of the armament but there is no evidence that guns were ever mounted. A hexagonal work with sides 130 yards in length, it is surrounded by a dry ditch 36 feet wide at the bottom with an escarp of masonry 22 feet high. The counterscarp is cut from natural rock. It is flanked with one double and four single caponiers on two storeys with access over a rolling bridge and tunnel through the gorge. The work is enclosed by a rampart with chemin des rondes, covered way and glacis. It was planned to mount 32 guns on the ramparts and had accommodation for 128 men in bomb proof barrack rooms, together with a main magazine and stores. The rear faces are protected from reverse fire by a parados and a traverse thrown across the interior parade. One source states that it was never armed and no armament is shown on the 1886 RA and RE Works Committee armament return. For most of its life it served as barrack accommodation or stood empty under a caretaker. During WWI the fort became the main camp for troops manning extensive trenches and fieldworks between Weare point and Port Lion. A large number of hutments were constructed within and outside the fort to serve a training and transit camp. It was abandoned after WWI and was sold to the local farmer in October 1932 for £1,400. During WWII it saw active service once more as an AA gun battery was fitted and was used by the locals as an unofficial air raid shelter. It was used to store large quantities of ammunition during the build up to the Normandy landings. After WWII it was abandoned once more and is now empty, derelict and much overgrown. The caponiers are intact and relatively dry. Their intended armament appears to have been machine guns. The terreplein is devoid of gun emplacements but the expense magazines were constructed. The main magazine survives and shows signs of having been fitted with racking for ammunition.

Victorian Forts

Station House Neyland

Well-designed mid C19 house built c1857 on the site of the Stag Inn, as a residence for station masters and used as such until the closure of the railway in 1964, now a private residence. Source: Cadw list description 2004. 2004.03.01/RCAHMW/SLE

Shipyard Neyland

OS 2nd edition 25in mapping shows an enclosure containing three small buildings and a saw-pit. Modern aerial photography shows a hauling out slip and boat storage yard adjacent to an area of improved or cleared foreshore. RCAHMW

Neyland Embarkation Hards

Two embarkation hards, Neyland West Hard and Neyland East Hard, designed for loading two Landing Ship Tanks (LST) at a time for D-Day + 1 during the Second World War. The hards consisted of concrete roadways leading to a rectangular hard-standing above the high tide mark. Below on the foreshore was a rectangular hard made of inter-locking concrete blocks called 'biscuits'. WN1 is still used by Neyland Yacht Club.

American War of Independence redan, now a scheduled ancient monument -An Act of Parliament 32 George II chap. 30 passed in 1757 authorised the purchase of land for the Haven defences – land was purchased and work started but never completed as the threat passed.

The Ice Factory, Neyland was built in 1908 as part of a fish market. By the 1920s the fishing industry in Neyland had gone into decline, and the factory was sold c1935.

Marlos

a quiet and self-contained village; nowadays alive with visitors during the summer months en route for Marloes Sands and Skomer Island. There are some pretty cottages in the village, but the main features of interest are the strange clock tower and the little church. Marloes Sands are magnificent, although no vehicle can approach the beach. Musselwick Sands also somewhat difficult of access, are becoming popular nowadays. Martin's Haven, which has only a stony beach, is the departure point for the Skomer Island boats.

Strange clock tower.

Marloes Sands has fascinating rock formations, some fossils can be found.

Albion Sands named after a Paddle steamer (first in the area) which foundered on her maiden voyage in c1840 part still visible.]

Acc/to The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles

The most westerly village in south Pembrokeshire. Has a clock-tower built in 1904 in memory of the 4th Lord Kensington, and a double bell-cote church which has a Norman font and a baptistry sunk in the floor. Marloes Mere was once famous for its leeches which were much in demand in Harley Street. In the past the local smugglers the "Marloes Gulls" were notorious and formed one of the main occupations of the area but until the draining of the marshes a local industry (other than smuggling) was the gathering of leeches used by the Doctors of the time for blood letting.

An early 18c a Haverfordwest doctor records that the people of Marloes had used a primitive form of inoculation against smallpox for longer than anyone could remember.

Acc/to South Pembrokeshire Place Names - P Valentine Harris.

Marloes . Although the Tax. Eccl. spells it Malros; this may be an error, for Owen gives Marlasse and Speed's map Marlas. Marl was once dug here.

Philbeach [Filbatch]. (Farm-house near Marloes). Here stood the home of Will ffibatch, who married Sarah, daughter of Robert de Vale, owner of Dale, and chief bard to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, in 1485.

1811 Fenton Marlos

After experiencing the most hospitable reception from my friend, and a night of such refreshments

as the antiquarian traveller can but seldom command, with an able Cicerone in my host I set out, and first touch at Marlos, a long straggling, poor looking village, still poorer in appearance on account of the cottages being all ill thatched with straw; yet in this place I presume once resided Sir William de Marlos, in great military state among his retainers; a noble foreigner, who makes a great figure in our pedigrees, though no remains of an ancient castle or castellated mansion exists to fortify the presumption unless it might have occupied the site of some of the more modern mansions in the neighbourhood.

In the village there is a small church of too unimposing character to tempt me to enter it, especially as I understood from my companion that it contained nothing worthy remark, that its inside corresponded with its exterior. The living is a vicarage of small value, the rectorial tithes belong to my friend Mr Laugharne as lay impropriator, but the manor is Lord Kensington's in right of his late purchase of Pearson, though Mr Laugharne contends to have a mean lord-ship in the single tenement of Little Marlos only, where he claims a jurisdiction exclusive of the lord paramount. The inhabitants of this village live chiefly by fishing, catching lobsters and crabs, and drive a considerable trade in leeches, with which Marlos mere, a little farther on to the west of the village abounds. This is common nearly all overflowed in winter, but having in summer the greater part dry for pasture, and in a very dry season nearly the whole, about sixty or seventy acres, affording support during the hot months to the cattle of the villagers, who with their desires bounded by habit, have all the little comforts of life within themselves, each his cow and his garden. Nothing can be more primitive than their manners for the seldom go far from home or vary their mode of life. They are industrious like their original ancestry the Flemings, and spin a great deal of coarse hemp for nets of every kind, and make lobster pots, not only for their own use but for sale.

1847 State of Education in Wales

Marloes Day School

I visited this school on the 14th January.

The village is a most wretched one; the road through it is broken and uneven, the houses are generally straggling and dilapidated, often partially unthatched; several are wholly in ruins and deserted. The great tithes have been purchased by three proprietors who cannot agree about repairing the chancel, which is much decayed. The people are said to be very ill-conditioned, not averse to wrecking, and spiteful when crossed or thwarted. There are several fishermen among them, though the place is not immediately on the sea.

The day school (which used to be held in private homes) is now held in an old Independent chapel no longer used for religious purposes and rented by the master. There was a raised hearth of brick in the room with a grate on top but no chimney. There was a fire of culm burning on it; the heat and vapour made the room almost insufferable to one coming from fresh air. In one corner was a heap of culm, in another a bench or two piled against the wall and various litter; at the bottom of the room lay a gravestone on which the master had been chalking the letters which the village mason was to cut as an inscription; on the table lay a jug and a pipe.

The master had a good address and seemed a superior man.

The school was hardly reunited after the interruption of Christmas. The master expected 40 or 50 scholars if his old pupils returned and Mrs Bevan's school just opened at Dale did not interfere with him. They were mostly farmers children; they ciphered in the proportion of a day and a half to half a day for reading writing and spelling. The children came to school too irregularly to admit of it

being opened with a hymn or prayer. No reason was given why it could not be so closed. The endowment was not very regularly paid; some change had taken place in the investment, and this had led to difficulty. I heard 17 read viii St Mark; 15 read with ease. The writing was very good. Mental arithmetic questions answered without the use of slates and two complicated arithmetic problems were correctly answered on slates (£275 19s 4 ¾ d X 35 and The interest of £600 at 3% for nine months. (£ 9658 18s 10 1/4d & £13 10s)

The rate of terms must put the school beyond the reach of labouring men's children. The Master is a Dissenter; all however in the school, private no free school

This was the Ormond Family home before many of them emigrated to America in pre 1850. (See Marloes names for Jottings)

1849 Marlais (Marloes) Topographical Dictionary of Wales

MARLAIS (MARLOES), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 11 miles (West South West.) from Haverfordwest; containing 486 inhabitants. This place is situated on the southern shore of Muggleswick bay, a portion of St. Bride's bay; the western extremity of it forms a little promontory, and on the east the parish is partly bounded by a pill, or creek, of Milford Haven. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The village is principally inhabited by fishermen, who obtain a livelihood in the lobster and crab fisheries that are carried on here, and by the sale of leeches, which are found in great numbers in a sheet of water covering from sixty to seventy acres, called Marlais Mere, which, during the summer months, when it is dry, affords excellent pasturage for cattle. More than one-half of the parish is encompassed by the sea, and the shore is in general bold and bordered with cliffs; the depth of water, within a short distance, varies from four to fourteen fathoms. There are a few unimportant islands, among which are Midland and Gateholm, situated close to the coast; the larger one of Skomer is attached to St. Martin's parish, Pembroke. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; present net income, £80. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice, not possessing any architectural details of importance. A former structure in honour of St. Mary, situated near the beach, was destroyed by an encroachment of the sea, that also laid waste the glebe land originally belonging to the living. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans, with a Sunday

school held in it; and a Church day school here is endowed with £5 per annum, bequeathed by Margaret Allen, of the parish, in 1772.

1895 Marloes --Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins

A glance at the map suggests a short detour to obtain a peep at Marloes. The sandy lane, meandering beside a streamlet, lands us right abreast of the church at the entrance to the village. The little edifice makes a pleasant picture, with a handful of low thatched cottages grouped around. Inside we find the small pointed chancel arch with projecting wings, characteristic of the churches in this locality.

There are some curious features here, notably an old bronze sanctus bell, and a modern baptistery sunk in a corner of the floor, to meet the predilections of the Welsh churchman, who does not apparently consider the ceremony of baptism complete unless he can 'goo throw the watter.' Dwelling apart from the busier haunts of men, the good folk of this remote parish have kept pretty much to themselves, and have acquired the reputation of being a simple-minded, superstitious race — ' Marloes gulls,' as the saying is. In order to save the long Saturday's tramp to Haverford market, a Marloes man hit upon the ingenious device of walking half the distance on Friday, then returning home he would complete the rest of the walk the next day !

In the ' good old times," if tales be true, these Marloes people were notorious wreckers. On dark tempestuous nights they would hitch a lantern to a horse's tail, and drive the animal around the seaward cliffs ; then woe betide the hapless mariner who should set his course by this Fata Morgana ! There is a story of the parson who, when the news of a wreck got abroad in church one Sunday morning, broke off his discourse and exclaimed, ' Wait a moment, my brethren, and give your pastor a fair start !'

Another mile of crooked, crankling lanes takes us to the brow of the sea cliffs, whence we obtain a bird's-eye panorama of the broad sweep of Marloes sands. Ruddy sandstone rocks pitched at a steep angle encompass the bay, and peep grimly out from beneath the smooth, firm sands. Gateholm rises close in shore, an island at low tide only ; the broad mass of Skokholm stretches out to sea, while the horizon line is broken by the lonely islet of Grassholm, a favourite haunt of sea birds, and scene of a notorious ' massacre of the innocents ' by a party of yachts men, some few years ago.

The frequent recurrence of these holms and other place-names of Scandinavian origin, points unmistakeably to the presence of those old sea rovers around the Pembrokeshire coast, in the days of ' auld langsyne.'

Timmins

The little Church of St Peter's stands on a mound. The 13c chancel slightly skewed. There is a Norman font. It was renovated 1874. Baptistery for total immersion built.

1856 16 September Glynne, Welsh Churches Arch Camb 1886

This church in general arrangements is not unlike St Ismael's but has not had the same advantages of repair and improvement. The plan comprehends a nave with north chapel, a north and south transept, and a chancel, with a belfry over the west end, which has two arched recesses, but only one bell. There are no windows on the south of the nave and those on the north have been

modernised. There is no pavement in the western part of the nave , only the bare earth; the other parts have pavement of the rudest kind. The church is of some length, and the north chapel and transept range as an aisle outwardly. There is a rude misshapen arch opening from the nave to the north chapel, but no arch to the south transept. The chancel arch is most rude, but pointed , with stone blocks against each side of it upon a plinth; and a square aperture into the nave, on the north side. The chancel has a plain stone vault, with stone seats on each side of it. There are rude segments of arches opening north and south of the chancel, and communicating with the transepts by odd passages which cut off the angles, and form very large coarse hagioscope. There is a piscina south of the altar. The east window is Decorated of two lights. The roofs are open and out of repair. The font is an octagonal block, very plain. There is a stone seat along the west end of the nave. The external walls are whitewashed.

This church offers an interesting specimen of the rude local peculiarities , and it might be wished that it was more cared for. [In 1874 it was carefully repaired and restored, mainly by members of the family to which the present condition of the neighbouring church of St Bride's is due]

1920 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments Church dedicated to St Peter.

The plan comprehends a nave with north chapel, a north and south transept, and a chancel, with a belfry over the west end, which has two recesses but one bell. The church is some length, and the north chapel and transept range as an aisle outwards. The chancel arch is most rude but pointed, with stone blocks against each side of it, upon a plinth; and a square aperture into the nave on the north side. There are rude segments of arches opening north and south of the chancel communicating with the transepts by odd passages which cut off the angles and form very large hagioscopes. There is a stone seat continued along the south hagioscope. There is also a stone seat along the west end of the nave. The external walls are white-washed.

On plan the church comprises nave 39 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft, chancel; 27ft by 13 ½ ft, north transept 14 ½ ft by 12 ½ ft , south transept 14 ½ ft by 12 ½ ft and double bell-cote on the west gable.

In 1874 the upper portion of the walls was rebuilt, and a baptistery sunk at the west end; modern windows were inserted and the walls cemented. Both transepts have squints to the chancel, each lighted by a small opening. In the south chancel wall a plain piscina , and between it and the south east angle is a rude corbel. The chancel is slightly deflected to the south; it has a barrel vault. The font bowl is square with chamfered corners diameter 28in externally and 21in internally, with a depth of 8in and of the usual cushion style; the shaft and base are modern. In the north transept is a slab of the year 1638

The fittings include a plain bronze hand-bell with a broken clapper and rudely shaped wooden grip formerly used in the village to summon the fishermen and other parishioners to meetings and burials. It has a total height of 9 ½ in a mouth diameter of 6 ½ in and a height of 4 ½ ins. There is no inscription –Visited 14th September 1920 RCAM

1947 Screens Lofts and Stalls - Crossley and Ridgeway.

1994 Acc/to The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter .

The nave containing a Norman font, the vaulted chancel, and the transepts with squints are all 13c but the east wall and the external openings are renewed.

Marloes The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas, 1905

Marloes . —This Church was restored some thirty years ago mainly through the efforts of a much loved incumbent, the Rev. William John Lyte Skynner Stradling who afterwards became Rector of Herbrandston.

The present Chalice is an egg-shaped cup, 5 in. in height, resting on a circular base, on the rim of which is a band of beaded moulding with ball mark for 1785 and maker's mark C H as at Fishguard; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of base, 3 in.; weight, 6 oz.; inscription " Marlos Church Cup 1785 ". Its Paten cover carries no hall marks; diam., 3 in.; height,

A Paten of plated metal, 4 in. in diameter with a cross flory engraved in the centre.

A pewter Plate, 8½ in. in diam.

There is also a glass Cruet with plated top and a handsome Font Ewer of brass.

According to Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The Church of Malros with other churches was originally acquired by Bishop Thomas Wallensis from laymen, and together with the churches of Haroldston and Nevern in Pembrokeshire and of Llangunnor and St. Ishmanel in Carmarthenshire was appropriated by that bishop on 11 Mar. 1380 to the chantry or college of St. Mary of St. Davids. — Stat. Menev.

On 20 Feb., 1389, letters patent were granted licensing the appropriation of Marloes and Haroldston.—Pat. Rolls.

On the dissolution of the college, Marloes Church came into the hands of the Crown.

Under the name of Ecclesia de Malros, this church was in 1291 assessed at £16 for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1 12s Taxatio.

Marlos.—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione collegii dive hlade prope ecclesiam Cathedralem Menevensensem unde David Moris clericus est. vicarius et habet ibidem parvam mansionem sine terra. Et valet fructus hujus ec.clesie ad partem vicarii communibus annis cvj8 Viljd. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tereio anno 1d. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus quolibet anno vsixa. Et remanet clare 100s. 1d. Inde decima 10s. 0d.—Valor Eccl.

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Marlos V. (St. Peter). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 10d. Archi-diac. quolibet anno, 5s. 8d. Colleg. St. David's olim Propr...prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £20, £30 King's Books, £5. — Bacon's Liber Regis.

Clergy Marloes

Lord,	Mathew	1661	Vicar
Lord,	Matheum	1666	(Institution)Vicar
Griffith,	Moganus	1682	(Institution)Vicar
Williams,	Willimus (Gulielmus)	1687	(Institution)Vicar
Williams,	William	1723	Vac (natural death)Perpetual Vicar
Rice,	Theophilus	1723	(Institution)Perpetual Vicar
Rice,	Theophilus	1727	Vac (resignation)Perpetual Vicar
Phillips,	Georgius	1727	(Institution)Perpetual Vicar
Jones,	Gulielmus	1728	Chaplain
Phillips ,	George	1773	Vac (natural death)Vicar
Murrow ,	Thomas	1773	(Institution)Vicar

Murrow ,	Thomas	1780	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)Vicar
Harris ,	James	1780	(<i>Institution</i>)Vicar
Bowen ,	Hector	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Lewis ,	Thomas	1803	Curate
Bird Allen ,	David	1804	Stipendiary Curate
Jullian ,	Peter	1809	Stipendiary Curate
Jones ,	Thomas	1811	Stipendiary Curate
Harries ,	James	1812	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)Vicar
Williams ,	John	1812	(<i>Institution</i>)Vicar

1851 Marloes Parish Church St. Peter - William Bowen Harris, Minister

1929 St Bridget (St Brides & St Peter (Marloes) Incumbent and Curates; J M Price

Non Conformist

Moriah Chapel [Baptists, 1817] 1851 Thomas Davies, Minister, St Ishmaels

Moriah Baptist Chapel was built in 1821, rebuilt in 1882 and rebuilt again in 1892. The present chapel, dated 1892, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan.

Marloes Wesleyan Methodists 1851 Erected about 1767, enlarged in 1837 "In stating the number of sittings (282) I have stated the number that it will comfortably seat. Reckoning 14 inches for each person it would seat 300"

William Spriggs, Local Preachera

A rare early and unaltered chapel built c.1767 and enlarged in 1837. The 1837 chapel is built in the Vernacular style of the long-wall entry type.

Disused by 1905 and remained disused in 1993.

Marloes names for Jottings

Codd Elizabeth 25 Nov 1801 born Marloes, Pembrokeshire Died 11 Jun 1885 Marloes, Pembrokeshire Married to **Ormond,, John** on 19 Nov 1819 at St Ishmaels parish, Pembrokeshire Married to **Phillips, Thomas**, on 19 Feb 1853 at Marloes, Pembrokeshire, , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire Wales Sources, Ancestral File Resources, Ormond,, John & Elizabeth Codd*

Coke John 1490, 19 October On 19 October in the year above at Llamphey **Sir John Coke** chaplain was admitted by the reverend etc, to the vicarage of Marloes and instituted in the same then vacant by the resignation of Sir **Ewen Thomas**, last vicar there, on the presentation of the master and fellows of the college of St David's patrons of the said vicarage --**Coke John** 1490, 21

OctoberOn 21 October he collated to **Sir Makeram John** chaplain, the vicarage of Overam and instituted him in the same then vacant by the resignation of **Sir John Coke** last vicar there and in his collation

Collins John 13 October 1815 Marloes, fisherman Offence Riot, pulling down and digging up prosecutors hedge, Marloes, Prosecutor **Thomas, Francis** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 13 11 1786 Alias **Mary Devereux** Haverfordwest Married Offence Bigamy Prisoner married **Davies Thomas** Haverfordwest tailor at Lambston on 13 11 1786 then married **Thomas John** Marloes farmer at Llangwm Llangwm 11 September 1798 Prosecutor **Thomas William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

de Vale Sarah daughter of **Robert de Vale** lord of Dale married **ffibatch Will** of Philbeach Farm house near Marloes chief bard to **Sir Rhys ap Thomas** *South Pembrokeshire Place Names P Valentine Harris*

Devereux Francis 13 October 1815 Marloes Yeoman Offence Riot pulling down and digging up prosecutor's hedge Marloes Prosecutor **Francis Thomas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Edwards William 1 December 1818 Marloes Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods - wool, St Brides Prosecutor **Phillips Rowland Henry Laugharne** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Ewen Thomas 1490, 19 October On 19 October in the year above at Llamphey **Coke Sir John** chaplain was admitted by the reverend etc, to the vicarage of Marloes and instituted in the same then vacant by the resignation of **Sir Thomas, Ewen** last vicar there, on the presentation of the master and fellows of the college of St David's patrons of the said vicarage

ffibatch Will 1485 of Philbeach Filbatch Farm house near Marloes married **de Vale Sarah** daughter of **de Vale Robert** owner of Dale was chief bard to ap Thomas, Sir Rhys *South Pembrokeshire Place Names P Valentine Harris*

Fordham Elijah 1835 born abt Marloes Pembrokeshire Married to **Hughes, Elizabeth** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hawgood John 1851 age 10m born Marloes 1851 Census Pembroke Dock

Hughes Francis 7 Jun 1841 born Marloes Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes James 23 Sep 1807 born Marloes Pembrokeshire died May 1855?? St Louis Missouri Left Liverpool on 22 Apr 1855 aboard the S Curling Arrived in New York on 22 May 1855 Married to **Picton, Ann** on 15 Nov 1833 at Marloes, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes James 10 Dec 1838 born Marloes Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 22 Apr 1855 aboard the S Curling Arrived in New York on 22 May 1855 Married to **Burgess, Camelia Mariah** on 19 Feb 1860 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes Martha Ann 27 Apr 1843 born Marloes Pembrokeshire died 18 May 1907 Nevada Left Liverpool on 30 Jun 1868 aboard the Minnesota Arrived in New York on 12 Jul 1868 Married to **Levitt Sr, Dudley** on 30 Nov 1872 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Hughes Mary 2 Apr 1836 born Marloes Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones William Marloes Yeoman Offence Forcible entry and ejectment Talbenny 1 July 1784 Prosecutor **Walter John**, Talbenny Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris John 28 August 1817 Marloes Labourer Offence Rescue of a horse from custody of prosecutor who had been distraining the same on behalf of the **Rt Hon, William, Lord Kensington**, Marloes Prosecutor **Hughes James** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Morris Thomas 13 October 1815 Marloes Blacksmith Offence Riot, pulling down and digging up prosecutor's hedge, Marloes Prosecutor **Francis Thomas**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris William 28 August 1817 Marloes Blacksmith Offence Rescue of a horse from custody of prosecutor who had been distraining the same on behalf of the **Rt Hon, William, Lord Kensington**, Marloes Prosecutor **Hughes James** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Ormond Dorothy born 24 May 1825 Marloes Pembrokeshire died 6 Sep 1851 Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the Hartley Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 **Ormond Dorothy** died 6 September 1851 before she could cross the plains *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Ormond Elinor born 12 Oct 1845 Marloes Pembrokeshire died 8 May 1849 steamboat "Mameluke", Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the Hartley Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 **Elinor Ormond** died 8 May 1849 on the steamboat "Mameluke" five days from New Orleans on the way to St Louis Her fourteen-year-old sister **Letitia** died the same day *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Ormond Elizabeth born 22 Jun 1839 Marloes Pembrokeshire died 6 Sep 1922 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the Hartley Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 married to **Tall, George** on 3 Jul 1856 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Ormond John born 10 Jan 1797 Marloes Pembrokeshire died 10 Apr 1883 Kanosh Millard, County Utah Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the Hartley Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 married to **Codd, Elizabeth** on 19 Nov 1819 at St Ishmael's Parish, Pembrokeshire married to **Drayson, Elizabeth** on 12 Aug 1853 at Utah married to **Watson, Mary Ann** *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Ormond John born 3 Feb 1832 Marloes Pembrokeshire died 17 Sep 1913 LoganCache Utah Left Liverpool on 5 Mar 1849 aboard the Hartley Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 28 Apr 1849 married to **Jenkins, Martha** on 4 Oct 1853 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah married to

Jones, Jane Lloyd on 28 Aug 1852 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Owens William 13 October 1815 Marloes Labourer Offence Riot, pulling down and digging up prosecutor's hedge, Marloes Prosecutor **Francis Thomas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Wilcock Thomas 13 October 1815 Marloes fisherman Offence Riot, pulling down and digging up prosecutor's hedge, Marloes Prosecutor **Francis Thomas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Marlos Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Wogan Lewis, esq. of	Boulston	Marlos H 10
Loughar Thomas.	Marlos	H 6
Coskar Phillip.	Marlos	H
More Francis .	Marlos	H
Runaway Richard	Marlos	H.
Rees John .	Marlos	H
Laugharne Rowland.	Marlos	H
Bowen Henry .	Marlos	H 2
Scourlocke Sisly;	Marlos	H
Saunders John.	Marlos	H
Nicholas William.	Marlos	H.
Revel William	Marlos	H..
Hore Thomas .	Marlos	H 2
Begg, Henry senior	Marlos	H
HoLland Adam	Marlos	H
Begg David .	Marlos	H
Begg Henry .	Marlos	H
Nicholas William.	Marlos	H
Doven John	Marlos	H
John Henry. .	Marlos	H
Cosker Richard .	Marlos	H.
Cosker Richard. for a forge	Marlos	H.
Webbe Henry	Marlos	H .
Strong David. .	Marlos	H.
Thorne Alice .	Marlos	H
Saunders Elizabeth	Marlos	H.
Stephens Phillip	Marlos	H.
Roch Marke.	Marlos	H 2
Allen . George.	Marlos	P .
Webbe . Rice.	Marlos	P
Loughor Rice.	Marlos	P.
Allen . Phillip.	Marlos	P .
Allen John	Marlos	P
Stafford Lettice.	Marlos	P.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Gatholm Island

It is only at low tide that this little island, measuring about 600yds by 150 yds is accessible from the main portion of the parish, and on the day of our Inspecting Officers visit, nothing could be done but survey it from the Horse Neck. The description given in the Pem. Arch. Survey seems to be quite accurate – “On the island of Gatholm we counted more than one hundred hut foundations; these differed in several particulars from the so-called Cytiau'r Gwyddelod found throughout Wales. The Gatholm foundations varied greatly in size and shape: one measured 30ft by 12ft. None of them was faced with stone. In addition to the hut foundations there were eight enclosures, the largest measuring perhaps the eight of an acre. There were a considerable number of flint chips on the island but no water.” Mr T C Cantrill of the Geological Survey reported in 1910(Arch Camb p271) the finding of worked flints, Roman pottery and a coin of Carausius among the remains of a hut settlement – Visited 14th September 1920.

Marloes or Gatholm Sound Rath

A well preserved earthwork somewhat difficult of access, and far more so prior to the draining of Marloes Mere. The work overlooks Gatholm Island, the field on which it stands being known as Rath. The promontory 120ft north to south by 200ft east to west is defended on three sides by almost perpendicular cliffs; on the north by a triple line of banks and ditches. The innermost rampart rises from the level of the enclosed area some 5ft and has a fall of 12-14ft to a ditch. Its length is about 200ft; the bank is slightly curved. Beyond the ditch on the east is a platform overlooking a steep slope to the sea, and showing traces of a low protecting bank. The second rampart rises some 4 ft and drops 3ft to its ditch which at the west end also becomes a platform. The outermost line of defence is 7ft high; the ditch is now much filled in. At the eastern end this bank unites with the second line, thus doubly protecting the roadway leading to the entrance into the camp which is placed at the eastern end of the ramparts. There is another entrance on the western side ; both have been much altered by landfalls. When viewed from the sands below, an exit from the camp can plainly be traced down the cliffs on the south side of the work; though partly destroyed by erosion, it is clearly discernable. According to Pem Arch Survey, flint chips have been found within the enclosure ---Visited 14th September 1920

Philbeach

Nearly a mile south east of Marloes village stands the modern successor to the old home of “Will ffilbatch who married Sarah, daughter to Robert de vale owner of Dale, and chief bard to Sir Rhys ap Thomas in 1485” (Pem Arch Survey) One of the round chimneys peculiar to the county survives from an earlier house. Visited 13th September 1920

Church Park

The name probably signifies that the land was part of the original glebe, or marks a point from which the church came into view from the west – Visited 14th September 1920

Tump Park; Hook Tump.

In the adjoining corners of two fields to the south of East Hook farm house is an irregular mound somewhat circular in contour. This was probably the caput of a small manor whose independent

existence came to a speedy end. The manor known as “Hook” was represented by the present farmsteads of East and West Hook. The existence of a deer park is thus accounted for – Visited 14th September 1920

Tower Point Rath RCAM

Triple banks with intermediate ditches, having a central causewayed entrance, define a cliff-top promontory, roughly 96m by 80m: excavation, 1971 (Wainwright 1972), revealed two phases of dry-stone revetting within the ramparts and an internal, oval structure, 11m by 9.5m: a small assemblage; a flint arrowhead, bronze fragment & ring, possibly come from this site. Wainwright 1972 (AC 120 1971), 84-90.

RCAHMW

Marloes clock tower

1912, square two storey, stone rubble tower, slate pyramidal roof.

East Hook Farm,

situated some 180m south of the cliff-edge, formed part of the East Hook estate. The rear of the house is thought to derive from a longhouse. In 1624 the farm was referred to as Nesshooke. At that time there was also a Nesshooke Mill, but its location is unknown. In 1773 the farm was referred to as Nesthook. The house is mainly Georgian in appearance, and its front section dates to 1760. In 1786-1790, the farm was in the ownership of John Lort Esquire. In 1840 the farm covered some 240 acres. The house has a Chinese Chippendale staircase dating to the late nineteenth century, reputed to be one of only five in Wales.

Cropmarks

of possible prehistoric settlement situated about 850 metres NE of Philbeach Farm Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 23rd July 2010

Marloes Enclosure (Iron Age ?)

The mutilated remains of a sub-circular enclosure, c.40m in diameter, defined by scarps and traces of a ditch, the S and W sides of which are destroyed.

(source Os495card; SM70NE18)

J.Wiles 22.05.02

Marloes sound rath Watery Bay Rath

A cliff-top enclosure, defined by a series of three banks and ditches to the north and north-east;

traces of a 1.0m wide rubble wall have been noted on the crest of the inner bank, thought also to have been revetted internally; there is a causewayed entrance at the south-eastern end of the defences: the internal area is at present only 40m by 62m.

(source Os495card; SM70NE1)

Field visit by T. Driver and L. Barker on 22nd Oct 2009 confirmed survival of an earthwork bank along the inner edge of the cliff slope suggesting that we are seeing the original form and limits of the interior; coastal erosion appears slowed or negligible due to the lie of the bedding planes of rock. The stream on the south-east side of the fort also appears to have been enclosed within the defences of the fort with the addition of a free-standing length of bank and ditch beyond the stream to the south-east.

Wrecks

1888 15th November

The ZELINDA was a 78ft wooden schooner built at New Richmond, Canada, in 1835. At time of loss 15 November 1888, the vessel was owned by J Atherton & Sons, Liverpool. It was carrying a cargo of iron and hawsers/rope from Honfleur to Liverpool under the command of master D Curan, when it ran ashore on Marloes Sands (winds being southwesterly force 5).

RCAHMW

Milford Haven Town

1790 Sir William Hamilton, a local landowner, whose first wife was a Barlow, obtained permission from Parliament to establish a market and port close to the old settlements of Hubberston and Pill.

So Milford was born, built largely through the initiative of Sir William's agent Charles Greville.

In the early days the commercial growth of the port was connected with the sperm-oil industry, run by a group of Quaker whalers from Nantucket.

There was also a Naval Shipyard here, but this moved to Pembroke Dock in 1814 and Milford never developed as a successful port in its own right. The docks were not completed till 1888, but during the early part of this century Milford was one of Britain's main fishing ports.

After years of stagnation the town received a great boost with the coming of the oil industry in the late 1950's and 1960's. With oil refineries dominate the skyline and jetties dominate the waterway.

The town itself is pleasant and airy, carefully planned (as befits a "new town") with three parallel main streets and with large housing areas across the pill in the Hubberston-Hakin area.

St. Katherine's Church (1808) is devoid of charm, but far more interesting is the little fisherman's chapel accessible from The Rath - this may be one of the oldest religious buildings in Pembrokeshire.

In Hakin there is a ruined Observatory but the most interesting local building is Hubberston Fort (one of "Palmerston's Follies") next to the Conservancy Board HQ.

1811 Fenton Tour Milford Haven

[Fenton Tours was published in 1811 but the dedication was written earlier so it is probable that he recorded his description of Milford about 1809 as he visited Milford at that time. He lived near Fishguard (approximately 20 miles away as the crow flies) and would therefore have known the people involved and been able to record and leave us a picture of the progress at the time]

The late Sir William Hamilton, (He died in 1803 and his Welsh estates were heavily mortgaged) his majesty's minister at the court of Naples, lord of the manors of Hubberston and Pill and proprietor of several large farms adjoining the village of Hubberston in the year 1784 happened to be on the spot with his nephew the Right Hon. Charles Greville, as a mark of his early and uniform regard, and a pledge for his ultimate disposal of his property, gave the lands in the said manors exclusively to his direction, with powers to grant leases and make such other measures as might best contribute to making them productive and answer the purpose of any plan he might have in view, or his active talents might lead him to think them applicable to.

It was then agreed that an application should be made to parliament to obtain the requisite objects for a commercial town and an occasional source of the royal navy. An act was passed accordingly in 1790, and the powers granted by it enabled Sir William Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, to set out legal quays, establish markets, make docks at the east and west limits of pill farms in the parish of Stainton; to make roads and avenues to the same and to regulate the police of the said port and markets, and thereby enable the mails to go regularly to Waterford from Milford, for at that time the post stopped at Haverfordwest, eight miles from the resort of shipping, and little or no commercial intercourse or means of trade between Milford and any other place existed.

The sole guardianship of the infant establishment was thus vested in Mr Greville, Sir William Hamilton only contributing what he thought fit towards its maintenance, without risk or speculation; and Mr Greville thus limited in means, employed them with system and economy for the advancement of his new town, by giving effect to its natural advantages, and providing artificial inducements for industry to exert itself in so favourable a spot.

A capital inn or large hotel suggested itself as the first thing necessary, and was immediately erected to accommodate the mail coaches and packets, whose passengers supplied it with customers. A town was then planned, and the ground laid out in regular allotments, which were eagerly applied for and built on, so that in a very few years such was its progressive enlargement, that something more than the skeletons of streets met the eye where now some handsome public and private buildings occur, and the whole begins to assume an air of neatness and consequence; increasing population begot a market and an accession of trade a custom house; nor was Mr Greville inattentive to anything that might conduce to the convenience, the protection or ornament of the new town of Milford, or of the haven in general.

The lessee and the Trinity house were induced to give safety to the coast and the entrance of Milford, and empowered Mr Greville to execute Captain Huddart's plans and new position of the lights, so that Milford Haven can now be approached with perfect safety by day and by night, and the late instance of a frigate being lost there through absolute ignorance cannot be adduced as proof to the contrary, or in disparagement of that noble harbour.

To make docks here equal in are of water to the London docks requires only embankment and deepening, the present depth at the entrance to the Pill giving twenty feet and loaded lighters navigating in its present unimproved state to its upper extremity; but it cannot be expected that the heavy expense of competent warehouses and docks can be undertaken until Milford, in addition to the ancient preference of being one of the warehousing ports enumerated in all former acts, is licensed to enjoy the benefit of the last act(in which it happens not to be mentioned) by having its name particularly inserted, so as to entitle it to the latest encouragements.

Lord Spencer's plan of a dockyard for constructing king's ships at Milford has tended greatly to aid the navigation of these seas, for till then no place even to repair coasting vessels was known there, and the nominal existence of agents, consuls, &c. only served to heighten the disappointment.

In this dockyard (214/757)

1839 Milford -Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Wales

MILFORD, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish of Steynton, union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (N. W.) from Pembroke, 8 (S. S. W.) from Haverfordwest, and 256 (W.) from London; containing 1640 inhabitants, but, with Old Milford adjoining, in Hubberston parish, 2377. This place, which is celebrated for the magnificent Haven to which it gives name, is said to have derived its appellation from a stream that turned a mill anciently belonging to a priory, about a mile from the present town, and over which there was a ford, previously to the erection of a bridge here. It was in the famous Haven of Milford that *Henry II.* embarked with the troops he had assembled for the conquest of Ireland; and here also he landed on his return from that expedition. In the reign of *Henry IV.*, an army of 12,000 men, that had been sent from France to the assistance of Owain Glyndwr in his insurrection against the authority of that monarch, landed at this place, from which they marched to the siege of Haverfordwest, and, subsequently, to that of Carmarthen. The *Earl of Richmond*, afterwards Henry VII., attended with a small body of French retainers, ill-disciplined, and scantily provided for the great design he had undertaken, also landed in this Haven, where he was received by Rhÿs ab Thomas, with a numerous train of dependents and followers, whose warlike appearance encouraged him at once to proceed on his arduous enterprise. On this occasion it is said that Rhÿs, who had previously, in his assurances of loyalty to Richard, declared that any person ill-affected to the state, daring to land in those parts of Wales where he had any employment under the king, "must resolve to make his entrance and irruption over his belly," evasively laid himself on his back on the ground, that the earl, on landing, might pass over him: a tradition still popular in the neighbourhood states that Rhÿs remained under a small bridge, while the earl passed over it. Immediately after his landing, Richmond, having despatched orders to his partisans in other parts of the country, to join him with their forces at Shrewsbury, set forward upon his march, forming his small army into two divisions, one of which he commanded himself, taking his route through Cardiganshire, and the other he placed under the conduct of Rhÿs, who, passing through Carmarthenshire, was to collect his followers on his march, and to rejoin the earl at Shrewsbury.

In the time of *Henry VIII.*, although the present town of Milford was not then in existence, the port of Llanelly, in Carmarthenshire, was esteemed a creek to the harbour. In the reign of *Elizabeth*, when the country was threatened with the Spanish invasion, an engineer named Ivy was sent hither, to survey the Haven, and report on the means necessary to be adopted for its defence against the enemy; but his conduct gave so much dissatisfaction to the inhabitants of this part of the coast, that a spirited memorial was drawn up by the Bishop of St. David's and the principal gentry and magistrates of the county, and presented to the leading members of the Privy Council. This memorial set forth the great importance to "her Majesty and the realm," of properly and effectually fortifying the Haven of Milford, and entreated that some engineer of experience should be sent down for that purpose. In consequence either of this remonstrance, or of Ivy's report of the means necessary for the defence of the place, orders were issued for the erection of two forts near the entrance of the Haven, which were begun in situations very ill chosen for the purpose, and were never finished. Their remains, called respectively the Dale and Angle blockhouses, are still visible. About the commencement of the American war, it was resolved by the government to form a dockyard at Neyland, in Llanstadwell parish, on the northern shore of the Haven, and a little to the

east of the present town; and some land in the vicinity was purchased for the erection of forts and batteries for its defence; but, after two ships had been built there by contract, viz., the Milford frigate, and the Prince of Wales of seventy-four guns, and when one of the fortifications had been constructed to a considerable extent, the design was abandoned: nearly £20,000 had been expended. After the battle of the Nile, Admiral Nelson visited Milford in company with Sir William Hamilton, then proprietor of it: that great commander regarded the Haven as the finest harbour in the known world, capable of floating more than the whole navy of England within its limits in perfect safety. *George IV.*, on his return from Dublin in 1821, encountering a gale of wind near the Land's End, the royal squadron twice entered the Haven; and ultimately his Majesty landed at Milford, and proceeded hence by land to London. In commemoration of this event, a tablet, about six feet in height, ornamented in the centre with a large shell, and with wreaths of flowers down the sides, was placed at the end of a public building near Milford Quay; on which tablet is engraved a long inscription detailing the circumstances of the occurrence.

The Town is of very recent date, owing its rise and importance to the Hon. Mr. Greville, nephew of Sir William Hamilton, and, after the death of his uncle, proprietor of the estate. This gentleman, during the lifetime of Sir William, perceiving the advantages that might be derived from the situation of the property, procured an act of parliament in 1790, enabling Sir William Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, to make docks, construct quays, establish markets, with roads and avenues to the port, to regulate the police, and make the place a station for conveying the Waterford mails, which previously had been compelled to stop at Haverfordwest, eight miles distant from the place of shipping. To this arrangement may be attributed the origin of the town, which it was resolved to build opposite to the finest anchorage in that part of the Haven called the Man-of-war Roads. The first building erected was a large and commodious inn, for the accommodation of the passengers by the mail coaches and packets; and a ground plan having been regularly laid out, the allotments were eagerly taken and built upon, and a flourishing town soon arose. The earliest settlers in the new town were some families from the island of Nantucket, on the coast of North America, of whom the Starbucks first, and subsequently the family of Rotch, came by invitation of government to establish the South Sea whale fishery here: this trade was carried on successfully for some years, but was afterwards entirely discontinued. The increased population soon caused the establishment of a market, for which a good house has been built, and which is well and cheaply supplied for the inhabitants and the shipping, this having been formerly a station for men-of-war. In 1823 a custom-house was erected, to which that of Pembroke became subordinate.

A very great addition to the prosperity of the town was made by carrying into effect Lord Spencer's plan for establishing a royal dockyard, which occurred about the commencement of the present century, when a frigate of forty guns, and a sloop of thirty, were built here, proving to be the best ships of their respective classes in the service. In 1809, the Milford of seventy-four guns was launched; and in consequence of the design of government to fix the new dockyard and naval arsenal here, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, in 1813, for leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the town, by building a bridge across one of the inlets of the Haven to the village of Hakin, to be constructed in such a manner as to convert the inlet into a floating-dock of sixty acres. Under these favourable circumstances the town, which had already become considerable in its extent and population, promised greatly to increase in importance; but its further progress was arrested by the removal of the royal yard and arsenal to Paterchurch, now Pembroke

Dock, in 1814. It still, however, retained its distinction as the station for the post-office packets to Waterford; but this, also, it afterwards lost by the removal of the establishment to Hobbs' Point, near Pembroke Dock, where a handsome pier was built.

Milford occupies a beautiful situation, five or six miles from the mouth of the Haven, on a point of land sloping down to the water, by which it is almost surrounded. It is bounded on the east by Prie Pill, on the west by Priory Pill, and on the south by the main Haven, which here expands into a spacious reach, having the appearance of a large inland lake, enclosed by rocky shores presenting rich and highly varied scenery. The town is elevated upwards of sixty feet above the level of the sea, and consists of three parallel streets, intersected at right angles by others leading down to the Haven: the lower street contains only one row of houses, overlooking the water, and having in front a fine terrace, at one extremity of which stands the principal hotel, a large pile of building. The houses, which are for the most part of stone procured on the spot, are regularly disposed, and many of them of very good design. Since the removal of the dockyard and packet-station, numbers of excellent houses have been untenanted. The approach to the town from the sea is defended by two batteries, mounting each seven guns, and erected on the opposite shores of the Haven; and between the adjacent villages of Hakin and Hubberston is an observatory, which, however, having never been finished, is now going to decay. The air is remarkably salubrious; the surrounding scenery abounds with variety, and in some places is highly picturesque.

Milford Haven is one of the most extensive and secure harbours in the world. It is formed by the junction of the rivers called the Eastern and Western Cleddy, from the mouths of which it extends nearly ten miles in length, being from one to two miles in breadth, and having five bays, ten creeks, and thirteen roadsteads; the whole affording good anchorage and shelter for ships of the greatest burthen, which, from the strength and depth of the tides, can put out to sea in any winds with more expedition than from any other large harbour on the coast of Britain. Its total navigable length, from its mouth, up the main Haven and the Western Cleddy, to Haverfordwest, is twenty-one miles; from its mouth, ascending the Haven and the Eastern Cleddy, to Canaston bridge, about twenty miles. It has been stated, by a naval officer once resident at the place, to be capable of receiving, at one time, 1000 ships of the line, and the same number of fifty-gun ships, of frigates, of sloops of war, and of transports, without the least danger of their being in each other's way; and that 100 sail of the line might be brought to act simultaneously against any ships, however numerous, that might attempt to enter the harbour.

The Trade of the town arises from its being a great resort of shipping, not only on account of the custom-house, but also of the quarantine establishment, and the convenience of its situation as a port for vessels in distress and under circumstances of peculiar destination. The principal business is shipbuilding, which, notwithstanding the removal of the royal dock-yard, is still carried on: there are several yards for repairing vessels, in which also vessels of upwards of 100 tons' burthen are built; likewise a dry-dock, 163 feet long by 54 broad, formed by Mr. Hogan, ship-builder, and of which the foundation stone was laid in April 1844. American timber is imported for ship-building and domestic uses, and also various articles of Baltic produce, but upon a small scale. The principal exports are, stone-coal (for drying malt), of which great quantities are shipped for London, and different ports on the Bristol and English Channels; and limestone and culm, sent coast wise. Steam communication is maintained with Bristol, Liverpool, and other places. A large oyster fishery is

carried on for the supply of distant markets, the oysters of this coast being esteemed unrivalled in quality. The jurisdiction of the port extends over the whole Haven, and along the coast from near Laugharne, in Carmarthenshire, to St. David's Head; the number of vessels of above fifty tons registered at the port, amounts to sixty-nine, with an aggregate burthen of 7337 tons. Some good quays have been constructed; there are large warehouses for bonding stores, and two bonding-yards for timber. The custom-house is a neat and substantial building, commodiously situated, and well adapted to its purpose; and here is now the establishment belonging to the lighthouse upon the "Smalls," having been transferred of late years from Solva, *which see* for a minute account of the lighthouse and rocks. A brewery is conducted upon an extensive scale; and a considerable trade is carried on in ship-chandlery and other articles necessary for the supply of shipping. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday, and the markets, which are numerously attended, are held in a convenient and sheltered area.

By the act of parliament passed in 1832 for "Amending the Representation," Milford was made a contributory borough with Pembroke, &c., in returning a member to parliament. The constituency consists entirely of the ten-pound householders, duly qualified and registered; and the number of houses of sufficient value to qualify their tenants is about 250, the limits marked out for the franchise not only including the whole area between Prix Pill and Priory Pill, chiefly occupied by the town, but also the old village of Hakin, in Hubberston parish, on the opposite side of the latter inlet. The lord of the manor holds courts leet, at which constables and other officers are appointed. Milford forms a chapelry, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville; income, £80. The chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, is situated at the eastern extremity of the street fronting the Haven; it was erected chiefly at the expense of the Hon. Charles Francis Greville, then lord of the manor, and was consecrated for divine service in the year 1808. It is an elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty embattled tower, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles. The roof is richly groined, and the windows are embellished with stained glass: the font, which is of very chaste design, is of Derbyshire marble, and opposite to it is a vase of red porphyry, brought from Egypt, and intended to be placed here; also the top-gallant mast of the French ship L'Orient, that was blown up in the battle of Aboukir. A little to the east of the present edifice are the remains of an ancient chapel, which was also dedicated to St. Catherine, and, after having been desecrated for many years, was converted into a powder magazine. It consisted of a nave and chancel, with a finely vaulted roof, which is still entire; the western end has fallen down, but the boundaries of the old cemetery may be distinctly traced. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists; and some schools. Milford gives the title of Baron to the Philipps family, Sir R. B. Philipps, Bart., having been raised to the dignity in 1847: a former barony of Milford, in the same family, became extinct in 1823.

1860 Handbook for Travellers

[Would not encourage visitors – Hotel In Neyland is described as “good”– Lord Nelson no recommendation]

Milford Road Station from which Milford is 3 miles. A branch line is being constructed to it. (Hotel Lord Nelson). Milford is splendidly situated on the right side of the Haven about 6miles its mouth

between two small creeks opposite an anchorage called the Man of War Road. It was entirely the creation of Hon. C F Grenville who inherited the property from his uncle Sir William Hamilton, the British Envoy at the court of Naples and the portion that is finished consists of 3 parallel streets ranged along the hillside , commanding fine views of the harbour. It has been now for years a dull desolate place extinguished by the removal of the Royal Dockyard in 1811, followed by that of the Irish Post Office and packet establishment, by which trade was reduced to stagnation and many houses shut up.

A brighter future , however, is dawning upon it; the unequalled capabilities of the Haven are again being recognised.

A well appointed service of Irish as well as Brazilian steamers has been started from the terminus of the South Wales Railway, and a short time will see the great chain of railway communication completed between Manchester and the northern manufacturing districts, a few short links only being wanted .

1913 South Wales – Milford Haven acc. to Wade

Milford Haven, a town and fishing port in Pembrokeshire at the mouth of a small creek that runs inland on the North side of the haven that gives the place its name.

Population 6,399.

The town is of comparatively recent origin, having been laid out about 1793, the neighbouring suburb of Hakin, on the other bank of the creek being older.

In the early part of the 19th century, it did a good deal of shipbuilding for the navy; but the naval dockyard was removed to Pembroke in 1814, and it now depends principally upon fishing. The industry is of considerable importance ; nearly 100 steam trawlers belong to the port and numerous other craft make it their headquarters during the season. The docks are well furnished with all the necessary appliances for preserving, curing and distributing the fish taken.

The town commands a fine view of the haven and the main street , which is open to the sea is , is furnished with seats. At one end of the esplanade thus formed is the parish church , a modern structure , which contains a memorial of Nelson in the shape of the truck of the French man of war “L Orient” which blew up at the Battle of the Nile. It was presented to the church by Lady Hamilton. Near it is a porphyry urn got from Egypt and intended for a font. Sir William Hamilton owned considerable property in and around Milford and Nelson visited the place in his company in 1801.

In a field behind the church are the remains of St Catherine's Chapel and at Pill (called by Leyland Pille Rose) about a mile from the town, is a solitary chancel arch – all that is left of what was once the church of a Benedictine priory following (like St Dogmells) the rule of St Bernard of Tiron, and founded by Adam de Rupe, the builder of Roch Castle.

Milford Haven Acc/to Pembrokeshire notes.

The author of the Life of St Brynach (12c) tells how the Lord God conveyed his saint the length of the British sea and landed him in the haven of Milford in the region of Dyfed on the banks of the

river Cleddy.

The facts are as follows. Milford is quite a modern town and has no welsh name other than Milffwrt. as Mr Laws puts it (History of Little England 1888 p 400) "By very many persons it is supposed that Milford Haven takes its name from Milford town, but the great estuary was christened a thousand years ago while the town came into being during the last quarter of the 18c. He then tells the story of the marriage of Miss Barlow of Colby to Sir William Hamilton by which the latter obtained possession of the manors of Pill and Hubberston; how in 1784 Hamilton (two years after the death of his wife) visited Pembrokeshire with his nephew the Hon. Charles Greville, who immediately saw "money" in Milford Haven. how Hamilton met "the lovely Emma" a domestic in Greville's house in Paddington Green, and became infatuated with her; how Emma was sold to him for £6000 by the honourable gentleman, who now took over and began to lay out his "new" town, that is Milford; and how in 1802 a queer quartet assembled at Milford; Charles Greville, Sir William Hamilton, Lord Nelson and Emma by now Lady Hamilton.

Acc/to Western Telegraph Then & Now Wed July 10 1991.

Nelson and the Hamiltons were at that time living in the famous "Ménage de Trios" at Merton Place near Wimbledon. Nelson and Emma were lovers something which Sir William seemed to accept. Charles Francis Greville Sir William's nephew and heir who had been Emma's lover before he introduced her to Sir William was managing the Hamilton Pembrokeshire estates for his uncle. Sir William had voiced concern over Greville's reported financial excesses in developing the new town of Milford and had been invited down by Greville to see for himself. The three left Merton on July 21st 1802 and arrived at Milford on July 31st Nelson was feted all the way. They were greeted at Milford by Greville and a flag waving throng at the "New Inn". Front St renamed two days later the "Lord Nelson".

As the next day was the fourth anniversary of Nelson's victory at the Nile, Greville arranged a few days' celebrations including a sumptuous banquet at the New Inn attended by all the leaders of West Wales society. It was here that Nelson made his speech in praise of the Milford Haven Waterway and those involved with its development.

They then visited Lord Milford at Picton near the home of the Barlow's at Slebech where Sir William's first wife Catherine Barlow had been buried

Haverfordwest was the next stop where they stayed in Foley House with Captain Foley a naval colleague. He and Nelson were granted the Freedom of the Borough on the next day (Aug 7th). Aug 10th 1802 they visited Lord Cawder at Stackpole Court then Tenby before returning to Merton via Birmingham which they reached on September 5th 1802.

Sir William Hamilton died, in the arms of Emma on 19th April 1803 and is buried alongside his first wife Catherine in the old Church at Slebech.

Western Telegraph - 13 September 1996 page 3.

Milford Haven - Mrs Mary Mirehouse.

Sir William Hamilton, Ambassador at Naples, grandson of the third Duke of Hamilton, married in 1758 Catherine, daughter of John Barlow of Slebech (she died 1782). Through her he acquired property at Milford Haven, for which his nephew, the Hon. Charles Greville, son of the Earl of Warwick, acted as agent. Charles Greville had taken up a very lovely girl, Emma Hart, whom Sir William much admired, calling her 'the fair tea-maker' when they met at Greville's house. Greville started great schemes at Milford, planned docks, and built a large pier; he was soon overwhelmed with debt, and then made a shameful bargain with Sir William, the result of which was that Emma was enticed to Naples, on the pretext of masters for her beautiful voice and there fell into Sir William's hands. After five years they returned to England, and were there married on September 6,

1791 Milford was transferred to Greville, with a settlement of £800 per annum on the bride. In 1800 the Government rented the Milford Shipbuilding Yard for fourteen years, and Greville, Sir William and Lady Hamilton, and Lord Nelson all met at a banquet given at the Lord Nelson Hotel at Milford by Greville; apparently without any awkwardness being felt by anyone. Charles Grenville died in 1809, leaving the Milford property to his brother Robert. In 1814 the Government lease ran out, and was not renewed, the money demanded being too extortionate. From that time the fortunes of Milford declined, and untold sums were sunk and lost in the effort to revive them, both by Robert Greville and his son, also Robert. The latter finally quitted the place, his only son having been thrown from his horse and killed in Hyde Park. The Government in 1814 began to build the present dockyard on the site then known as Pater-church (still spoken of by country people as Pater, pronounced Patter), the Haven Forts were afterwards built for its protection. Emma Lady Hamilton's career with Lord Nelson is a matter of history; there is a beautiful portrait of her by Romney at Stackpole Court.

Pilla or Pille Priory

Acc/to The Monastic Order in South Wales 1066 -1348 F G Cowley

Pille Priory was founded by Neva mother of Robert fitz Martin between 1113 and 1115 and with Caldý were attached to St Dogmael's

Near Herbranston in the parish of Stainton founded by Adam de Rupe or de la Roche endowed by him with considerable possessions in the territory of Roos.

Dedicated to St Mary and St Budoc at first established for the monks of the Order of Tyrone who later forsook the strict rule and became common Benedictines.

The assessed value given for Pill in 1291 was £24 4 11d but this raises the question of whether it was actually subordinate to St Dogmael's.

Although some authorities (Speed and Reyner) say it was subordinate to St Dogmael's this was unlikely as in 26th Henry VIII it was credited with having distinct revenues of its own to the value of £67 15s 3d per annum total and £52 2s 5d clear.

Appropriated Churches belonging to Pille

Steynton £18 0 0d

Roch £13 6 8d

New Moat £4 13 4d

Newcastle £8 0 0d

Fenton is incorrect on his statement about the disposal of the property at the dissolution.

Tanner records that Pille & Haverfordwest priory were granted in the 38th Henry VIII to Roger and Thomas Barlow.

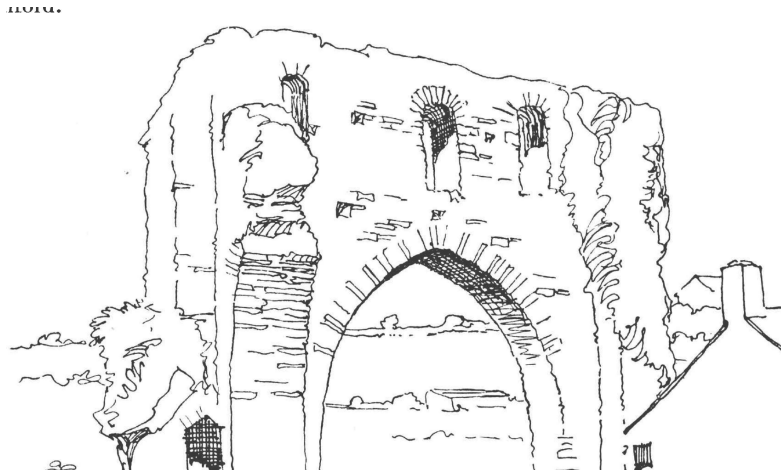
Orig 38 Henry VIII 5 Penbroke MS Donat Mus Brit 6366 fol 272.

Rex xxvj die Junu concessit Roger Barlowe et Thomas Barlowe illud maneruim sive praeceptor de Slebiche, ac rectorias 7c de Slebeche Bulston et Martheltyw, ac etiam maneruim et rectoriam de Mynwere ac scit &c prioral de Pyll & Monasterii de Haverfordwest, et scit. nuper Domus Fractrum de Haverford habend eis, haered et assign suis imperptuim ro ixij.

(Thomas Barlow is described as Clerk of Catfeld in the county of Norff. Roger Barlow gent. of Slebych).

1922 The Benedictine Priory of Pill or Pull RCAM

Within a few years of the foundation of the Benedictine Priory of St Dogmael's by Nicholas de Turribus which took place about the year 1100, that house had established two subordinate houses, one on the island of Caldey and the other on the banks of one of the small inlets of Milford Haven called Hubberston Pill. Modern rearrangements of early landmarks have removed the site of the monastery from the parish of Hubberston (itself probably an early break-off from Steynton) and brought it within the limits of the civil parish of Milford.



Remains Pill Priory RCAM 1922

The founder of the priory of pill was Adam de Rupe and the house was dedicated to St Budoc and the Blessed Virgin.

At the visitation of the rural deanery of Cemes in July 1504, the prior of Pill, as Rector was reported to have repaired the ruined chancel of Pill, and that it was in good order; and in the visitation of Rroose, held in the chapter house of pill Priory on the 10th September following, Dom David says he has five monks all obedient to him, that the monastery was not in debt, and that he had sufficient means to keep it up.

The priory, though quite insignificant in size, was planned after the regular monastic model; a quadrangle, with the various buildings ranged round its four sides; but it must have presented the appearance of a monastery in miniature. The existing remains consist only of the walls of the Church at the crossing of the chancel and transepts – the east wall of the nave has fallen. The ground upon which the rest of the building stood is occupied by a number of cottages in which every feature of the monastic buildings has been lost. The single detail left is the well proportioned chancel arch and this is tottering to its fall. Our illustration of a drawing by Mr Charles Norris shows the body of the church had been completely removed prior to the commencement of the 19th century, but that the chancel and transepts were not then so ruinous as they have since become. The present interest of the ruins is, indeed, not so much architectural as historical.



Note – Though there can be no doubt of the

relationship that existed between the house of St Dogmael's and the establishments of Caldy and Pill – that of mother and daughter monasteries – there can also be no doubt that the bonds between them, so far at any rate as Pill is concerned, were confined solely to the payment of a small annual pension to the parent monastery. Pill had its own independent churches, issued its own charters and granted its own leases, and was regarded at the Dissolution as the direct possessor of its own revenues.

Priory Of St Budoc And The Blessed Virgin

Priory of the Order of Tiron, dedicated to St Budoc and the Blessed Virgin: thought to have been founded in the 12th century, possibly as early as about 1113, or as late as 1200; dissolved 1536. The remains of the Priory are set on generally level ground at the junction of two valleys, at the head of Hubberston Pill: recording & survey work, 1996 & 1999, have provided a reasonably clear outline of the Priory, which centred on a cruciform church, at least 40m east to west overall, comprising an aisle less nave & chancel, north & south transepts & a central crossing tower, with claustral buildings on the south & burials recorded on the north: the visible remains comprise the chancel arch & broken north transept arch, with elements of the central crossing tower above: the modern residence & public house, 'the Steps' & Priory Inn incorporate parts of the eastern cloister range in their fabric, 'the Steps' being thought to be based on the Priory chapter house: a pond bay to the north has been associated with the medieval Priory.

Source: Ludlow 2002 (Medieval Archaeology 46), 41-80

1811 A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire –Richard Fenton Pill Priory

“About a mile further , after resuming the main road, I leave a newly erected mansion to my left, built on the site of the old chapel of St Buddock by Mr Le Hunt, a gentleman of Ireland who since the troubles in his country has resided in Pembrokeshire, where he possesses a valuable property inherited from an ancestor of his in the time of Charles I who married a heiress of this county, though none of it lies in the neighbourhood of his residence.”

“Descending into a little valley at the extremity of Hubberston Pill near a mile from the estuary , where you suddenly fall in the small remains of Pill Priory; there is little more standing than the east side of part of the tower wall, yet enough to inform us that the building was cruciform, the tower in the centre forming the choir supported on arches, one of which remains entire , a little pointed but very plain and rude without the least trace of sculptured ornaments any where. Yet this principal fragment , together with the lesser ones scattered round the cottages among the ruins , and the mill backed by the prettily wooded hill of Ledelmston , groups into not unpleasant landscape. This religious establishment owed its foundation to Adam de Rupe or de la Roche, who appeared at that time to have vast power and possessions in this part of the country particularly at that time, so he endows it with lands in different parts of the territory of Roos, and advowsons of all the churches within the pale of his new conquest that appears to have extended so far as to include the more distant churches of New Moat and Little New Castle situated among the mountains of Pembrokeshire.”

“It was said to be subordinate to the abbey of St Dogmael's yet was found in the 26th of Henry the Eighth to have distinct revenues to the value of sixty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and three pence per annum”

“ A few years ago , in digging a garden adjoining the ruins of the priory church, the workmen fell upon a spot that had been the burying place of the monastery, and uncovered several grave-stones; one of which broken in two I have seen with an inscription round the rim in flowery characters in a gentleman's yard in the town of Milford, and though I was presented with a fax simile when the letters were much more perfect than they now are , the stone in many places having ex-foliated by being exposed to the air after its subterraneous imprisonment, they were too much effaced to be correctly made out, yet there was enough left to prove it the grave stone of one of the early priors of the house”

“ With an endowment of the best lands around the spot, a right of fishery not restricted, and various other privileges, in a retirement made more desirable as it was visited twice a day by the sea bringing fresh air and health with its tide; if monks were capable of happiness, surely those of Pill might have felt themselves so.”

Brother Walter - Prior of the Benedictine priory of Pill near Milford.

Little is known of this priory till the 14c-- It was founded by Adam de Rupe or de Roche and had the old parish church of Hubberston as part of its endowment.

In the 14c tongues began to wag at the scandalous doings of the Prior, and the matter came to the ears of the Bishop of St David's. He conducted a visitation in 1405, as a result of which the Prior was sternly admonished to mend his ways. So hardened was the Prior that he appears to have taken not the slightest notice of his superior, who, a year and a half later was forced to write to him-

"We say it with grief that thou, brother Walter, prior aforesaid has not troubled to observe in your persons such injunctions.... but has lightly presumed daily and dost still presume to infringe and violate them... to the scandal of thy order".

Then followed a long catalogue of the Priors Misdeeds.

The Bishop pointed out that although it is written "maintain parents" it does not mean that the Prior should take them to live with him in the priory, and spend the income of the priory on them. Still less should he entertain quarrelsome friends there and "wickedly consume the goods of the said priory with Joan Moris, wife of John Hicke they paramour, whom thou has held in adulterous embraces for some years".

So lavishly had the Prior converted the priory's income to his own use that it had become heavily in debt, and he "sorely oppressed" any of the monks who criticized him and allowed those who meekly acquiesced to go in or out just as they pleased without question.

3 June, 1405

Guy, etc., to the prior and convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Pylle in Ros, of the order of St. Benedict of Tiron, of our diocese, greeting etc.

Whereas by grace of observing the rule of our profession we are stirred up by salutary precepts and monitions that watchful for the flock entrusted to us we may with exact diligence purge out novelties and errors which have grown up in the past times especially amongst religious men, we on 23 April, 1405, and following days, made a visitation in very deed of your priory aforesaid by certain commissaries. In order therefore that the defects and excesses found in your priory aforesaid in such our visitation canonically carried out by such our Commissaries may by the help of the Divine mercy be brought into a better state, Master Robert Rawlyn, canon of our church of St. David's., our vicar general in spiritualities (we being then for necessary causes engaged in distant parts) by our authority, canonically drew up for you the injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates written below and charged and commanded under the pains and censures contained in the same that these be observed by you and every one of you for your good, nevertheless it has several times come to our ears by the testimony of faithful men, by public report and by notoriety of fact (we say it with grief) that thou brother Walter, prior aforesaid, hast not troubled to observe in your person such injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates, admitted in the first instance by receipt and both tacitly and expressly, but hast lightly presumed daily and dost still presume to infringe and violate them in many ways to the great peril of thy soul, a pernicious example to very many, the scandal of thy order, the diminution of public worship, and the grievous damage of the before said priory, prodigally consuming the goods and jewels of the same. Wherefore we have charged and enjoined on thee, over and above the former command, in virtue of holy obedience and under the pains and censures contained in the same injunctions, etc., that thou observe all and singular the things included in the same concerning and relating to your person, and especially that thou abstain altogether from all and all manner of alienation of the temporal goods of the said priory, that thou presume not to violate our said sequestration duly and lawfully imposed by the aforesaid Master Robert Rawlyn, vicar etc., on the goods of the said priory because thou didst before that notoriously dissipate and waste these and there is every reason to fear that thou wilt so waste these in future and to be observed by thee, as is aforesaid, under the penalties in the constitution of the Holy Fathers in thast behalf duly published [and] that thou cause the relics, jewels, ship and other goods of the said priory which have been unduly alienated by thee, beyond and contrary to such injunctions, etc., to be at once restored to the priory.

And inasmuch as we have found the aforesaid William Scheperd, fellow-monk and cellarer of the said priory, Walter Jordan, Sirs Thomas Heth and William Lyghtfot, rectors of Talbenny and Jonyston, powerless to keep our said sequestration, without other help, on account of the might, rebellion and disobedience of the said prior, by the tenour of these presents we add to them the noble man Sir John Wogan, knight, and Sir William Meylor, vicar of Steynton, committing unto the same, in the lord, the keeping of the said sequestration.

Wherefore to you Sir John, brother William,

Walter and Sirs Thomas, William and William, firmly enjoining we commit and command that you solemnly publish at places and times most suitable for this that our said sequestration has been and is imposed so as is aforesaid, [and], that keep such goods, fruits, rents, tithes and ablations and

profits, sequestrated so as is aforesaid, under strait and safe sequestration, until you have other Command from us upon this ,as you will answer of and for the same at your peril when this shall be required of you on our behalf, provided nevertheless that in the meantime the said priory be laudably served in divine offices and that the charges incumbent thereon be duly supported by the said brother William the cellarer, as is contained in the same injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates, of the said Master Robert, our vicar general in spiritualities; inhibiting openly, publicly, and expressly, every one from lightly presuming to violate in any manner whatever such our sequestration, under the penalties in this behalf duly published in the constitutions of the Holy Fathers.

The tenours truly of the same injunctions, etc., follow under this form:—

Robert Raulyn, bachelor in decrees, etc., to the religious men brothers Walter Robjoy, of the priory of the Blessed Mary etc., (as above) directly subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary, John Hygyn, William Schepherd and Henry Wratkyn, fellow-monks of the same priory, and forming the convent in the same, sends greeting in the Lord and that ye firmly obey these presents. Whereas in a visitation, ordinary and fatherly, in your said priory now lately exercised judicially and in very deed by certain commisionaries with sufficient authority of the said reverend father been previous complaints, we have found some defects, ,negligences omissions, relaxations and excesses needing necessary reform: and correction, by which if they be not met by a speedy remedy the said priory will incur perpetual ruin and hurt in ritual and temporal things (which be far from it) and loss for which cause we wishing to meet such perils and losses by authority of the said father whose powers we bear,send you our injunctions upon the premises written below, firmly enjoying on you and every one of you in virtue of the holy obedience in which you are bound to the said father and under penalty of the greater excommunication which (the canonical monition having been already given) we pass in these writings and publish, from now as from then and from then as from now, upon your persons if (which be far from you) you will not or trouble not to obey our monitions and injunctions written below, and upon the person of that one of you who among you will not or does not trouble to but neglects to obey, firmly enjoining that you receive humbly our injunctions written below so far as they concern you jointly or each one of you, and render obedience to and obey the same with effect.

First of all, because by the findings of the same visitation, we have found that thou brother Walter, prior beforesaid, throughout the time and from the time of thy rule and appointment there, hast administered alone, laid out at the peculiar pleasure and decree of thy will, and expended as though they were thine own, all and singular the goods of the said priory spiritual and temporal which ought to be in common among you, and throughout the time aforesaid and so for eight years and more thou hast rendered no account or reckoning of such thy stewardship and administration, above and contrary to the rules of religion and the canonical sanctions, and the said priory (we record it with sorrow) because of thy prodigality and other things which for the present we do. not mention, is burdened with a huge debt, but what and how large this is, is entirely unknown on account of such omission of any reckoning of account and the default among you, the metropolitans.

Wherefore we wishing, as we are bound, to apply a seasonable remedy for such you perils enjoined on you , among other things , strictly charging you [in the name] of the said father, that in all time to come in your same priory one of you whom the prior and the greater and saner party of the monks shall see fit to elect among them shall be appointed yearly to be cellarer, who for his time shall receive all goods of the said priory pertaining to the office of the cellarer, within and without and expend and lay out these towards the sustenance of the prior and his monks, according to the estate and requirement of each one, and the common benefit of the house, and hospitality according to such discretion as is given to him; and the same cellarer, twice every year, namely, within eight days after the feasts of St. Michael and the Apostles Philip and James, or oftener if expedient, shall be bound, whatever be his estate or degree even though he be the prior, to render a faithful account and

reckoning before the prior and his confreres, of his receipts, expenses and payments, under penalty of perpetual disability from advancement to any degree or estate, or dignity, in the same priory, removal and deprivation from any degree or dignity already held, unless there be reasonable cause. And because in the appointment of such cellarer in times past, we have found that you the prior and monks have been negligent and remiss, and have tolerated the grave damage and injury to the priory by such sole administration without rendering of account, we, as we are bound in this behalf, supplying your defect, ordain and depute brother William Scheperd, your fellow-monk and confrere, especially discreet and prudent at the same time as we have learned by the report of very many, to be cellarer of your same priory and by these presents have appointed him cellarer, committing to him the administration of all goods of the said priory pertaining to the office of cellarer, within and without, by view nevertheless of the discreet men Walter Jordan and Sir Thomas Heth, William Lyghtfot rectors of Talbenny and Jonyston, in whose hands we have sequestrated and thought well to sequester by these presents all goods of the said priory for fear of dilapidation which we have good reason to fear from the doings of the past, and we strictly charge him to give account of his receipts and administration in manner and form aforesaid and under the penalties abovesaid.

And since we have found in the same visitation that your said priory, although greatly oppressed with debt, is overcharged with superfluous and useless men, we enjoin on you, charging you under the penalties abovesaid, to expel altogether from the same priory within fifteen days immediately following the receipt of these presents Richard Wade, John Wade, his son, and Thomas Newport, because they are talebearers and sowers of discord among you, the prior and monks, and who are entirely useless to the said priory and wasters of it, and also because the said Thomas Newport lightly laid violent hands on the beforenamed Henry Watkyln monk of the said priory, and Sir Robert Martyn, rector of the church of Pontfayn, and your said prior's father and mother with their household, who are too burdensome and useless to the priory (although it is written "maintain parents' nevertheless it is forbidden to rob Peter and give to Paul, and a man shall leave father and mother and cleave unto the profit of his spouse"), with care, reverence and honour, not tolerating longer the ministering unto them or any other useless persons of the goods of the priory aforesaid, unless some charitable relief and this with the express consent of the convent, without the priory however, and [not] immoderately be bestowed on the priors parents by the hands of the almoner, in no wise to recede in time to come such an useless household for alongstay, under the penalties abovesaid.

Furthermore, charging thee under the penalties above said, we enjoin that thou brother Walter, prior beforesaid Within three months immediately following the date of these presents render a faithful account and reckoning to thy aforesaid confreres of the goods of the priory aforesaid, throughout the time and from the time of thy rule in the same, and of thy receipts and administration leaving the rolls of the accounts of thee and of the cellarers for the time being in the archives of the house for an example to posterity.

Furthermore we enjoin under the penalties abovesaid, Strictly charging, that the cellarer so by us or by you elected be not removed from office, without the common consent of the convent and the greater part, at the suggestion or dissatisfaction of one of you, and that the said cellarer or prior shall not [jointly] or [singly] make any form or alienation of goods of the said priory to any person whatsoever, except by Common consent, as is aforesaid, after diligent discussion is had upon this in the chapter, and he of you who shall do the contrary in the premises let him be judged as an appropriator and heavily punished according to the regular observances, because that which will touch all should be approved by all.

And because we have found in the same visitation that you monks using fictitious privileges obtained defacto without the licence of your prior, in contempt of your prior and him who has the

cure of your souls, confess your sins to others in cases not permitted of right, this thing we forbid to be done henceforth, reserving your confession by these presents to your prior or in his absence to one specially deputed in his place.

And thou prior presume, after a lapse, to confess your sins whatsoever they be to one brother William Stodon, who is too simple and in the intervals of sickness has not discretion and does not know how to use the proper medicine for sins committed, and has no power in the premises because he has not been presented to or received by the ordinary, deceiving your own soul, because when the blind leads the blind both fall headlong into the ditch, this thing we forbid henceforth to him and thee, except in the moment of death, reserving by these presents thy confession in more trivial matters to one of the saner of thy brethren, but graver cases to our lord the bishop or his penanced unless thou shalt merit to obtain the more abundant grace of having a confessor selected for thee by our lord the bishop or by us.

And since as in the same visitation we have found that you monks casting off the bridle of obedience do not fear to go out of the bounds of the priory without asking and obtaining the licence of your prior or his special deputy, and alone wandering amongst secular persons contrary to the regular observances, this thing in virtue of holy obedience we forbid henceforth to be one, adding by way of injunction that an accused person convicted in the premises shall be punished for a first offence heavily, for a second more heavily, and for a third shall be delivered to dreadful prisons, from this injunction however we have excepted the cellarer of the house, who as his office requires must be occupied daily within and without about the business of the house. We will, however, that your prior have his chamber by the house, his faculty, disposition and honour, as is meet.

Also we have found in the same visitation that thou, prior, on thy part, and you, monks, on yours, making division and party, cleaving unto seculars and secular power, prodigally consume the common goods of your priory, this thing we forbid to be done henceforth under the penalties abovesaid, having before our eyes the psalm Behold how good and joyful a thing it is brethren to dwell together in unity and that only in time of peace is the Author of Peace worshipped well. We will therefore and Command with injunctions, that our present injunctions be laid up in the archives of the house. We will however that a copy be supplied to each one of you that he may not be able to pretend ignorance And of what you do in the premises and in what manner in obeying what we have decreed to be done in this behalf, see that you certify the said reverend father or us, in his absence, distinctly and openly, by the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle by your letters patent containing the series of theses sealed with your common seal Dated in the castle of Lawaden, 3 June, 1405.

1406. 21 November,

Robert Raulyn, bachelor in decrees, canon of St. David's., vicar general in spiritualities of the reverend, etc., Guy, etc., now engaged in distant parts, to the religious man brother Walter Robjoy, prior, etc., sendeth greeting in the Son of the Glorious Virgin and that you firmly obey these presents.

Whereas in a visitation . . . and fatherly in the said priory now late in time judicially and in very deed carried out by certain commissaries, with sufficient authority of the said reverend father, there having been previous complaints made, we have found clearly by legal documents plain evidence, strong presumptions, and notoriety of fact, which cannot be hid by any prevarication, that thou brother Walter, prior beforesaid, hast wickedly consumed the goods of the said priory with Joan Moris, wife of John Hicke, thy paramour, whom thou hast held in adulterous embraces for some years, to the great peril of thy soul, a pernicious example to many, the scandal of thy order, and the grave damage of thy said priory, and prodigally wasted these by gifts to thy pimps and fautors favouring thee and the said paramour in such crime of adultery and to several secular jurors in order that they should feloniously indict brother John Baker thy fellow-monk, in his lifetime, and

maliciously oppress other of thy fellow-monks according to the ordering of thy will, to the grave damage of them and thy priory and the scandal of the order, so that thy said priory in consequence of the premises and other excesses, not at present set out here on account of a feeling of reverence interceding for thee in this behalf, is burdened with an enormous debt.

In order therefore that by the help of the Divine mercy such defects may be reformed, we, by authority of the said father whose powers we bear, send specially to thee by these presents the injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates written within, in addition to other injunctions specially sent to thee and thy fellow monks jointly under this same date.

Seeing that we are to abstain not only from evil but from all appearance of evil we enjoin on thee on pain of deprivation and removal from the office of thy priory before said not to go in person to Joan herself or her house, openly or in secret, nor to have speech with her in anything likely to cause suspicion; and we inhibit thee under the penalties abovesaid from entering into any contract of purchase, sale, accommodation, or loan, in respect of goods of thy priory or doing anything in the way of charging thy priory, without the express consent of all thy fellow-monks or the greater part of the same we admonish thee also, once, twice, thrice, and peremptorily, that thou obey our said injunctions, monitions, precepts and mandates, and humbly observe these, on pain of the greater excommunication which, in view of the delay, the fault and the offence, which have gone before, we

pass in these writings and publish, from now as from then and from then as from now, against thy person if thou obey not the same zenith effect. In witness whereof etc. Dated in our inn at London, 21 November, 1406, and the tenth year of our consecration.

Barlow's and Pill

1546 Barlow (Barlowe) Thomas brother of William Barlow Bishop of St David's bought Slebeche estate Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis DashWood Bt. Clerk of Catfeld Pille Priory granted 38th Henry V111 acc. to Tanner. Monasterii de Haverfordwest Orig 38 Henry VIII 5 Penbroke.

1568 Barlowe John , Sept. 13 Final Concord in a fine levied between John Barlowe , esq., plaintiff, and John Woogan of Wyston, esq., and his wife, deforciants, when the deforciants acknowledged the manor of le Pyll otherwise called the great pill and sixteen messuages, etc., in Steynton, Roche, Sleabyche and Lamston to be the right of the plaintiff. Slebech Estate and Family Record

1577 Barlow John 1577 May 14 Great Pill Manor "of Slebech -- free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent"
Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

1585 Barlow Stephen a lease of the rectory of Staynton and lands held formerly by Pill Priory (PRO E 315 209 109b).

1580 Barloe John 1580, Dec, 1 Letters Patent Granting a licence for the alienation by John Barloe esq., to Morgan Phillips, esq., of the Manor of Slebetche, the site of the manor of Slebetche, the manor of Mynevare otherwise Minore, the site of the late priory of Pille with lands and a mill in the tenure of George Pynde, Slebech Estate and Family Record

1645 Barlow John 1645 son of George Barlow and Anne Vernon "John Barlow, esq. of Slebech, known as " Colonel Barlow " from holding that commission in the royalist army during the great rebellion. Colonel Barlow marched at the head of his corps, chiefly composed of his own tenantry, to the relief of the Marquess of Worcester at Ragland Castle, but his followers having been nearly cut to pieces, he was himself forced to flee when his estates were conferred upon Cromwell's favourites, and his library, with a valuable collection of manuscripts, burnt at Slebech by,Colonel Horton one of Cromwell's officers.

In 1645,John Barlow of Slebech was taken prisoner in Pill Fort, near Milford Haven, by the Parliamentarians but escaped. Later, John Barlow accompanied the Marquis of Worcester to the Court of the exiled Charles II. in Paris, and with him went his young kinswoman, Walter's Lucy daughter of Walter's Richard of Treffgarn and Roch, who assumed, on arrival in Paris, the name of Barlow . She became the mistress (some say the wife) of Charles II. , she was then eighteen. Evelyn describes her as ' The brown, bold, beautiful creature.' After the death of Charles I. in 1649 on the scaffold, Lucy had a son, whom she called James Crofts ,' and afterwards a daughter. The pair then parted. In 1656, the year her father, Richard Walter's, was High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire, Lucy came to London, where she was arrested and put in the Tower. She was soon afterwards released, and eventually went entirely to ruin, the Queen-Dowager taking charge of her two children.

At the Restoration in 1660, King Charles II. Restored John Barlow to the Slebech estates including Pill

John Barlow had six sons and three daughters,

1715 , Nov. 18-19 John Barlow of Laurennny, esq.,John Laugharne of Pontvane, esq., and John Vaughan of Trecoone, esq.,John Barlow of Slebech, esq. Lease and Release of two messuages and lands called Llangwathen and Whittlely, and Llangwathen Mill, parish of Lampiter Welfry, a messuage and lands in the parish of Harbrainston, and a messuage and lands at Pill, parish of

Stainton, in trust until John Barlow of Slebech pays certain moneys, etc. Slebech Estate and Family Record

Old Skeleton found.

Human remains believed to date from the 12c have been uncovered by workmen laying sewerage pipes at lower Priory Milford Haven. Fragments of an adult skeleton were found just outside the walls of a priory by contractors working for Pembrokeshire County Council. The site is believed to have been a burial ground. Work on the site has been stopped whilst the council awaits a pathologist report.

Western Telegraph Wed Oct 2 1996 by Beverley Mortimer.

Residents of Lower Priory Milford Haven are calling for the remains of sixteen bodies unearthed near to the 12th century priory to be re-interred in the grounds of the ruins.

The householders believe that the human skeletons - which include a women and a young child - belong in the ancient burial ground where they were unearthed rather than in a local cemetery.

Said Mr Roger Richardson who lives at The Steps in Lower Priory on which part of the monument is sited - "I have spoken to nearly every resident and regardless of their religious orientation, they agree that the bones belong here. But we would need to get special permission to re-bury them outside a dedicated cemetery.

"I am quite prepared to see the Bones buried in my garden under the monument and have spoken to MP Nick Ainger about this - But Cadw would have to agree. What I do not want is some Official saying that we must put them in the cemetery because 'that is what it says in his little book'".

The first fragments of an adult skeleton- were unearthed just outside the walls of the priory by workmen laying sewage pipes under the road through the village four weeks ago . Work was halted while forensic tests were carried out and Home Office permission obtained to carry out exhumations at the site.

Since then, 15 further skeletons have been found about one metre below the surface and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust is hailing it as an important discovery.

Said Mr. Richard Ramsey, the site archaeologist: "Nine of the burials are complete and are east-west orientation which indicates a Christian burial. The skeletons are of young people with their hands laid across their chests. We believe the burials took place at different eras between the 11th and 14th centuries as the later graves were covered in broken slate and building debris as if re-building work took place at that time. There is no evidence of any coffins but it was obviously a very busy graveyard."

One of the most exciting discoveries is of the footings of the northern wall of the north transept of the priory which has revealed the full extent of the building. Other artefacts recovered include a fragment of medieval floor tile and a shard of pottery.

The priory was founded in 1170 by Adam de Rupe or de Roche and its rights and privileges were confirmed and extended by later members of the family. It was subordinate of St Dogmael's abbey and a sister priory to the Caldey Island abbey. The monks were reformed Benedictines of the order of Tiron.

Its end came with the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII during the reformation in the early 1500s. The last prior was William Watt'.

It was also severely damaged by Cromwellian forces in during the Civil War of the early 1640s. The excavation work has been funded by Welsh Water.

Pille Priory—research 1996-1990 Extracts from report compiled by N D Ludlow, R S F Ramsey and D E Schlee.

1314 John de Roche was buried at the Priory in return provided for three chaplains to celebrate divine mass

1383 on the death of Thomas de Roche the manor of Pill and Roch reverted to the Crown
Pill priory then came under episcopal visitation

1536 Pill Priory dissolved under the suppression of monastic houses with value of less than £200 and became the property of the Crown. Pill was worth £67 15s 3d gross

1546 the Priory with all its holding after having been leased to various tenants was sold to Roger Barlow of Slebech and his brother Thomas for £705 6s 3d and included the rectories of Boulston, Martletwy Minwear and Slebech. There are no records to show the Priory was used as a residence.

1758 Catherine Barlow heiress married Sir William Hamilton and brought to him large estates including the Milford area.

THE CEMETERY

The sewage pipe excavations, observed during the 1996-7 watching brief, revealed 31 human exhumations in an area north of the priory church. They occupied a 55-m section of the pipe trench, which was machine-excavated, averaging 1.60 m in width and 3 m in depth, and ran along the lane towards the bridge over the eastern stream.

The normal planning procedure had been bypassed and the watching brief was undertaken as an emergency measure; most of the burials were cleaned for recording and left in situ. The circumstances did not allow for detailed analysis of the little human bone that was lifted, which was in any case fragmentary and generally unstratified

The church appears to have been unaisled, cruciform around a three-storey central tower, and of moderate size. The surviving fragments appear to be of a single build, which is stylistically transitional and contemporary with the foundation date-range. The present assemblage of two-storey buildings south of the church appear to incorporate the remains of vaulted, conventual buildings including an east range of vaulted chambers and a southern chamber, possibly a kitchen or warming house, that may not have formed part of a proper south range. They cannot be closely dated, having been extensively rebuilt for 'lower-gentry' domestic use after the Dissolution, when the church appears to have been abandoned. Evidence for a west range is so far absent but a possible infirmary is suggested by geophysics. A broadly medieval date is suggested for the associated cemetery, in which 31 burials were densely distributed in the small area observed, space apparently being at a premium. The modest size of the community suggests that some of these represent lay burials, and so there may have been additional endowments to the one recorded bequest. There is no standing evidence for the extent of the precinct but a hard physical boundary may never have been present.

Old Castle Head RCAM

This earthwork had been practically destroyed by modern structures which have collected on and around the site. When examined by Lieut Col. Morgan RE in the year 1870, it presented the appearance of an entrenchment 150yds in length, cutting off a triangular enclosure that projected into Milford Haven. The enclosure was to some extent protected on the east and west sides by cliffs, about 30 ft high, but by no means precipitous. The rampart, of which traces still remain, was 7ft high with a fall of 17ft to a ditch 6ft deep which has become a lane. The field immediately to the south is called "Encampment Field" in the Tithe Schedule

Visited 3rd August 1920

Finds RCAM

Coins – Roman

In Lewis's Top Dict. It is stated that a silver coin of the Emperor Domitian was dug up near the ruins of St Catherine 's Chapel "about thirty years ago" (c 1810)

Silver Seal RCAM

A silver seal "found near Milford Haven" is illustrated in Proc. Soc. Antiq. ., xiv, 10. "The seal is oval in form and has a conical handle surmounted by a trefoil ... The device represents a clerk kneeling before a figure of Our Lady and Child, on the right of whom is engraved a large star ... The surrounding inscription is: +Henrici Capelani. The seal is of the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century date."

1415. 11 August

Exchange of benefices. Institution of Sir William Carpenter to the church of Johnston on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of the Blessed Mary of Pill and of Sir William Lightfote to the church of Treffgarne on the presentation of Hugh Burgh lord of the manor of Treffgarne. Given at Portchester.

Milford Haven Churches

Acc/to The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.

St Thomas Becket

Hidden in a back street is a small restored medieval chapel.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Catherine RCAM

(The first stone of St Katherine's Chapel was laid in August 1801 by Lord Nelson (according to tablet on the stand in the church])

A modern structure , consecrated in 1808 and enlarges in 1905. the foundation stone was laid by Lord Nelson, some relics of whom are preserved.

Visited 27th July 1920.

St Katherine built 1808 became parish church 1891, enlarged early 20c. contains relics of Nelson. This is a modern benefice to which a district out of the parish of Steynton was assigned by an order in Council dated Sep 26 1891.

Perpetual Curates.

1809 Jul 5 Henry Bevan

1825 Jan 18 Thomas Brigstocke

1874 Mar 10 James Boaden

1894 Jun 26 Edmund John Howells

A Note on the Memorial to Lord Nelson.

A visitor to St. Katharine's Church cannot fail to notice the memorial to Lord Nelson and may well ask why it is there and that it has taken the particular form it has. The answer is a trifle complicated. Milford is a "new town". It was built on practically vacant site under a private Act of Parliament of 1790 which was procured by Sir William Hamilton to whom the property came through his first marriage with the Pembrokehire heiress, Catherine Barlow of Slebech. Sir William was pointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Naples in 1764. Therefore entrusted the foundation and development of the town to his nephew Charles Francis Greville. In August 1802, together with his second wife (nee Amy Lyon and more generally known as Emma Hart) Sir William with Lord Nelson visited Milford to see the progress of the work there. Greville was about to build a Chapel which he considered to be as he said he essential appendage of a town". It was not completed and consecrated until 1808, three years after the death of Nelson.

Greville wished to commemorate Nelson's visit to Milford in some permanent form. He wrote to Thomas Burgess, Bishop of St. David's., and suggested a porphyry vase and the truck of the mainmast of the French ship L'Orient which had been blown up at the battle of the Nile should be placed on a pedestal. The vase should be used as a font. The wording he proposed was "Let those who are baptised at this font be taught that because Lord Nelson's piety and loyalty were equal to his valour he never exclaimed in vain to his daring fleet England expects every man to do his duty." To this, the Bishop strongly objected. The vase was of some unknown heathen origin. The truck of the mainmast had been polluted by "a complication of blood and carnage". The inscription "was very unfit for the place it was intended". "The office of baptism" the Bishop pointed out "is one of the most sacred acts of the Christian Ministry and the celebration of it should be associated with no reflections but of a spiritual nature". He suggested that a place should be found in front of the Chapel or somewhere inside, and the urn and truck might be a cenotaph in honour of Nelson. Greville was disappointed but had to acquiesce. A brass plate was prepared with the words:

HORATIO - VICE - COMITI - NELSONO

DUCI - DE - BRONTE

CENOTAPHIUM - POSUIT - C.F.G.

The porphyry vase has always remained in the Church; but the truck was removed and may now be seen in the Royal United Services Institute, Whitehall, among the Nelson relics (exhibit 2199).

Legend has gathered round the vase. In the centenary number of the Parish Magazine (1908) it is definitely stated that Lady Hamilton presented it. This is repeated in Notes and queries 20

December 1952. Fortunately Greville gives the facts in a letter which he wrote to the Bishop in June 1807 "Chance enabled me to acquire a Red Porphyry Vase which Bishop Pococke brought from Egypt and gave to the E. of Bessborough and it was sold at his death and the British Museum was in treaty for it when I acquired it".

In a further letter to Bishop in defence of his idea about the use of the urn as a font he declares that it was of so ancient a date that it was coveted the Trustees of the British Museum as prior to idol worship.

That it is of Egyptian origin is undoubted. It is known that indefatigable traveller Richard Pococke

(1704-1765), afterwards Bishop of Meath, went up the Nile as far as Philae in 1737. The objection to its use as a font because it may have ministered profane rites was known to Richard Fenton (A Historical tour through Pembrokeshire, 1811), though he does not ascribe it to the Bishop. What he describes as the 'objectionable porphyry' remains as part of Greville's wish to commemorate Nelson, in particular his visit to Milford.

J. F. REES

24 July 1962. (Journal of the Historical Society of the Church in Wales Vol XIII).

Non Conformist

Thornton Baptist chapel Built 1867 Still open 1998

North Road Baptist Chapel was built in 1828 and later rebuilt in 1878 to the design of the architect George Morgan of Carmarthen. A school room and hall were added in 1926, by architect John H Morgan, again from Carmarthen. The present chapel, dated 1878, is built in the Gothic style with a gable-entry plan. North Road is now Grade 2 Listed.

Tabernacle Congregational Chapel was first built in 1808, though not on this site. This chapel was built in 1909 in the Arts & Crafts style with a gable-entry plan, to the design of the Haverfordwest architects, D. Edward Thomas & Son. The chapel is constructed of red brick and Bath stone and has extensive ancillary accommodation beneath the chapel and in the rear south east wing. The chapel house is situated in the rear south west wing. Tabernacle is now Grade 2 Listed.

Priory Road Methodist Chapel was built in 1902 and replaced an earlier chapel on the corner of Robert Street and Dartmouth Street (NPRN15). The chapel built in 1902 was to a modification of plans drawn up by Derby architect. This chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan.

St Francis Roman Catholic Church, Milford Haven

Built in the Simple Gothic style, gable entry type.

Cemetery chapel, Thornton Rd, Steynton Built 1902

St Katherine's Chapel of Ease, Town of Milford Consecrated and licensed in the year 1805, as an additional church on the Petition of the Founder and Proprietor, C Greville Esq Thomas Brigstock, Incumbent Minister

Wesleyan chapel, Milford Haven Erected in 1832 Aaron Langley, Minister, Milford Haven

The chapel was built in 1831 (Anthony Jones) or 1832 (1851 R. Census) to the design of David Adams, architect for about £600. By 1900 it was in disrepair and in 1902 was replaced by a new building in Priory Road

Hakin Methodist Chapel was built in 1808 in the Vernacular style with a hipped box plan and small pane segmental-head windows.

Kingdom Hall Of Jehovah's Witnesses, St Peter's Road, Milford Haven

This site is marked as a "Church" on the second edition OS map of 1908 and as a "Hall" on the third edition OS map of 1937. It was in use as chapel in 1993, and was stone-built and slate-roofed, with painted render finish and pvc windows . GAW, 03/2009.

Rehoboth Chapel (ENGLISH Presbyterian And Calvinistic Methodist), Hill Street, Hakin, Milford Haven

Rehoboth Methodist Chapel was built in 1840, renovated in 1865, 1883 and again in 1901 and some further renovation work completed in 1906. The present chapel, dated 1901, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable entry type.

Friends' Meeting House;Religious Society Of Friends;Quakers, Priory Road, Milford Haven

Quakers and Milford

Due to persecution after the Civil War, many Quakers left Pembrokeshire and settled in Pennsylvania but there was still a presence in Haverfordwest and near Narberth. Maybe at Pembroke as well with burials at St Daniels although whether they actually used the Chapel is just a speculation.

One of the places that Quakers settled in America was Nantucket Island purchased by Edward Starbuck, Tristram Coffin, Peter Folger and others in 1659 where they built up a whale fishery and sperm oil business trading sperm oil for the lighting in Great Britain.

During the war for Independence they were loyal supporters of King George but also non-combatants so their ships and farms were plundered by both sides.

Afterwards they were invited to transfer to Nova Scotia retaining their right to be British subjects. This they did built a town they called Dartmouth but it was not totally suitable so when Greville invited them to come to his proposed new town at Milford with the advantages for shipping of the Haven they agreed. Samuel Starbuck and Timothy Folger and their wives had been awarded pensions of £150 for losses sustained during the war and it was agreed that the value of their Dartmouth estates would be transferred to them on the commitment to build to an equal amount at Milford town.

In 1791 Samuel Starbuck and Timothy Folger with their families, twenty five other families and thirteen ships moved to Milford. Stone was quarried and timber obtained to build houses laid out in three long streets. Also the quay and customs house . The Starbuck established bakeries and store brothers

For Meetings they met in each others homes, or travelled to Haverfordwest.

The whaling industry did not survive long although the Americans contributed to the community in many other ways.

Mrs Samuel Starbuck senior died in 1801 and Greville was asked for land and a burial place and site for a meeting house. A plot was given at the top of the town and the plain meeting place was built and opened in 1811 with the burial place markers , simple stones with date and initials round it.

Through the 19th century and early 20th century membership in the county was small.

Haverfordwest Meeting, formerly on the site of the Shire Hall, closed around 1830, leaving Milford as the only meeting.

The Friends' Meeting House was built in 1811 to the design of architect Griffith Watkins of

Haverfordwest. This chapel is built in the Vernacular style with a projecting porch, flanking cambered arches to the sash windows and a short-wall entry plan.

Milford ----HMS Prize --- WW1

I came across a reference, while researching a totally different subject, to this ship and it's Commander.

Originally, at her launching in 1901, the three masted topsail schooner was named "Else" but after her capture on the 4th August 1914 by British destroyers and her subsequent sale, she was renamed "First Prize" by her new owners, the Marine and Navigation Company. In 1916 she was moored at Swansea and, after inspection, requisitioned by the Admiralty who were searching for suitable vessels to convert to Q-ships. In fact the Marine and Navigation Company lent her to the Admiralty at no charge.

The Schooner that the Admiralty took over was one of 200 tons, 122 feet 6 inch in length constructed of steel on iron frames with two auxiliary diesel engines. She had been built at the Smit and Zoon yard at Westerbrock.

After completion of the conversion which included the mounting of two concealed 12 pounder guns, one in the superstructure forward and one in the deck structure aft, she was based at Milford Haven. She also had at least one Lewis Gun but I could not find out whether this was the type with the 47 round circular magazine or the 97 round one. The firing rate was about 500 rounds per minute but it was normally fired in short bursts and had an effective range of about 700 yards.

On the 5 February 1917 Lieutenant (later Lieutenant Commander) William E Sanders from New Zealand who had served in the merchant navy with both steam and sailing vessels since 1899 and had been gazetted an acting Sub Lieutenant in the Royal Naval reserve in June 1915, took command of Q21 renamed HMS Prize with her twenty seven crew.

After his original commission in June 1915 he had attended a gunnery course then served on HMS Sabrina then HMS Idaho. On 6th September 1916 he was appointed second in command of HMS Helgoland Morley. His promotion to Lieutenant Commander was announced on 25th April 1917. On the 30th April 1917 the Prize was on a cruise in the Atlantic south of Ireland flying a Swedish flag in good weather when a submarine the UB 93 which was on the surface about 3 miles away, spotted her. It was growing dusk about 20. 35 but the submarine immediately opened fire. Saunders ordered the Prize to be turned into the wind to give the "panic" party a chance to man the boat and get clear giving the impression that the crew of the Prize had abandoned ship. The rest of the Prize's crew took cover and hid themselves from the sight of the submarine's crew. After a short break in the shelling from the submarine, while the "panic" boat drew clear, they resumed shelling the Prize. Every shell from the "U" boat was on target hitting the Prize again and again¹. The Commander of U93 Captain - Lieutenant Baron Spiegel von-und-zu Peckelsheim was suspicious of HMS Prize as there had been reports of "Q"ships towing submarines or accompanied by one who would wait till the "U-Boat was a sitting target then torpedo it. Nearly half an hour passed before the U93 came close to the Prize which by this time appeared to be sinking. When the U93 was broadside on and close to the port side of the Prize, Lieutenant Commander gave the order for the false bulkheads to be dropped and the 12 pounders to open fire. He also hoisted the White Ensign and lowered the Swedish flag. Within seconds both guns had opened fire. The first shell from the fore gun of the Prize hit the fore gun of the U93 killing or injuring many of the gun crew. Von Spiegel ordered a full speed and the helm over hard to port so as to present a smaller target to the Prize and also give a better target for his stern gun. Hits from the shells from the Prize caused the U93's engines to gut out leaving her wallowing in the sea a ready target for the guns of the Prize. This advantage was taken and shells found targets on the deck, conning tower and hull. Gradually the U93 settled and

[The specifications for the U 93 say she had one gun mounted forward of 10.5 cm with 140 rounds of ammunition but the description of the conflict would suggest she had a second gun mounted aft either another 105mm gun or an 88 mm.]

seemed to sink. Von Spiegel and two other crew members were rescued by the "panic" boat of the Prize. The Prize had in four minutes fire 36 rounds of ammunition from the 12 pounders and the

Lewis gun had seen action against the submarine gun crews and those in the conning tower. The Prize was however in a very bad state and near sinking. Water was pouring in from where the shells had exploded blowing holes in the steel hull. Despite the efforts of the crew in plugging the gaping holes with all available material including their hammocks when water pouring in could not be controlled by the pumps. Fortunately the majority of the damage was on the port side so the Prize was swung onto the port tack and every effort made to give a list to starboard raising the damaged port side of the hull higher out of the sea. This reduced the amount of water pouring in to the vessel and enabled more substantial repairs to be made. There were also problems with the auxiliary engines one of which had been very badly damaged and the other would not start. One of the Germans rescued with the U93 Captain was a diesel mechanic and he was soon able to get the one engine running although creating alarm because the engine caused a very smoky fire in the engine room. Lieutenant Von Spiegel recorded that the first time he saw Lieutenant Saunders was when he rushed past him carrying a fire extinguisher. His description read "A tall slender chap in his 20's with a good looking English face, fine brown eyes, and blond hair which sprawled over his head".

HMS Prize was able to get underway and headed for its home port of Milford Haven. There were many wounded on board and it was essential to get medical treatment for them as soon as possible. They were met by HM Drifter Rival II which took them in tow and the next day reached Milford Haven safely

Captain - Lieutenant Baron Spiegel von-und-zu Peckelsheim was taken ashore as a prisoner of war. He returned to Germany after the war, wrote a book about submarines and died age 79 at Bremen on 15 May 1965.

Everyone on HMS Prize believed that the U93 had sunk but although very badly damaged she was able to escape as darkness and the smoke gave her cover. Her periscopes had been shot away, there were eight shell holes in the deck, five diving tanks and two compressed air compartments ripped open as well as the oil tanks leaking. Lieutenant Zeigler realised that there was no possibility of the submarine diving but despite the damage the submarine made its way back to Sylt 9 days later. Lieutenant Commander William Sanders RNR, for sinking the U-boat Sanders was awarded the Victoria Cross

The repairs to HMS Prize took 6 weeks and then she sailed again. This time she attacked another submarine but again the damage was severe and Lieutenant Commander Sanders was wounded. For this action Sanders was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

On the 13 August 1917 HMS Prize after repairs was once again hunting but this time she was accompanied by a Royal Navy Submarine D9(?). Twice during the day the crew sighted the wake of a periscope but no sign of a submarine. In fact HMS Prize was being stalked by the German Submarine U48 which had been warned about HMS Prize and her tactics. Through the day the U43 Captain checked HMS Prize's speed and course and at 1.30am on the 14th August 1917 launched a torpedo attack with two torpedoes. HMS Prize was totally destroyed and the no survivors were found.

In June 1918 Lieutenant Commander William Sanders RNR father was presented with his son's VC and DSO by the Governor General of New Zealand at Auckland Town Hall.

The original citation in the London Gazette of 22nd June 1917 read "In recognition of his conspicuous gallantry, consummate coolness and skill in commend of His Majesty's ships in action" This was enhanced after the war when the London Gazette published the following

"Admiralty. 20 November, 1918. With reference to the announcements of the award of the Victoria Cross to Naval Officers and men for services in action with enemy submarines, the following are the accounts of the actions for which these awards were made.

Action of HMS Prize on 30 April, 1917. HMS Prize a topsail schooner of 200 tons under the command of Lieutenant William Edward Sanders RNR, sighted an enemy submarine at three miles range and approaching slowly astern.

The "panic party" in charge of Skipper William Henry Brewer RNR (Trawler Section), immediately abandoned ship. The ship's head was put into the wind, and the gun crews concealed themselves

lying face downwards on the deck. The enemy continued deliberately shelling the schooner, inflicting severe damage and wounding a number of men. For twenty minutes she continued to approach, firing as she came, but at length, apparently satisfied that no one remained on board she drew out of the schooner's quarter 70 yards away. The White Ensign was hoisted immediately, the screens dropped, and all guns opened fire. A shell struck the foremost gun of the submarine, blowing it to atoms and annihilating the crew.

Another shot demolished the conning tower, and at the same time a Lewis gun raked the survivors off the submarine's deck. She sank four minutes after the commencement of the action in clouds of smoke, the glare of an internal fire being visible through the rents in her hull. The captain of the submarine, a warrant officer and one man were picked up and brought on board the Prize, which was then herself sinking fast. Captors and prisoners however succeeded in plugging the shot holes and keeping the water under pumps. The Prize set sail for land, 120 miles distant. They were finally picked up two days later by a motor launch and towed the remaining five miles into harbour. The award of the Victoria Cross to Acting Lieutenant William Edward Sanders was announced in the London Gazette No. 30147 dated 22nd June, 1917."

HMS Prize Crew List

Lost 0130 Hours 14 August 1917 in the North Atlantic, Irish Coast

"Ferguson, James" Deck Hand 1482SD "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize" From England Killed in Action age 27 14/08/1917

"Bryant, Sydney Doggett" Deck Hand 10534DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Native of Cardiff Drowned Age 23 "Husband of Elizabeth Mary Bryant, of 247, Left Mynachdy Rd., Mynachdy, Cardiff. 14/08/1917

"Carpenter, David John" Deck Hand 2766DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Milford Haven Killed in Action Age 18 "Son of Henry and Mary Carpenter, of 5, Hill St., Hakin, Milford Haven. Attested 4/9/14. discharged 28/9/14. King's Regulations 393 (iii) Not likely to become an efficient soldier." 14/08/1917 Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic

"Collins, Thomas" Deck Hand of Fair Hill Rd., Galway." 2877SD Drowned 14/08/1917 "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Age 21 "Son of Peter and Delia Collins,

"Henshall, Henry Thomas, D.S.M." Ordinary Telegraphist J/48097 "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 18 "Son of Henry and Elizabeth Sarah Henshall, of 21, Glenthorn Grove, Sale, Cheshire." 14/08/1917

"Inch, John Lumsden" Skipper "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 36 "Son of Annie and the late Robert Inch, of Leith; husband of Susan Amelia Inch, of 21, Ouse St., Weaste, Manchester." 14/08/1917

"King, Nicholas" Seaman 6829A "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 22 "Son of Delia King, of Claddagh Parade, Galway, and the late Nicholas King." 14/08/1917

"Lake, Frederick" Skipper "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned "Son of the late Frederick and Susan Lake, of Brixham, Devon; husband of Nellie Lake, of Great Yarmouth." 14/08/1917

"MacDonald, Kenneth Norman" Deck Hand 14514DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 19 "Son of Kenneth and Catherine Macdonald, of Yorke Cottage, Plockton, Rossshire. Student of Aberdeen University." 14/08/1917

"Manthorpe, Jonathan James" Deck Hand Drowned 2967DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Chatham? 14/08/1917

"Morgan, Benjamin Lewis" Trimmer Cook 1003TC." "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize Drowned Plymouth? 14/08/1917

"Ravey, Thomas" "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Chatham? Deck Hand 2513SD Drowned 14/08/1917

"Revell, Henry James" Deck Hand 8061DA Drowned "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Chatham? 14/08/1917

"Sanders, William Edward, V.C., D.S.O." Lieutenant Commander "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 34 "Son of Edward Helman Cooke Sanders and Emma Jane Sanders, of Russell, Bay of Islands, New Zealand. Held Extra Master's Certificate (Mercantile Marine). Born at Auckland, New Zealand." 14/08/1917

"Thacker, Tom" Deck Hand 8060DA Corner, Carlton Colville, Suffolk." . "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 19 "Son of Mrs. J. Thacker, of White Horse 14/08/1917

"Vincent, William Herbert" Deck Hand 681DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Killed in Action Age 21 "Son of Alice Knight (formerly Vincent), of Lower Drang, Hakin, Milford Haven. " 14/08/1917 Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic

"Watson, Harold Leslie" Mechanician MB/1904 "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 18 "Son of John Henry and Annie Watson, of Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks." 14/08/1917

"Williamson, Alexander" Deck Hand 4819DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 21 "Son of Alexander and Susan Williamson, of 154, Harmony Row, Govan, Glasgow." 14/08/1917

"Wilson, Gilbert John" Deck Hand 15235DA "Royal Naval Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Killed in Action Age 25 "Son of Gilbert John Wilson, of Brixham, Devon; husband of Gertrude Wilson, of 15, Albion St., Milford Haven. " Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic 14/08/1917

"Stobart, Walter Percy" Mechanician MB/1991 "Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 31 "Son of Emily Stobart, of 6, Minstead Rd., Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, and the late T. C. Stobart; husband of R. E. Stobart, of Penns Lane, Erdington, Birmingham." 14/08/1917

"Chudley, John Charles, D.S.M. and Bar" Chief Steward 2nd Class L/1943 "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 25 "Husband of Florence Ellen Chudley, of North East St., Northam, Devon." 14/08/1917

"Clemo, Charles Reginald" Shipwright 2nd Class M/16543 "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 22 "Son of Charles and Elizabeth H. T. Clemo, of Duke St. Inn, Duke St., Devonport. Native of Hayles, Cornwall." 14/08/1917

"Fisher, Albert" Able Seaman 232272 "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 29 "Son of Robert G. Fisher, of Kents Hill Cottage, Thorpe-le-Soken, Clacton-on-Sea." 14/08/1917

"Jarrett, George James, D.S.M. and Bar" Royal Navy, H.M.S Prize." Petty Officer 222863

Drowned 14/08/1917

"Miller, Albert Ernest" Telegraphist J/25820 Drowned Stanton Miller, of 39, Ashton St., Brighton." .

"Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Age 34 Son of Samuel Henry and Sarah 14/08/1917

Portch, Henry Herbert". Lieutenant Drowned "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Age 19"Son of Harry and Catherine Elizabeth 14/08/1917

"Tarraway, Robert" Petty Officer 153498 "Royal Navy, H.M.S. Prize." Drowned Age 41"Son of Harry Tarraway; husband of Lillie Tarraway, of 31, Blight's Row, Redruth, Cornwall." 14/08/1917

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Milford Haven names for Jottings

Adams Thomas 17 January 1778 Robeston West Labourer Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Wilkin Charles** Milford Haven Date 17 January 1778 Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Allen William 7 July 1823 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - bread , milk and butter, Prisoner aged 21, Milford Haven Date 7 July 1823 Prosecutor **Thomas Sarah**, Coalpit Park, Steynton Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Allen William 7 July 1823 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - bread , milk and butter, Prisoner aged 21, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Thomas Sarah** Coalpit Park, Steynton Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Aveston John 1 November 1820 Dale Farmer Offence Theft of food - butter - casks and hoops from the sea-shore, being part of the cargo of the shipwreck Charles Henry, wrecked in Milford Haven, Prisoner aged 27, Dale Date 1 November 1820 Prosecutor **Harries Walter Willet**, Hubberston, Merchant Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bames Derek 1953 Corporal Milford Haven RAF Pembroke Dock football team Captain

Barlow John 1645, of Slebech was taken prisoner in Pill Fort, near Milford Haven, by the Parliamentarians but escaped

Barry RA 1874 Jacobs Pill Dir Milford Haven Shipbuilding,

Biggins Mary 26 Nov 1825 born Milford Haven, Pembroke ----Liverpool, England *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Bray Ann 7 July 1807 Milford Haven, Widow Offence Theft of marine goods, a whale line and beef, belonging to persons unknown from a ship called the Ann belonging to the prosecutor, Indicted with a larceny and not theft from a ship, Milford Haven, Prosecutor **Rotch Benjamin, Merchant** Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Brett William Sir 1874 Jacobs Pill Sec Milford haven Shipbuilding Co

Brown Mary 19 January 1803 Milford Haven, Married Offence Murder of **Evans Margaret**, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to **Thomas, Ann** Hubberston, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford Prisoner, a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland Milford Haven, Prosecutor **Walters, Thomas**, Steynton/Milford, farmer Verdict No prosecution - not apprehended *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Bruton Henry 2 March 1806 Milford Haven, Labourer Offence Attempted murder of **Phelps William** by stabbing him, Milford Haven, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Carpenter David John 14/08/1917 Deck Hand 2766DA "Royal Naval Reserve, HMS Prize Milford Haven Killed in Action Age 18 "Son of **Henry** and **Mary Carpenter**, of 5, Hill St, Hakin, Milford Haven Attested 4/9/14 discharged 28/9/14 then aged 15 *Kings Regulations 393 (iii)* Not likely to become an efficient soldier Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic

Cohen Mr Apr 24 1923 of Milford Haven addressed the Scouts St Teilos Mission Church Pembroke Dock

Cross John 12 September 1814 Milford Haven, Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing bedding, **Jeffreys Robert**, Hubberston, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, Milford Haven, Prosecutor **Axton Samuel**, Steynton/Milford, mariner Verdict No prosecution - convicted on another indictment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cross, John 10 September 1815 Milford Haven, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing money from the bakehouse and shop, Prosecutor a Quaker? **Jeffreys, Robert** Hubberston, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, Value £4 10s, 6d, Milford Haven, Prosecutor **Starbuck, Samuel** baker?, Verdict No prosecution *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cross John 7 June 1815 Milford Haven, Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutors house and stealing household goods, food and wearing apparel, Prisoner aged 35, **Jeffreys Robert**, Hubberston, fisherman, aged 41, implicated but not indicted, Hubberston, Prosecutor **Hill Archibald**, Hubberston, Yeoman Verdict Guilty of theft from the dwelling house, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies James 14 January 1818 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - butter and cheese Herbrandston Prosecutor **Warlow Rev William** minister of the gospel Verdict True bill for felony not for burglary Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Martha 10 January 1818 Milford Haven Singlewoman Offence Theft of a pig Milford Haven Prosecutor **Davies William** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 31 January 1826 alias **Mary Howells** Milford Haven Singlewoman Offence Theft of cloth Prisoner aged 20 Milford Haven Prosecutor **Thomas Elizabeth** Steynton Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Thomas 22 July 1789 Narberth Gent Offence Libel - insinuating that **Griffiths Stephen** Llangolman esq **Roch Nicholas** Cosheston esq and **Phelps George** Milford Haven esq had acted illegally in the execution of their offices as commissioners for enclosing land Narberth Prosecutor **Philipps Sir Richard Baron Milford** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis Sarah Ann 6 dec 1857 born Coombs Milford Haven died 11 Jan 1924 Provo Utah Left Liverpool on 15 Sep 1875 aboard the Wyoming Arrived in New York on 27 Sep 1875 Marriages Married to **Freshwater William Henry** on 23 May 1877 at Provo Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Dawson Isaac 5 January 1816 Milford Haven Navigator Offence Theft of cloth decanters and glasses from the American ship Helen driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York Information refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo prisoner a crew member almost certainly not from Steynton/Milford Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship Prisoner aged 21 Milford Haven Prosecutor **FitzGerald William** ship master Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Emmerson J T 1874 JP Jacobs Pill Dir Milford Haven Shipbuilding Co

Evans Hannah 3 February 1817 Milford Haven Servant Offence Theft from the dwelling house of wearing apparel belonging to **Evans, Elizabeth** Prisoner employed by the prosecutor, Prisoner aged 18, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Evans, John** Milford Haven, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Evans Margaret 19 January 1803 -**Mary Brown** Milford Haven Married Charged with Murder of **Margaret Evans**, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to **Thomas, Ann** Hubberston, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford **Brown, Mary** a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland **Evans Simon** Milford Haven Butcher Charged with Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard child by **Ann Thomas**, Hubberston, singlewoman The prisoner had taken the child away from its mother the morning after its birth She died in the care of the principal, **Mary Brown**, aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford Prisoner aged 23 Milford Haven Prosecutor **Walters, Thomas**, Steynton/Milford, farmer Verdict No prosecution **Mary Brown** not apprehended *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Evans Simon 19 January 1803 Milford Haven Butcher Offence Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard child by **Thomas, Ann**, Hubberston, singlewoman The prisoner had taken the child away from its mother the morning after its birth She died in the care of the principal, **Brown Mary**, aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford Prisoner aged 23 Milford Haven Prosecutor **Walters, Thomas**, Verdict No prosecution - principal not apprehended *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Farrow A June 1925 Charles Street Milford Haven Baker The Captain Superintendent of Dockyard Pembroke Dock ordered to inspect quality of bread

Ferguson James 14/08/1917 Deck Hand 1482SD Royal Naval Reserve, HMS Prize Milford Haven Killed in Action Age 27

Franklin Harry 1557 Milford Haven ferryman *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Furlong Thomas 17 January 1778 Robeston West Labourer Offence Murder of **Wilkin Charles** by beating him with a stick Milford Haven, Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

George John 18 March 1812 Llanstadwel, Yeoman Offence Theft of cut timber, Prisoner aged 27, Milford Haven, Prosecutor **Powell William**, Steynton/Milford, **Mason** Verdict Guilty - to the value of 3/-? Punishment 3 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-*

1830,

Gittins John 20 February 1819 Milford Haven, Servant Offence Embezzling----
prosecutor, his employer Milford Haven, Prosecutor **Jones, Thomas**, shopkeeper Verdict No
true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Greville C F 1790 Hon. Paterchurch Tower Pembroke Dock Act 30 George III c 5a
section 2a 26 survey
Greville Charles F 1801 Nov 18 *NLW MS 1352b ff357 60*

founder of Milford Haven town, Pembs, second son of Francis, earl of Warwick, and his wife Elizabeth Hamilton. He became the agent, and subsequently the heir, of his mother's brother, Sir William Hamilton 1730 - 1803, who had succeeded to a considerable estate in south Pembrokeshire through his marriage with Catherine Barlow of Colby d 1782. In 1790 Hamilton obtained a private act of parliament which enabled him to develop his Property in the manors of Hubberston and Pill, to build quays, docks, piers, to establish a market, provide roads, etc. Since he was absent from the country as British minister at the court of Naples 1764-1800 he entrusted the carrying out of the scheme to Greville. To this task Greville devoted himself with great energy. He built a custom-house for the convenience of shipping and an inn for the accommodation of passengers to Ireland. He invited several families of American Quakers, who had been engaged in South Sea whaling from Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, to settle at Milford. The first of them arrived in 1793 and for some years they carried on trade in sperm oil which had been used as an illuminant in London. He also induced the navy board to commission the building of frigates, the first contracts being signed in April 1797. In the town itself, which was laid out in three Streets parallel with one another, he had a church built which was consecrated in 1808 and dedicated to St Katherine. A Friends' meeting house was opened in 1811 in the enclosure where many members of the American immigrants are buried. Greville also projected a school or college of navigation provided with an observatory, which was never completed. He staged a first-class piece of publicity for his new town by inducing Sir William and Lady Hamilton, accompanied by Lord Nelson, to visit it in Aug 1802. The event, coinciding with the anniversary of the battle of the Nile, was celebrated by a cattle-show, sports, regatta, and a banquet at which Nelson made a speech in which he highly praised Greville's achievements. The presence of Lady Hamilton 1765 - 1815, née Amy Lyon and more generally known as Emma Hart, naturally attracted much attention. In her youth she had been a protégée of Greville. It was he who introduced her to his friend Romney, whose portrait studies of her are so well known. She subsequently went to Naples and in 1791 became the second wife of Sir William Hamilton.

After the death of **Greville** in April 1809, the new town entered upon a period of depression. **Greville** was succeeded by his younger brother.

Greville Robert Fulke 1751 - 1824 sometime equerry to **King George III**. He took but a tepid interest in his brother's projects. When the Admiralty proposed to purchase the site of the dockyard, for which it had been paying a yearly rent, he refused to accept its valuation. It was therefore decided to transfer the establishment to a site at Paterchurch, higher up the Haven and on the opposite side. This transfer was effected in 1814 and thus was founded Pembroke Dock, which remained a royal dockyard for over a century. The demand for sperm oil was struck a fatal blow by the growing use of coal gas as an illuminant. **Robert Fulke Greville** was succeeded by his son, also

Greville Robert 1800 - 1867. He stood for the county in the general election of 1831 against Owen Sir John of Orielton and was defeated by 109 votes. Both candidates felt the heavy financial strain of the contest. For the next twenty years **Greville** lived abroad. He served with the rank of major in the British Auxiliary Legion during the Carlist rising in Spain. Later he lived near Paris. In

1853 he returned to his estate and attempted to retrieve the fortunes of Milford. He took up his residence at the 18th cent country house, Castle Hall, to which he made extensive additions. The South Wales railway reached Haverfordwest in 1854 and **Greville** made every effort to have it extended to Milford. When the directors decided to make Neyland the terminus he sought powers to effect a junction with it at Johnston. He also supported a project to construct a railway from Milford to Manchester through Mid Wales to secure for the port a share in the American trade. At his own cost he had a wooden pier, pier-house, and hotel built for the Irish traffic. He also had two bridges with road approaches constructed to facilitate lateral communication across the two inlets or pills between which the town lies. Against much local opposition he succeeded in getting an Improvement Act 1857 for the appointment of commissioners with power to levy a rate and raise capital to provide the town with gas-works, water-works, etc. His many schemes exhausted his resources. His estate was mortgaged far beyond its value and it passed to the most important creditor, the National Provident Institution. **Greville** died on 12 Sept 1867 and was buried in St Katherine's church where his memorial records that 'he sacrificed his fortune in his endeavour to promote and develop the resources of this place'

Hamilton William Sir 1761? Lawrenny 1st wife **Catherine Barlow** of Slebech only daughter and heiress of **Hugh Barlow** WWHR 1915

Hamilton William 1790 obtained permission from Parliament to establish a market and port Milford owner St Florence Flayton 1802 prop church of Martletwy 2nd wife he is alleged to have paid £6000 pounds for her **Amy Lyon** alias **Emma Hart** became **Lady Hamilton** mistress of Lord Nelson-- died 19th April 1803 *CRO Land Tax Records 1791/2, Pembrokeshire Parsons, Act 30 George III c 5a section 2a 26 survey of 1790*

Mr Laws puts it History of Little England 1888 p 400 "By very many persons it is supposed that Milford Haven takes its name from Milford town, but the great estuary was christened a thousand years ago while the town came into being during the last quarter of the 18c"

He then tells the story of the marriage of **Miss Barlow** of **Colby** to **Sir William Hamilton** by which the latter obtained possession of the manors of Pill and Hubberston how in 1784 **Hamilton** two years after the death of his wife visited Pembrokeshire with his nephew the Hon **Charles Grenville**, who immediately saw money in Milford Haven how **Hamilton** met the lovely **Emma** a domestic in **Grenville's** house in Paddington Green, and became infatuated with her how **Emma** was sold to him for £6000 by the honourable gentleman, who now took over and began to lay out his new town, that is Milford and how in 1802 a queer quartet assembled at Milford **Charles Grenville**, **Sir William Hamilton**, **Lord Nelson** and **Emma** by now **Lady Hamilton**

Acc/to Western Telegraph Then & Now Wed July 10 1991

"**Nelson** and the **Hamiltons** were at that time living in the famous Ménage de Trios at **Merton**, Place near Wimbledon **Nelson** and **Emma** were lovers something which **Sir William** seemed to accept"

Charles Francis Grenville, **Sir William's** nephew and heir who had been **Emma's** lover before he introduced her to **Sir William** was managing the **Hamilton** Pembrokeshire estates for his uncle **Sir William** had voiced concern over **Grenville's** reported financial excesses in developing the new town of Milford and had been invited down by **Grenville** to see for himself. The three left **Merton**, on July 21st 1802 and arrived at Milford on July 31st. Nelson was feted all the way. They were greeted at Milford by **Grenville** and a flag waving throng at the New Inn. Front St renamed two days later the Lord Nelson.

As the next day was the fourth anniversary of Nelson's **Victory** at the Nile, **Grenville** arranged a few days' celebrations including a sumptuous banquet at the New Inn attended by all the leaders of West Wales society. It was here that Nelson made his speech in praise of the Milford Haven Waterway and those involved with its development.

They then visited **Lord Milford** at Picton near the home of the **Barlows** at Slebech were **Sir**

William's first wife **Catherine Barlow** had been buried

Haverfordwest was the next stop where they stayed in Foley House with **Captain Foley** a naval colleague He and Nelson were granted the Freedom of the Borough on the next day Aug 7th Aug 10th 1802 they visited **Lord Cawder** at Stackpole Court then Tenby before returning to **Merton**, via Birmingham which they reached on September 5th 1802

Sir William Hamilton died, in the arms of **Emma** on 19th April 1803 and is buried alongside his first wife **Catherine** in the old Church at Slebech

Milford Haven - Mrs Mary Mirehouse,

Sir William Hamilton, Ambassador at Naples, grandson of the third Duke of **Hamilton**, married in 1758 **Catherine**, daughter of **John Barlow** of Slebech she died 1782 Through her he acquired Property at Milford Haven, for which his nephew, the Hon **Charles Greville**, son of the Earl of Warwick, acted as agent **Charles Greville** had taken up a very lovely girl, **Emma Hart**, whom **Sir William** much admired, calling her 'the fair tea-maker' when they met at **Greville's** house **Greville** started great schemes at Milford, planned docks, and built a large pier he was soon overwhelmed with debt, and then made a shameful bargain with **Sir William**, the result of which was that **Emma** was enticed to Naples, on the pretext of Masters for her beautiful voice and there fell into **Sir William's** hands After five years they returned to England, and were there married on September 6, 1791 Milford was transferred to **Greville**, with a settlement of £800 per annum on the bride In 1800 the Government rented the Milford Shipbuilding Yard for fourteen years, and **Greville, Sir William** and **Lady Hamilton**, and **Lord Nelson** all met at a banquet given at the Lord Nelson Hotel at Milford by **Greville** apparently without any awkwardness being felt by anyone **Charles Grenville** died in 1809, leaving the Milford Property to his brother **Robert** In 1814 the Government lease ran out, and was not renewed, the money demanded being too extortionate From that time the fortunes of Milford declined, and untold sums were sunk and lost in the effort to revive them, both by **Robert Greville** and his son, also **Robert** The latter finally quitted the place, his only son having been thrown from his horse and killed in Hyde Park The Government in 1814 began to build the present dockyard on the site then known as Pater-church , the Haven Forts were afterwards built for its protection

David Lloyd of Cilciffeth married **Mary** daughter of **John Wogan** of Wiston **David Lloyd** was mayor of Wiston in 1628 and died on Oct 4th 1631 their fourth daughter married 3 times the first being **George Barlow** of Minwear and Slebech whose administration was granted her on 17th July 1662 Their eldest son **John Barlow**, on whom his mother had settled her estates in 1662 also inherited his fathers estate of Slebech and was created a baronet in 1677

He married **Katherine Middleton** and had 3 sons The eldest George succeeded to the Properties but by 1708 had accumulated debts to the tune of over £8000 and to resolve his difficulties he conveyed the estates to his brother John who lived at Colby in Wiston Parish and Clarges St London They had an only child according to her Mother a poor nervous creature delicate, pious, who played the harpsichord and enjoyed a rent roll of £5000 per annum In 1758 Catherine Barlow, the sole heiress married Sir William Hamilton who became HM Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Naples She died without issue and her estates passed to her husband In 1791 he married again to **Amy Lyon** „alias **Emma Hart** Sir William died in 1803 and is buried near his first wife in the Barlow vault at Slebech Church Sir William had a sister who married Francis 1st Earl of Warwick whose second son, Charles Francis Greville, acted as agent for his uncles Pembrokeshire estates he founded the town of Milford and it was to him Sir William left the estates

He died unmarried in 1809 and the Property passed to his next brother, Robert Fulke Greville who died in 1824 leaving the Property to his son and heir Colonel Robert Fulke Murray Greville In 1831 he unsuccessfully contested the county parliamentary seat against Owen of Oreilton and ammassed enormous debts He left the area hurriedly and did not return for 20 years He died in 1867 at Pier House Milford

Griffiths John 15 June 1808 Milford Haven, Yeoman Offence Assault following a disagreement, Whilst prosecutor waited with his horse and carriage at the Ferry for a boat to convey him from the Haverfordwest side to the other side, the prisoner and his accomplice , with four horses, boarded the ferry first, resulting in a lack of space for the prosecutor, Prosecutor **Mannix, Sir Henry** Tenby Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Grimes James 17 February 1825 Alias **James Graham**, Milford Haven , Yeoman Offence Sacrilege, Theft of silver sacramental cup from church, Prisoner aged 27, Walwyn's Castle, Prosecutor **Edwards Richard & Lewis, Thomas** Walwyn's Ca Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hall J 1874 Jacobs Pill Dir Milford Haven Shipbuilding Co

Hancock T G secretary *Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce*

Harries George 1 May 1816 Milford Haven Mariner Offence Pickpocketing a watch in an inn, Prisoner aged 28, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Dally William**, Johnstone, labourer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Harries James 15 July 1799 Milford Haven Mariner Offence Assault Milford Haven Prosecutor **Parsell William** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harvey Levi 5 January 1816 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Theft of cloth, decanters and glasses from the American ship Helen, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Information refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo prisoner a crew member, almost certainly not from Seynton-Milford, Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship, Prisoner aged 21, Milford Haven Prosecutor **FitzGerald, William** ship master Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Henry John 1 October 1753 Milford Haven Butcher Offence Theft of sheep Milford Haven *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Herberd Edward Christmas, 1576 Sir John Perrot's old servant, Edward Herberd, who had turned pirate, had brought into Milford Haven his ship the Elephant with, a cargo of Gascony wines, which had quickly sold *Arch Camb 1899*

Hinde 1557 Milford Haven **Captain** a retainer of **Sir John Perrot Elizabethan** *Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Holwell John Zephaniah , a surgeon employed by the English East India Company, and survivor of the Black Hole of Calcutta, who owned "Castle Hall" in the 1770s

Howell Edward January 1821 Burton Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by pretending that **Howell Howell** would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when the said **Howell Howell** was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 40, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Rees, Richard** Steynton, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Howells Thomas 17 February 1825 Milford Haven Yeoman Offence Sacrilege, Theft of silver sacramental cup from church, Prisoner aged 22, Walwyn's Castle Prosecutor **Edwards**

Richard & Lewis, Thomas Walwyn's Ca Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Hyson Daniel 5 January 1816 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Theft of cloth, decanters and glasses from the American ship Helen, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Information refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo, prisoner a crew member, almost certainly not from Steynton/Milford, Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship, Prisoner aged 21, Milford Haven Prosecutor **FitzGerald, William** ship master Verdict No true bill,
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Isaac Phillip 27 July 1779 Haverfordwest Yeoman Offence Malicious false alarm by spreading a false report that an enemy's ship had arrived at Milford Haven Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Jordan Barrett Bowen**, esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkin Thomas 26 November 1766 Llanstadwel Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money including a Johannes Prisoner escaped from custody but reapprehended Value £22 6s 6d Milford Haven Verdict Guilty Punishment Death, pardoned, transported for 14 Years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Jenkins David secretary *Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce*

John Henry Parish Milford Haven County Pembroke Status Butcher Offence - Theft of sheep. Location and date Parish Milford Haven County Pembroke Date 1 October 1753
Prosecutor Thomas David

John Mary 12 February 1800 Milford Haven Offence Obtaining goods by false pretences from **John Nugent**, Haverfordwest, assistant or journeyman to **John Thomas** Haverfordwest, shopkeeper No indictment Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Thomas John** , Haverfordwest, shopkeeper *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Mary 12 February 1800 Milford Haven Offence Obtaining goods by false pretences from **John Nugent**, Haverfordwest, assistant or journeyman to **John Thomas** Haverfordwest, shopkeeper No indictment Haverfordwest Prosecutor **Thomas John** , Haverfordwest, shopkeeper *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Kift 1557 Milford Haven local sergeant of the Admiralty *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Lewis David 6 August 1825 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods from **James William** , Prisoner aged 17, Burton Prosecutor **John, James** Carew, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lewis Hurbert William VC Private 11th Battalion the Welch Regiment On 22 October 1916 in Greece
During the 2nd World War he was in the Milford Haven Home Guard.

Lloyd Charlotte 5 January 1816 Milford Haven Married Offence Recieving stolen goods, Prosecutor master of an American ship Helen, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Milford Haven Prosecutor **FitzGerald William**, ship master Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Macomack Harriet 5 January 1816 Milford Haven Married Offence Recieving stolen goods - cloth and decanters, Indicted with her Husband, Prosecutor master of an American ship Helen, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Prisoner aged 17, Milford Haven Prosecutor **William FitzGerald**, ship master Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Macomack Thomas 5 January 1816 Milford Haven Mariner Offence Recieving stolen goods - cloth and decanters, Indicted with his wife, Prosecutor master of an American ship Helen, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Prisoner aged 22, Milford Haven Prosecutor **William FitzGerald**, ship master Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

McLean James 1860s Milford Haven bank in Commercial Row later the *South Wales Bank then London and Provincial Bank* Pembroke Dock

Morse Henry 1 March 1776 Milford Haven Yeoman Offence Theft of hay from a rick **Harries Dinah**, Walwyn's Castle, implicated but not indicted Walton West Prosecutor **Noot, Francis**, Milford Haven *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Moses Isaac 16 January 1825 Milford Haven ? Offence Attempted rape, No indictment, Prisoner aged 47, Milford Haven Prosecutor James Mary, Milford Haven Verdict No prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Muncke Peter 1557 Milford Haven Ship owner – ship captured by **Edward Herberde** *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Newland John 3 December 1803 --- **Hugh Davies** Herbrandston Mariner Charged with Murder of **John Newland**, a mariner belonging to the Gower packet in the service of the General Post Office Deceased challenged to a fight in a public house Hubberston Prisoner belonged to the Auckland packet of Milford Hubberston Prosecutor Jenkins, Peter overseer of the poor Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Noot, David 15 June 1808 Alias **David Newte** Milford Haven Yeoman Offence Assault following a disagreement, Whilst prosecutor waited with his horse and carriage at the Ferry for a boat to convey him from the Haverfordwest side to the side, the prisoner and his accomplice, with four horses, boarded the ferry first, resulting in a lack of space for the prosecutor, Burton Prosecutor **Mannix Sir Henry** Tenby Guilty Punishment 1 month imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen John 1822 Sir Govenor of Milford Haven and *Vice Admiral of Pembrokeshire* sold land to Admiralty Pembroke Dock

Paget C 1874 Admiral Lord Jacobs Pill *Chairman Milford Haven Shipbuilding Co*

Parry William 30 July 1817 St Ishmaels Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Painter William**, Steynton, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Parsell William 15 July 1799 Milford Haven Yeoman Offence Assault on **Anne Harries**, prosecutor's wife Milford Haven Prosecutor **Harries James** Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Peregrine William Midshipman served onboard HMS Tonnart at the Battle of Trafalgar. He was the son of a notary public of Milford and died age 16 the following year suspected from wounds received in the battle

Reed E 1874 J P Sir K C B MP Jacobs Pill Dir Milford Haven Shipbuilding Co

Reed Martha born 8 Jun 1820 Milford Haven died 8 Aug 1904 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the Clara Wheeler Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Twiggs, John** on 24 May 1845 at Roch Pembrokehire *Mormon Records for Pembrokehire*

Reed Mary born 7 May 1813 Little Castle Milford Haven Pembrokehire died 12 Jan 1855 Mormon Grove Kansas Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the Clara Wheeler Arrival, Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Twiggs, William** on 29 Sep 1840 at Rickson Mills, Milford Haven, Pembrokehire *Mormon Records for Pembrokehire*

Rees John born 14 Apr 1835 Milford Haven Pembrokehire died 28 Jun 1891 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to **Holmes, Elizabeth Agnes** on 11 Nov 1886 at Logan , Cache, Utah Occupation Blacksmith *Mormon Records for Pembrokehire*

Rees Sir John Frederick (1883-1967): from Milford Haven: author, university lecturer, and Principal at Bangor University with many studies in Welsh history.

Richards Phoebe Eleanor born 13 Aug 1824 Milford Haven Pembrokehire Married to **Maiben, John Bray** on 9 Apr 1855 at St Giles Cripplgate, Landon, England *Mormon Records for Pembrokehire*

Roch Elizabeth 17 January 1778 Milford Haven Spinster Offence Murder of **Wilkin Charles** by beating him with a paddle Milford Haven Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** *Before the Pembrokehire Courts 1730-1830*

Roch Mary 17 January 1778 Milford Haven Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of **Charles Wilkin** Milford Haven Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** *Before the Pembrokehire Courts 1730-1830*

Sharp William 26 February 1810 Milford Haven Ship carpenter Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Simlett William**, Steynton/Milford, Yeoman Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokehire Courts 1730-1830*,

Starbuck Samual 1791 Quaker married **Abigail Barney** – He was one of the Quaker Whaler **Captains** who came to Milford had a son **Daniel**

Teasdale J H 1882 president 1882 to 1884 Pembroke Dock and Milford Haven Chamber of Commerce

Thomas Anne 3 February 1817 Milford Haven Servant Offence Theft from the dwelling house of wearing apparel belonging to **Elizabeth Evans**, Prisoner employed by the prosecutor, Prisoner aged 22, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Evans, John** Milford Haven, farmer *Before the Pembrokehire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas David 23 January 1815 Milford Haven Mariner Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money and personal goods, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Price Charles**,

Milford, publican Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Rice 1557 Milford Haven Elizabethan Pembrokeshire Rev James Phillips *Arch Camb 1897*

Thomas Rowland 15 December 1800 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Theft of sheep Prisoner aged 51 Milford Haven Prosecutor **Harries John**, Milford Haven *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas W B Rev 1867 Milford Haven Steynton Milford Haven subscription list *Welsh Reformers Rev J Hughes*

Thomas W B 1870 Steynton Milford Rev MA Preb of St David's *Arch Camb 1870*

Thomas W B 1851 Steynton Milford Rev Member *Arch Camb 1851*

Tobin Sarah 7 July 1807 Milford Haven Spinster Offence Theft of marine goods, a whale line and beef, belonging to persons unknown from a ship called the Ann belonging to the prosecutor, Indicted with a larceny and not theft from a ship, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Rotch Benjamin**, Merchant Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Twigg Emma born 9 Mar 1856 Milford Haven Pembrokeshire died 22 Oct 1878 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the Clara Wheeler Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Gabbott, John** on 2 May 1868 at Salt Lake City, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Twiggs William born 22 Jan 1804 Roch Pembrokeshire died 15 Jan 1854 Milford Haven Pembrokeshire Married to **Reed, Mary** on 29 Sep 1840 at Rickson Mills, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Vaughan John 1557 Milford Haven Customer for pirated goods Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips *Arch Camb 1897*

Vincent William Herbert 14/08/1917 Deck Hand 681DA Royal Naval Reserve, HMS Prize Milford Haven Age 21 "Son of **Alice Knight** (formerly **Vincent**, of Lower Drang, Hakin, Milford Haven "Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic"

Wilkin Charles 17 January 1778 **Elizabeth Roch** Milford Haven Spinster Charged with Murder of **Charles Wilkin** by beating him with a paddle --**Furlong Thomas** Robeston West Labourer Charged with Murder of **Charles Wilkin** by beating him with a stick **Adams Thomas** Robeston West Labourer Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of **Charles Wilkin** ---**Roch Mary** Milford Haven Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of **Charles Wilkin** Milford Haven Prosecutor **Hugh Daniel** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams John 22 May 1819 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Recieving stolen goods - sheep - from **Stephen Martell**, belonging to prosecutor and one **John Williams** Milford Haven Prosecutor **Hugh John**, Maenclochog, Yeoman Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Williams John 3 June 1807 Milford Haven Schoolmaster Offence Assault, worked in a preparatory school, where the prosecutor, aged 11 years , was a pupil, When prosecutor made a

mistake in a lesson, he was beaten about the head with a fife, Prosecutor 'always very weak and puny', Milford Haven Prosecutor **Crymes Amos** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Williams Cornelius 16 December 1809 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Theft of wheat from prosecutor's barn, Milford Haven Prosecutor **Davies Benjamin** Junior/Senior? Verdict No prosecution - insane, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Wilson Gilbert John 14/08/1917 Deck Hand 15235DA "Royal Naval Reserve, HMS Prize" Age 25 Son of **Gilbert John Wilson** of Brixham, Devon Husband of **Gertrude Wilson** of 15, Albion St, Milford Haven Killed in action with submarine in Atlantic

Milford RCAHMW,

Customs House;Vaughan's Store;Milford Haven Museum, Sybil Way, Milford Haven

The former Customs House is an eighteenth century rubble-stone building of two storeys under a hipped slate roof, with a projecting central gabled wing of three storeys and attic. It currently houses the Milford Haven Museum, where displays, prints, photographs, documents and paintings illustrate the history and development of the port and town, including the modern oil terminal.

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 30 September 2010.

Cleddau Bridge; Milford Haven Bridge

Cleddau Bridge spans the river Cleddau between Neyland and Pembroke Dock. It is a steel box-girder road bridge of 820 metres; built between 1967 and 1974. The bridge collapsed during construction on 2 June 1970, killing four men.



Castle Hall; St. Brides Abbey, Milford Haven

Castle Hall, Milford Haven, was built c.1765 for J. Z. Howell former governor of Bengal (survivor of the Black Hole of Calcutta). In 1804, Benjamin Rotch, North American Quaker and owner of whaling ships, who settled at Milford bought the Castle Hall estate. In the mid-19th century the estate was purchased by R.F Greville who had the house rebuilt in 1855-7. He added towers and a vast portico in Italian Renaissance style. The tower to the north of the house was some 27 metres (90 feet) high, with four niches mid way up in which were set over life-size statues. Between 1910-1917 the building was occupied by Benedictine nuns and known as St Brides Abbey. It was demolished in 1935.

PE/Domestic/SM90NW from A.J. Parkinson

Old Castle Rath, Milford

A tear-drop shaped enclosure, about 54m by 96m, resting on steep natural slopes above Milford Haven to the south-west and south-east, and formerly delineated by a strong bank and ditch along the north: the site, which has been identified as a Civil War fortification, is now completely built over, a sunken road following the line of the ditch.

Priory Rath, Milford

A roughly oval defended enclosure, about 94m by 82m, set on ground falling to the west above a minor inlet off Milford Haven; the enclosure is defined by a bank and ditch on the south-east, facing rising ground, & elsewhere by scarps, having a possible entrance to the south.
(source Os495card; SM90NW4)

Pill Rath

An oval enclosure above Castle Pill about one third of a mile east by north of the parish church; it measures about 40ft by 50 ft. Only the southern half of the rampart 250ft in length remains and this has been much reduced by cultivation. It is best preserved to the south east where it rises 3ft to fall 8ft to a ditch which is elsewhere barely perceptible; to the north its outlines can be faintly traced. The entrance had disappeared. The remains are doubtless those of a small defensive post intended to provide cover for men watching the creek, but it is impossible to conjecture its original character of builders. Lieut Col Morgan RE considers it to be the work of Scandinavian raiders

Visited 27th July 1920 RCAM

Priory Farm, Milford Haven; Priory Inn

1. Vaulted house built inside ruins of Milford priory, incorporating parts of monastic buildings. Corbelled first floor chimney suggests 16th century date, undergoing alteration in 1976.

2. House, as above, based on two compartments at the south-east angle of the cloister of Pill Priory (Nprn94973); the east, vaulted chamber is thought to have formed the southern compartment of the undercroft to the dormitory range, the abutting west chamber being a kitchen, or warming house.

Source: Ludlow 2002 (Medieval Archaeology 46), 41-80 [64-70].

Pill Priory Cottage, Milford Haven

1. 18th - 19th century cottage in ruins of Pill Priory. Demolished.

2. Cottage, as above, set in the area of the south transept of Pill Priory church (see Nprn94973), formerly abutting 'the Steps'

Barrallier House, 24 Hamilton Terrace, Milford Haven

3-storey, early-C19 house in Hamilton Terrace, thought to have been the home of Louis Barrallier, who set up the naval dockyard and acted as Charles Greville's agent in laying out the town and in assigning leases.

A 3-storey house c.1800 and part of a terraced row: 3-window front elevation faced with rough cast and there are stuccoed quoins the right hand end. On the ground floor there are two 20th century plate-glass windows. The central cambered-headed doorway has an overlight and a 6-panel door. The 1st floor there are three 12-pane sash windows and on the 2nd floor, three 6-pane sash windows.

PE/Domestic/SM90NW O.M. Jenkins

Old Castle House, Milford Haven

Home to Admiral Lord Cuthbert Collingwood.

Company Offices Milford Docks

Late 19th century 1 storey, faced with red stone blocks, slate gabled roof, later 2 bays at South East.

Milford Docks Company was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1874. Initially, the aim was to construct a Dockland area that would establish Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, as a major port. In 1876, the Port Sanitary Authority (now known as the Milford Haven Port Authority) was created. The docks was opened in 1888, and in 1898, the Great Western Railway extended its services into

Milford Haven Docks. In the early part of the 20th century, Milford Haven was the base for a very large fishing industry and was the sixth largest port in Britain in 1906. The docks centred around the movement of oil from 1960 when Esso opened the first of a number of oil refineries in Milford Haven. A very large Marina now occupies a part of the dock basin.

Reference:

Pembrokeshire Record Office: Milford Docks Company Records and Correspondence (catalogue description).

Milford Haven Dockyard

Sir William Hamilton obtained an Act of Parliament in 1790 to establish the port at Milford on the land of Hubberston and Pill. Charles Greville, his agent, attracted Quaker whalers from Nantucket to settle in Milford in 1793 and also persuaded the Navy Board in 1797 to establish a dockyard to build warships. In 1802 Milford Haven was proclaimed by Lord Nelson as one of the finest harbours ever seen.

In 1810 the Quaker whalers returned to America and in 1814 the Navy Board transferred the dockyard to Pembroke Dock. During this period Milford languished. In 1874 the port was given a boost with the formation of the Milford Docks company (the docks were not completed for another 14 years, opening in 1886). The docks were adapted to the requirements of the fishing industry; ice factories, fish market and smoke-houses were built, and Milford grew to be one of the chief fishing ports of Britain.

The development of the giant oil tankers following the Suez crisis in the 1950's led to Milford being developed as a major oil port, because of its deep water channel. In 1960 the Esso oil refinery opened and by the 1970s Milford had become the leading oil port in Britain and the second largest in Europe. However, within 20 years of being opened, the Esso oil refinery was closed.

Reference: Jon Gower, Homeland, 1996.

Pill Priory, Lower Priory, Milford Haven; Formerly 'THE Steps'

The house, formerly known as 'The Steps', was formed by the conversion of conventional buildings, possibly in the seventeenth century. It is thought to incorporate elements of the eastern cloister range of Pill Priory, these being identified as the chapter house, with sacristy and library set between this and the south transept of the priory church to the north.

Source: Ludlow 2002 (Medieval Archaeology 46), 41-80 [62-3, 66-70].
RCAHMW, February 2011

Castle Hall, Garden, Milford Haven

Parkland & Gardens of Wales

House demolished

Castle Hall

This is an early nineteenth century garden incorporating some late eighteenth century features. They include two substantial terraces associated with the house (which is demolished). There are fine approach entrances, a grotto, lake, and further terracing with a range of glass and an enigmatic garden structure at one time referred to as a finery. CAB

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XIV, sheet 9 (1908). Its main elements on that map include terrace, bridge, walled garden, walk, parkland, orchard, lodge, heated wall, greenhouse, carriage drive, lawns, parkland, haw haw, shrubbery and rose garden.

Briggs 17.10.05

St Tollbooths, Milford Haven

An early 19th century classical style 3-storey mansion with a 5 window ashlar front, broad doric porch and a 2-storey wing to the left hand side. Decorative keystones and architraves to the windows which are all sash but have a varying numbers of small panes: ground floor has 18-panes, 1st floor has 12-panes and the 2nd floor has 6-panes.

PE/Domestic/SM80NE

CHN 03/09/2004

St Botolph's, Garden, Milford Haven

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire XXXIII, sheet 9 (1908). Its main elements on that map include terrace, well, walled garden, reservoir, lodge and carriage drive.

C.S.Briggs 17.10.05

Fort Hubberston, Milford Haven (See The Milford Haven Fortifications)

Fort Hubberston was built in the early 1860s on the north bank of the estuary opposite Fort Popton. It was used during the First and Second World Wars but was later abandoned.

RCAHMW, February 2011.

Amoco Oil Refinery, Milford Haven

The Amoco oil refinery, later operated by Elf and Murco, was commenced in 1971 and came on-stream in 1973. Major upgradings to the plant were made in 1981, 1992 and 1996, and the plant is currently (2008) capable of processing 118,000 barrels per day of crude oil. Transport of output is by road, rail and pipeline.

Pier, Pier Road, Milford Haven

A pier measuring some 270m in length is shown on an historic chart. OS 1st edition 6in mapping shows The Pier Hotel and a Toll House to the west of the pier. These buildings appear to remain, although the pier has been removed.

RCAHMW, May 2012

Hakin Observatory

The Observatory was built in 1809 by C F Grenville and is a Grade II Listed Building. It is octagonal in plan, constructed of stone and brick and has vaulted top with slit openings for the telescope at 10m (30ft) high. There are single story buildings on three sides used for classrooms and accommodation. The observatory is marked on an historic chart and was used as a navigation aid by vessels using the Haven.

Thomas Ward's Ship Breaking Yard

The site of Thomas Ward's ship breaking yard from 1920-1934. Vessels were kept afloat here as long possibly whilst their engines and fittings were removed and then beached for the hull to be dismantled.

Event and Historical Information:

Formerly part of the Milford Haven estate developed by the Greville family from 1790s onwards, the railway and pier serving Irish passenger steamers was eventually sold off as something of a 'white elephant' in 1920 to Sir Hugh James Protheroe. The land was then sold to Messrs Thomas W Ward of Sheffield for ship breaking. Thomas Ward was born in 1853. He started as a coal merchant and then became a scrap metal dealer in Sheffield opened his ship dismantling department in 1894. The company soon became the largest supplier of scrap metal to the growing steel industry. After the war, most naval vessels built pre-1910 were declared redundant. The vessels decommissioned from 1919 onwards included 22 Dreadnought battleships and battle cruisers totaling approximately 500,000 tons of shipping. Thomas Ward is believed to have had a total of 13 yards including Newton Noyes by the 1920's (e.g. Inverkeithing from 1923, New Holland from 1920, and Pembroke Dock from 1926). The yard and its associated land were bought by the Admiralty in 1934 for a munitions depot and to facilitate small ship repairs. Thomas Ward Ltd continued until taken over by Rio Tinto, a British-Australian multinational metals and mining corporation, in the early

1980s.

Sources include:

Records of the Milford Haven Estate, Pembroke Record Office, GB 0213 D/MHE

Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, May 2012

Nolton

Acc/to Names - P Valentine Harris.

Nolton. Originally Old Town, the n being attracted as in Nash and Narberth.

RCAM The original name of this parish was Olton or Old Ton. In the foundation charter of Pill Priory to which it was appropriated by Thomas de Rope[de la Roche], it is termed ecclesia de S Madoci de Venter Villa.

Nolton . The village is a little way inland. It has a bellcote church dedicated to St Madoc containing an effigy of a Knight and Norman carved stone bracket but not much else of interest. Nolton Haven is a popular holiday beach, but visitors are probably unaware that this was once a coal-exporting beach. Note the remains of the old coal quay, built in 1769. Traces of the long-abandoned coal mines can be found all over the area; some of the coal workings ran far out under the sea.

Nolton itself is one mile inland from Nolton Haven.

1811 Fenton Tours

[Fenton was travelling along Newgale sands from St David's]

Travel along the coast and sink down to the little creek of Nolton, where culm is shipped off in the summer months, famed for a species of stone of a purplish cast, capable of bearing th chisel well, and wrought into tomb-stones, steps, and flags of all sorts.

Ascending the hill on the south side of the creek towards the church of Nolton, and a severe disappointment in not finding my friend the worthy rector at home, from whom information the inquisitive antiquary had much to expect.

1839 Nolton Topographical Dictionary of Wales

NOLTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 227 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern shore of St. Bride's bay, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which was inclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament in 1759. The surface is varied, and in some parts hilly; the soil is in general productive, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Stone, of a quality not inferior to that of Portland, abounds in the parish; and some quarries were opened, that might have been worked to great advantage, had due care been taken to find out the proper stratum. The repairs and alterations of the cathedral church of St. David's, towards the close of the last century, were to have been wholly executed with this stone; but the contractor for the buttresses having taken the stratum which lay nearest the surface, instead of

sinking lower for that of the best quality, the intention was abandoned. The small haven near the village of Drewson, in the parish, afforded a facility for conveying the produce of the quarries to its destination; and probably, when further trial has been made of the quality of the stone from the proper stratum, it may again become a shipping-place for that material.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 2. 11., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £118, and there is a glebe of 29a. 2r. 20p., valued at £40 per annum; also a glebe-house. The church is dedicated to St. Madoc: there was formerly a chapel of ease at the village of Drewson, but it has been for some time in ruins. A school is chiefly supported by an endowment of £18 a year, arising from a bequest by the late John Grant, Esq., of Waltham Place, county of Berks, who left funds for a similar purpose to the parish of Roch. A house consisting of a schoolroom on the first floor, and two rooms below for the residence of the master, was erected principally at the expense of the late Rev. Moses Grant. The master is appointed by the rector and churchwardens. At Drewson, properly Druidston, were some Druidical remains, from which that small hamlet originally derived its name; the stones that composed the circle were removed in 1740, and have been used for building purposes.

The Church

The church is a low undignified structure, and has nothing within or without to demand the attention of the antiquary but its porch resembling that at Roch. Yet the interior at to neatness and decency has the same claim on our praise as that of the adjoining vicarage, and bespeaks the same laudable care. But to the right of the entrance into the cemetery on the outside facing of the wall or hedge that encloses it, appears the mutilated effigy of a crusader, which had like all its fraternity in every church throughout the country, long since received extreme unction, being whitewashed and whitewashed again, yet not so much disguised by its daubing and mutilation as to leave it in doubt that he was cross legged. That this was not its primary situation we may be well assured; but that in some fanatic iconoclastic age he had not only been removed from his appointed niche in the church, but had been maimed, and with the removal and maiming, every record of history or heraldry destroyed, by which his name, age, and quality might have been discovered; Nor have I with all industry I have exerted on the occasion, been able to trace the family of the knight, or the time of his excommunication, when this disgraceful position was assigned to the champion of the cross without the pale of the church.

1851 Aug 29 Nolton (St Madoc) Glynne

The church has a nave and chancel, and over the west end a bell gable for two bells; the whole of the outer walls whitewashed. There is a south porch which is vaulted in stone, with moulded ribs. The chancel arch is a rude round one, having an impost on the north. There is no west window. Those on the north are bad and modern; on the south square headed and poor. The west door Pointed. Along the west end is a stone bench. The east window of the chancel is a singular one with a First pointed look; but it is doubtful whether it is altered. It had two lights with plain mullion surmounted by a depressed hood which has foliated corbels. In the angles of this window, internally, are shafts with First Pointed capitals. Near the east window are two niches with chamfered brackets set very low down. The font is early, of a kind very common in Pembrokeshire – an oblong bowl

scolloped below, upon a cylindrical stem. There is a part of a stone effigy set up against the wall. The churchyard, picturesque and shaded with trees has no graves on the north side.

1921 The Parish Church Dedicated to St Madoc RCAM

The Church comprises chancel, nave and couth porch, with a double bell-cote above the west gable. The porch has a plain vault, with moulded ribs. It shelters a much mutilated stone effigy. Long use as a gate post has so weathered the stone that practically all the facial details are lost. It represents a mail clad figure with a heater shaped shield, the head resting on an oblong cushion. It was in its present position in 1851, when Sir Stephen Glynne visited the church. In the north wall of the nave is a corbel of bracket of 13th century date, on which are three rudely carved human faces, one being bearded, probably a representation of the Trinity. If in its original position (which is doubtful) its purpose is not apparent. Suspended above it on the wall is a wrought iron hook with a twisted shank. The two niches with chamfered brackets, near the east window, mentioned by Glynne, have disappeared, but the brackets set very low down are still in situ. The stone bench at the west end has likewise vanished. The font basin, of cushion type 24 ½ in by 20 in externally and 19 in by 14 in internally stands on a circular shaft with square base; the total height is 39ins.

Two loose stone mortars, one square the other circular, both having the usual heavy horizontal bands are preserved in the church. One is said to have come from Druidston Chapel, and the other from a chapel unknown. Neither bears any trace of a wall attachment and, in all likelihood, both are vessels of secular and not ecclesiastical origin and use.

The parish Register contains several entries pertaining to the alterations in the church.

1767 A paper document attached to the old parchment register of Nolton states that at a vestry meeting held on 23 Feb., 1767, it was agreed that no one on any account whatsoever should be buried within the church of Nolton.

1789 In this year the chancel was new roofed and ceiled and plastered. A new window put into the eastern end, and the side walls that projected beyond the end, taken down: which walls had been left in a ragged state ever since the chancel was restored (by Mr. Davies, a former rector, nearly one hundred years ago) by a faculty, and the pine end built on the vault where the rectors have been buried.

1789 The yard wall was repaired and plastered and a new gate made

1801. The arch between the nave and chancel this year widened and raised, being before low and narrow, obstructing the view and sound. The reading desk and pulpit also removed four or five feet from the westward. All this at the expense of the rector, Moses Grant.

1824The sycamore trees were planted in Nolton churchyard in spring of 1824 and 1825, and a few elms and poplars in 1827 by Francis Warlow, school master, by and with the consent of the Rev. George Harries, the rector.

1876 a drastic restoration saw the church practically rebuilt, and most of its earlier features swept away.

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.

In the rib-vaulted porch is an effigy of a late 13c knight with his head on a pillow. The nave walls and font may be of c1200. The chancel has been enlarged and is dated 1789 & 1878.

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire

Nolton (S. Madoc or Aidan). —A small Chalice, hall mark indicates the year 1675 with maker's mark IS linked. There is a chalice by the same maker at Rendcombe, Gloucestershire, dated 1675. The bowl of the Nolton cup is more V-shaped than the other two Pembrokeshire examples, but the same cable moulding appears around the base. On the bowl too is the stippled inscription (here in capitals) " POCVLVM » ECLESIVM * DE * NOWL TOWNE « 1677 ". Height, 5 in.; diam. of bowl, 2½ in.; depth, 3 in. : weight, 4 oz. 14 dwts.

Here again is another instance of the Paten cover of an Elizabethan Chalice remaining whilst the original cup has disappeared. The cover bears the mark so frequently found on Pembrokeshire vessels between 1574 and 1587. On the footer handle is inscribed " 1575". Diameter, 3 in.; weight, 1 oz. 15 dwts,—There is also a pewter Plate, and bearing the marks of ALLEN BRIGHT (London). Roughly scratched beneath appear the initials po (the last two figures being obliterated).

Nolton Rectory

The glebe house is situated exactly opposite the church, separated by a road only; and with no pretensions above the character of a cottage, yet furnishes most unexpected and comfortable accommodations. It has marks of great antiquity, being vaulted; and was formerly approached by a gateway opening into a quadrangle, walls five feet thick, and cement as hard as rock
Nolton

The vicarage at Nolton is a most interesting old house, and the following details, given by Rev. J. W. Reese, the late vicar. The front door of the vicarage opens into a hall, which has a stone-vaulted ceiling; the room on the left hand of the hall has also a stone-vaulted ceiling, and the end wall, opposite to the window, is built concave to the room, but both of these vaulted ceilings are now concealed by plaster. The kitchen, which is behind the room referred to, has also a stone-vaulted ceiling, and the old main walls of the house are 43 inches thick. Mr. Reese added that Bishop Basil Jones, after inspecting the vicarage, expressed the opinion that the old part of the house was at least 500 years old.

1920 The Old Rectory Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Although somewhat modernised, this interesting old house still preserves most of the features recorded in the year 1900 by the then rector : “the front door opens into a hall which has a stone vaulted ceiling; the room on the left hand of the hall has also a stone vaulted ceiling, and the end wall ,opposite to the window , is built concave to the room, but both of these vaulted ceilings are concealed by plaster. The kitchen , which is behind the room refered too, has also a stone vaulted ceiling and the old main walls of the house are 43in thick” (*Transactions West Wales Historical Society 1913 III 228*) Visited 25th May 1920

[late 1900's]Nolton Rectory Acc/to Medieval Buildings - published by Preseli District Council.

Nolton Rectory encapsulates early vaulted cellars as the present ground floor is of a more recent structure.

Medieval rectory with probable C16 vaulted ground floor. Refaced and raised during early C19. External appearance is of a 2-bay Georgian house with a cross-wing added in 1886. Early C19 facade to left is whitewashed roughcast. Two storey. Two-window range of hornless sashes. Internal stone vaulted ceilings plastered over. One of the oldest continuously used rectories in Wales (RAJ 1/7/03; based largely on CADW listing description of 13/11/97). RCAHMW

Clergy Nolton

Price Thomas 1669 Rector
Roberts Nicholas 1678 Rector – 1692
Davies Johannes 1692 Rector – 1714
Parry David 1715 Rector – 1720 Natural Death
Grant Johannes 1720 Rector resignation 1767
Roach Peter 1746 Curate
Morce Joseph 1759 Curate
Grant Moses 1763 Curate
Grant Moses 1767 Rector. 1810Natural Death
Ferrier Robert 1797 Curate
Dalton Thomas 1804 Curate
Harries George 1810 Rector
Willams Thomas 1828 Curate
Crymes Amos 1833 Curate

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The patronage of this church, which was then called the church of St. Madoc de Veteri Villa, was granted by Thomas de Rupe [de Roch], the son and heir of John de Rock, to Pill Priory. - *Dugdale Monasticum*.

In 1594 the benefice of Nolton is said to have been appendant to the manor of Nolton and Perott was then the patron. - *Owen's Pem.*

It, however, seems that this must have been an error on the part of the Pembrokeshire historian, as the right of patronage had been granted to Pill Priory by Thomas de Rupe, and an advowson once sold was never again attached to a manor. See *Blackstones Comment Bk. II., ch. 3.*

Moreover, although the post mortem inquisition, held in 1503 on the death of Sir William Perrott of Haroldston, Knt., states that the deceased owned the manor of Nolton, which he held of the barony of Roch by knights service and suit at the court of Rock, no mention is made of his holding the rectory of Nolton, while the *Valor Eccl.*, which was taken in 1554, distinctly states that the prior of Pill was the patron.

It therefore seems probable that the rectory was held in gross, that is to say not appendant to any manor and that on the dissolution of the monasteries it came into the king's hands. It is significant also that there is no record of any presentation by either the owner of the manor of Nolton or of Roch, and that the only presentation apart from those made by the prior of Pill and the King, was made in 1554 by William Philipps of Picton, Esq. (son and heir of John Philipps of Picton, Esq.), who is distinctly stated to have been the patron for that turn under a grant from the Prior and Convent of the late dissolved priory of Pill.

Described as Ecclesia de Veteri Villa, this church was in 1291 assessed at £8 for tenths to the King, the sum payable thereon being 16s. -*Taxatio*.

Norton. - Ecclesia ibidem unde prior de Pulla est patronus. Et ibidem Thomas Wogan est rector habens mansionem ibidem. Et valet fructus hujusmodi per annum inje xiijs iiijd. Inde sol in una pensione priori de Pulla per annum iiip. Et in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xijd. Et in wisitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus vs ixd. Et remanet clare £4 2s 7d Inde decima 8s. 3d. -*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Nolton alias Knowleton R. (St Madoc) Pens Pri. de Pulla, 4s. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 5s. 9d. Prince of Wales; Prior de Pulla olim Patr. Clear yearly value, £28 £40 Kings Books, £4 2s. 11d.-*Bacon's Liber Regis*.

On 30 July 1868, the livings of Nolton and Roch were united under an Order in Council.

On 21 October 1876, a faculty was granted for the alteration and restoration of the parish church.

1851Nolton Parish Church James Taskar, Curate

1929 St Madog & St Mary (Roch) Incumbent and Curates; Ivor Evans

Nonconformist Chapels:

Nolton Haven Congregational Chapel

was built in 1858. Internal alterations were made in 1907 and renovation work undertaken in 1923. The present chapel, dated 1857, is built in the Romanesque style with a gable entry plan, two storeys and tall round-headed windows. Nolton Haven is now Grade 2 Listed for the architecturally ambitious facade and use of Nolton sandstone. RCAHMW

Old Manor House

On the north side of the church yard was the old manor house, the mansion of the lord of the vill, probably the mutilated crusader; of which perhaps not a vestage would have remained but for a water closet entered from the first floor, as at the parsonage, a peculiarity not often occurring in the old mansions of the country.

The property of Nolton, of which this old mansion was the head, before the great rebellion, was in the family of Crowe, but being forfeited it was bought by the city of London, under condition of paying the usual quit rent to the crown, still paid; of the city a Mr Cozens of Robeston West bought it; from this purchaser it devolved on Thomas Kymer Esq. Who sold it to Mr Barlow of Lawrenny and Hugh Barlos Esq. Member for the town of Pembroke, is now the possessor.

Education

1810 Church School at Nolton was built by the Reverend Moses Grant

1847 State of Education in Wales

Parish of Nolton – on the 5th of January I visited the above parish. There was only a day school there. The schoolroom was an upper room, underneath which the master lived. The school was supported by the executors of Mr Grant, a brother of the late Rector of Nolton, who paid the master a salary of £18 per annum. I found the schoolroom well furnished with desks and benches, all in very good repair. The children were not present, and would not assemble for the next fortnight. The master's salary of £18 per annum was originally paid for educating 20 poor children of the parish of Nolton; but by means of subscriptions raised by the late curate, which amounted to £5 4s 6d the school had been made gratuitous to the whole parish. The attendance was pretty regular, with the exception of Harvest time. The Rev Mr Tasker, the Curate, informed me that agricultural labourers get 8d per day with food of 1s 4d a day on their own findings; Colliers 1s 6d per day. Labourers in the parish were excessively poor; they were a sober and industrious class of men. There was no Sunday School in the parish and no Dissenting chapel----David Lewis Assistant

Jottings Names Nolton

Child Mary Philippa married 1 **John Grant** of Nolton by whom she had a son **Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant** became heir to the Picton estates in 1823 under the will of Lord Milford 7 Bart and assumed the name and the arms of Philipps . He was created a baron in 1828 and Baron Milford in 1847 In 1847 he married Lady Anne Jane daughter of the Earl of Wicklow but died without direct heir.

de Rupe Thomas son and heir of John de Rock Nolton *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Harries George 1827 rector Nolton Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Howell David 27 September 1784 Nolton Yeoman Offence Theft of barley from glebe Nolton Prosecutor Grant, Moses Nolton, clerk to the grand jury *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Moses Grant 1784 rector Nolton Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Page Thomas 5 January 1791 -- **John Walter** Nolton Labourer Charged with Murder of Thomas, Page by casting an iron gun barrel into ten barrels of gun powder hidden by a heap of stones, thus causing an explosion. Nolton Prosecutor Owen, Thomas, Walton West, Yeoman Verdict No prosecution? – fled. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Reese J W Rev 1900 Vicarage Nolton

Walter John 5 January 1791 Nolton Labourer Offence Murder of Thomas Page, by casting an iron gun barrel into ten barrels of gun powder hidden by a heap of stones, thus causing an explosion. Nolton Prosecutor Owen Thomas, Walton West, Yeoman Verdict No prosecution? - fled *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Warlow Francis 1827 Schoolmaster Nolton Church *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Burkeley Philipps Esquire.

The third son of the Good Sir John 4th Baronet and the younger brother of Sir Erasmus 5th Baronet and Sir John 6th Baronet.

He married Philippa Adams of Holyland Pembroke. Although in the family traditions he was of minor importance, being a younger son, the whole future of the Picton Estate stems from him. He had no children from his marriage but after the death of his wife he was reputed to have adopted an illegitimate daughter by a woman named Maria Philippa Artemisia and gave the young girl the surname Philipps. Her real name was Mary Philippa Artemisia.

Bulkeley Philipps died in 1776 and after his death she married James Child of Begelly and she herself had a daughter whom she named Maria Artemisia. She died in 1786. Her daughter Maria Artemisia, married the son of the **Vicar of Roch and Nolton, the Rev. John Grant**, who succeeded his father in these livings.

The father, the old Vicar, had been mad for some years. This John Gant was said to have been the man who invented what was called the yard wheel for measuring distances and he was looked at askance in the Haverfordwest of that time running behind his peculiar wheel. Their son was named Richard Bulkeley Philipps Grant. This boy's father, the Rev. John Grant, in addition to inventing the measuring wheel gained a great deal of notoriety because of his condemning those of his parishioners from Roch and Nolton who, whilst looting a wrecked ship containing a cargo of Gunpowder on Druidston Sands caused it to blow up, killing many and blinding others. He was said to have declared openly that it was an act of God punishing them for their wickedness.

Maria Artemisia, upon the death of her first husband, the Rev. John Grant married as her second the Rev. Alexander Gwyther, the Vicar of Yardley in Worcestershire. By him she had a second son who later became the Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwyther, Vicar of St Mary's Church Haverfordwest.

Richard Burkley Philipps Grant and his half brother, the Rev. James Henry Alexander Gwther, in turn, inherited the vast Picton castle estates, both changing their surnames to Philipps, thus causing those of closer relationship to become disinherited.

Nolton Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Sutton .	George	Nolton	H
Wolcocke . . .	Roger.	Nolton	H
Price	Thomas .	Nolton	H2.
Cox .	John. .	Nolton	H
Wilkin . .	Nicholas	Nolton	H
Morice	Hugh . .	Nolton	H
Cox .	Thomas.	Nolton	H
Cole	Peter .	Nolton	H
Roch	Thomas .	Nolton	H
Owen	Francis . .	Nolton	H
Phillip .	Thomas. .	Nolton	H
Jones	Dorothy. .	Nolton	H
Ricketts	Margarett .	Nolton	H
Sayce	Thomas . .	Nolton	H2.
Long	Bridgett .	Nolton	H
Sayce .	Ellinor.	Nolton	H

Wilcocke	Griffith. .	Nolton	H
Roch	Patricke	Nolton	H
Roch	David. .	Nolton	H
Gwynne	Thomas .	Nolton	H
Furland .	Thomas.	Nolton	H2
Graunt	Richard . .	Nolton	P
Graunt	Thomas. .	Nolton	P
Vaughan	Richard	Nolton	P
Cornocke	Tho. ..	Nolton	P
Owen	Katherine .	Nolton	P
Owen . .	David. .	Nolton	P
Jeffrey	Thomas. .	Nolton	P
John	Lewis. .	Nolton	P
William .	Thomas.	Nolton	P
Webb	Jane	Nolton	P
Webb	David. .	Nolton	P.
Kelly	William .	Nolton	P
Wilkin .	Margarett	Nolton	P
William	Lewis	Nolton	P

Places of Interest

Druidston[Drewson, Druidstown] 1811 Fenton

[Fenton was travelling parallel to Newgale sands from St David's.]

In the parish of Nolton is a village called Drewson, corruptly for Druidstown, near which on the road leading from Fishguard to Dale there occurs a remarkable inclosure , occupying near an acre of ground called Drewson Chapel. The stones that composed the druidical circle were removed in 1740 to build with, so that there is scarce any thing left to mark the situation of this spacious Gorsedd or place of convention for various purposes.

Druidston RCAM

A small village near the shores of St Bride's Bay is thus styled by comparatively recent topographical writers and the regular maps, though the local pronunciation is Drewston or Drewson. It need hardly be said that the name has produced a crop of speculations concerning the Druids and these have received support from the presence of an undoubtedly early monument which formerly stood within a few yards of Druidston farm house. The monument , which is said to have been a stone circle was removed (according to Lewis Top. Dictionary)about the year 1740, all but two stones which still survive in situ (Pemb Arch Survey). Whether the vanished monument was a circle or a comlech it is impossible to conjecture, although it is more likely to have been a small mound castle.

The real name of the hamlet is exactly what the local pronunciation gives it – that is Drews-ton. Among the foreign knights who swarmed into England during the reign of Henry I was one called

Alfred Drue. He appears as a signatory to several early grants made to religious houses established by the Normans and their allies to dyfed . Drue seems to have founded drue's ton somewhere within the first quarter of the 12th century. The spot which he chose for his settlement is situated upon the shores of a sandy cove that is flanked by two two headlands which jut out from the land on either side, and afford admirable shelter for small craft in a favourable wind; the protection is increased by a breakwater of pebbles which form a bar or chine across the entrance.

The lord of Drewston when establishing his little colony, furnished himself and it with a small religious edifice. One of the cottages is still called Druidston Chapel, and in the north corner of the field containing the cottage are slight indications that the small building stood on the site. The highway makes a bend which is inexplicable on any other ground than it had to get round a venerated object. Lewis's Top Dic. Notes the chapel as having been "for some time in ruins".

Druidston farm

18th century. A former farmhouse built of rubble masonry with low pitch slate roof. There is a massive stone chimney

Druidston Villa

is a house which was extensively altered in the 19th century. A print from the 19th century suggests that there may be an earlier core.

Druidston house

A late 18th century house: 2-storeys, built of rubble masonry with a low pitch slate roof and sash windows beneath flat arched heads. A nearby derelict farmyard is contemporary with the house. These buildings are of rubble with corrugated iron roofs.

Druidston Villa, Stones

Two erect monoliths are visible in field east of Druidston Villa RCAHMW

Druidstone Haven – Druidstone Haven has a long sandy beach, west facing, with a pebble bank behind the high tide line. Usually quite secluded, Druidstone Haven, lies in an impressive setting, with steep cliffs on either side, and to landward. The nearby Druidston hamlet derives its name from the 12th century Norman knight, Dure.

Castle Park RCAM

This field immediately north of Druidston Villa, whose western boundary is the cliff which falls to Druidston Haven, may derive its name from some small earthwork which the sea has removed, and

of which all local memory or tradition has perished Visited 25th May 1920

Coal Mining

Nolton – see also 1841 Evidence Collected By Robert Hugh Franks, Esq. Collieries In Pembrokeshire. For Mines Act 1842 above

Nolton Colliery 1841 Coal Mine Coal mined according to records between the 19th and early 20th centuries but the date of building the 1769 Old Coal Quay would suggest that mining was taking place earlier. The pit was east of the village of Nolton Haven

Nolton Colliery 1842 Bowen and Whittow depth 220ft employed 41males 4 females

Nolton Colliery 1846 Schedule of creditors of Bowen and Whittow

Nolton Colliery 1865-70 James Barra

Nolton Colliery 1905 Coal Mine W J Canton employed 3 men underground

Nolton Colliery 1912 employed 4 men

Nolton re building of pier at 1912–1914 -- Coalmining Records Nolton, Roch And St Brides Bay Area

Madocs Haven Colliery, Nolton Opencast colliery on sea cliff.

Druidston Haven Level driven in search of coal. Not yet positively identified, but probably that level in cliffs 350 yards north of Druidston Villa RCAHMW,

Cliff Colliery about ½ mile north was also exporting via Nolton Haven. It was worked from 1850 to 1905 to exploit coal seams beneath St Brides Bay. There are dangerous traces of old coal workings; some travel under the sea and are as deep 300ft. Many on the old workings are flooded and the sites of some of the very early ones unknown.

Remains of Tudor workings and bell pits also to be found by the unwary.

Nolton Haven



Nolton Haven is a small, relatively sheltered west facing beach, made up of sand and shingle with rock pools and cliffs on either side. As with Little Haven to the south, coal was shipped from Nolton Haven in the past, and on a flat grassy terrace above the beach was the old coal storage yard. Much of the coal came from Trefane Colliery, the remains of which still stand spectacularly above the cliffs about a kilometer to the north.

Old coal Quay built in 1769 Colliery buildings including the old Counting House remains at the end of a tramway.

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

a breakwater has been formed for the protection of vessels arriving at Nolton Haven, whence a large quantity of culm is shipped by means of jetties

Nolton Haven Level and culm shipments from Nolton Colliers wages and accounts for 1844–1849 -- Coalmining Records Nolton, Roch And St Brides Bay Area

Robeston West

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

ROBESTON (WEST), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Milford; containing 97 inhabitants. It lies a few miles to the north of Milford Haven, on the old turnpike-road leading to Old Milford, or Haking; and comprises a moderate tract of arable and pasture land, all inclosed and in a profitable state of cultivation. Robeston Hall, a good family mansion, is pleasantly situated, and with its grounds, which are well laid out, forms an ornamental object. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £187. 10., and the glebe comprises three acres and a half, valued at £6 per annum.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer

of England and Wales described Robeston West thus:

ROBESTON (West), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; 2½ miles N W of Milford railway station. Post-town, Milford-Haven. Acres, 1, 100. Real property, £1, 770. Pop., 159. Houses, 29. Robeston Hall is the seat of the Scourfields. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £169. Patron, not reported.

Church St Andrews



of red sandstone, tower and north chapel reputed to be early, Chancel and nave added 14c, a broken effigy of a lady dates from c1350.

Acc/to Salter Old Parish Churches.

A tower with features of c1500 but probably older masonry lies between the north Chapel and porch. A female effigy lies under an arch of the chapel arcade and on the pier is a brass inscription, with symbols of death, to Thomas Cozens and four of his children who died in infancy. The font is Norman. The nave and chancel are probably 13th century. It is unlikely that the chapel formed the original nave as is claimed.

The Parish Church Dedicated to St James – other sources say St Andrew

Royal commission on Ancient Monuments

This church consists at present of a short northern aisle to the chancel and eastern portion of the original nave, terminating in a tower of the regular Pembrokeshire type ,and a considerably larger chamber now forming the nave and chancel of the edifice. It is clear that the northern body has been enlarged by the addition of a more elaborate and dignified southern chamber , to which the principal altar of the church has been moved. There is a much worn effigy of a lady which dates circa 1350; and thia may point to the period of the church extension, the Norman cushion font marking the date of the original edifice – Visited 26th August 1920

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory was appendant to the manor of Robeston, which was formerly owned by the Perrots of Haroldstone. –Owen’s Pems.

The advowson of Robeston was in 1531 owned by Thomas Perrot, Esq. -Inq. P.M. of Thomas Perrot, 23 Hen. VIII.

The patronage was probably forfeited to the Crown on the condemnation of Sir John Perrot.

Robeston.—Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione Johannis Parret unde Willielrnus Stradlinge est rector et habet ibidem unam mansionem et terras. Et valet fructus et emolimenta hujus rectotie per annum et sic commuaibus annis vjxi xiijs iiijd. Inde sol in sisitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anllo xijd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sino (lalibus et procuracionibus allnua-tim v8 ixd. Et remanet clare £6 6s. 8d. Inde decima 12s. 8d.—Valor Eccl.

Under “Livings in Charge”:- Robeston alias Robberton West Joun Parret, 1535;The prince of Wales. King s Books, £6 6s. 8d., £70 Yearly tenths, 12s. 8d. –Bacon’s Liber Regis.

Robeston West Clergy

Howell, Georgius	1673	Curate
Powell, Timotheus	1681	Rector
Powell, Ludovicus	1683	Curate
Powell, Timotheus	1688	Rector
Evans, Audoenus	1710	Rector
Evans, Audoenus	1720	(resignation)Rector
Evans, Riceus	1720	Curate
Herneman, Johannes	1720	Rector

Herneman, Johannes	1726	(<i>natural death</i>)Rector
Harris, Johannes	1726	Rector
Harries, John	1733	(<i>Death</i>)Rector
Rock, William	1735	Rector
Williams, Frederick	1733	Rector
Williams, Frederick	1735 (<i>cession</i>)	Rector
Cleaveland, William	1748	Stipendiary Curate
Murrow , Thomas	1771	Stipendiary Curate
Rees , James	1804	Rector

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire - Robeston West

The Chalices of the Restoration period and towards the end of the century are usually massive and rude in design. They are remarkable as showing an utter disregard of artistic beauty of any description. Though small, the Chalice, Robeston West (1697) belong to this group

A Chalice with plain resting on a trumpet-shaped stem. The hall marks are of the Britannia standard for 1697, the maker's mark being DI with a cherub's head winged above, and what may be a mullet between two pellets below, for Isaac Dighton. Height, 6½in.; diameter of bowl, 3in.; depth, 3in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 5 oz. 17 dwts. Inscription "The Gift of Martha Holland to the Parish of Robeston West 1698".—A modern Paten, hall marked 1900 and inscribed "The Gift of Thomas Erskine Holland K.C. to the Parish of Robeston West"; diam., 5 in.; weight, 3 oz. 18 dwts.

A pewter Plate, 8in. in diam., bearing the marks RB; Robert B—; harp; griffin rampant; snake's head. —Another pewter Plate, 9 in. in diam., carrying the stamp of S. Duncumb (London).

Scourfield William Henry 1776- 1843 was born in 1776 the only son of Henry Scourfield of New Moat and Robeston Hall and Elizabeth daughter of Rt Rev John Ewer DD of Bangor. His first wife whom he married on 27th October 1804 was Maria Groate daughter of Lt Col Edward Groate of Brent Eleigh Hall Suffolk Maria died on the 2nd August 1835 and they had no surviving children. His second wife was Louisa Sarah Bowen daughter of Richard Bowen of Manorowen whom he married on 28th December 1837 and settling his Dewisland estate on his bride, to whom it reverted on his death in January 1843. He also left her the lease of his London house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, and an annuity. Family heirlooms, however, were entrusted to his brother-in-law, the Rev. Joshua Rowley, and passed with The Moat in 1862 to his nephew John Henry Philipps (1808-76) of Williamston, who assumed the name and arms of Scourfield.

He was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1812 Captain in Pembrokeshire Militia and Capt commander of the Haverfordwest Fusiliers.

His large estates of over 12,000 acres included coal workings.

Although elected to Parliament in 1818 and again in 1820 he spent much of his time in Pembrokeshire where he was very fond of hunting with his pack of harriers

Jottings Names Robeston West

Adams Thomas 17 January 1778 Robeston West Labourer Offence Aiding and abetting the murder of Wilkin Charles. Milford Haven Date 17 January 1778 Prosecutor Hugh Daniel
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

De Brian Family held Bride's, Hasgurd, St Ishmael, Marloes, Dale, Herbrandston Hubberston, Talbenny, Haroldston West, Walton West, and Robeston West .-Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

Furlong Thomas 17 January 1778 Robeston West Labourer Offence Murder of Wilkin Charles by beating him with a stick. Milford Haven, Prosecutor Hugh Daniel
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts

Owen Francis 15 June 1779 Robeston West Blacksmith Offence Assault with intent to ravish. Robeston West Prosecutor Williams Elizabeth Verdict No prosecution.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Owen William 15 June 1779 Robeston Wathen Yeoman Offence Assault with intent to ravish. Robeston West Prosecutor Williams Elizabeth Verdict No prosecution.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Wilkin Charles 17 January 1778

Elizabeth Roch Milford Haven Spinster Charged with Murder of Charles Wilkin by beating him with a paddle --**Furlong Thomas** Robeston West Labourer Charged with Murder of Charles Wilkin by beating him with a stick. **Adams Thomas** Robeston West Labourer Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of Charles Wilkin ---**Roch Mary** Milford Haven Charged with Aiding and abetting the murder of Charles Wilkin Milford Haven Prosecutor Hugh Daniel
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Education

I could find no information relating to a school in this parish. It is not mentioned in the State of Education in Wales 1847.

Rickeston Rath - (Earth work Hill Fort) RCAM

An almost square, and now much obliterated work standing on Rath Park, a field of Lower Rickeston Farm. On its west side it overlooks a stream which is here the boundary between the parishes of Robeston West and Walwyns Castle, and confronting it on the opposite bank of the stream is the enclosure known as Capeston Rath. The side above the stream is unprotected; elsewhere the rampart, though wanting in places, has an average height of 3ft, with a fall of 5ft to a ditch which has well-nigh disappeared. To the east the ditch appears to leave the line of the rampart and to project northward; but as it is also much obscured, it is difficult to say whether this was the main defence, and the inner line supplementary to it. The entrance was in all likelihood to the east, with a width of about 30ft. The enclosed area has a diameter of some 350 ft – Visited 26th August 1920

Roch

Once an attractive Anglo-Norman settlement centred around the 13th century peel lower castle, perched high on a crag of rhyolite. The castle was one of the alleged birthplaces of Lucy Walter, mistress to Charles II and mother of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth but it is doubtful as to whether it was inhabited at the time. The nearby church, in its circular churchyard, and the fine farm buildings opposite the castle, are also attractive, and there is a trace of a village green. But the western end of the settlement is modern, with bungalow ribbon development all the way to the A487.

1839 Roch - Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

ROCH, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (North.West by West.) from Haverfordwest; containing 835 inhabitants. It derives its name from a rocky mountainous ridge, rising abruptly from the plain, and the summit of which is occupied by an ancient castle. This castle, from its situation near the extremity of the district of Rhôs, was probably erected as a border fortress by some of the earlier Norman invaders, or by the Flemings who, in the reign of Henry I., settled in this part of the principality. The first possessor of it, of whom any notice is extant, was Adam de Rupe, or de la Roche, who is by some writers supposed to have been the founder, and to whom also is attributed the establishment of the church, and of the priory of Hubberston Pill. Little is recorded of the history of the castle, which appears to have been constructed equally with a view to military and domestic purposes. It is known, however, to have belonged to the de la Roche's till the reign of Henry VI., when the extensive estates of that family were divided between two co-heiresses, at which time it is thought to have been abandoned as a residence. It was garrisoned for the king during the civil war of the seventeenth century, and in 1644 was besieged by the parliamentarians, under the command of Captain Edwards, to whom, after a defence of two days, it was surrendered.

The parish lies on the eastern shore of St. Bride's bay, and on the turnpike-road leading from Haverfordwest to St. David's. It is of considerable extent, comprising a large tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of Cyfern mountain, occupying only a small portion of it, and the cliffs to the west and south-west, bordering upon the bay, is enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. There is a culm colliery in the parish; and a breakwater has been formed for the protection of vessels arriving at Nolton haven, whence a large quantity of culm is shipped by means of jetties. Cyfern is a handsome residence occupying a pleasant situation. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; present net income, £137; impropiator, George Augustus Harries, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £299. 17., of which £200 are payable to the

impropriator, and £99. 17. to the vicar: a glebe of 2½ acres, valued at £6 per annum, belongs to the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain neat edifice without a tower, consisting only of a nave and chancel, and containing a chaste monument to the memory of the Rev. John Grant, a former vicar. There were anciently two chapels of ease, both now in ruins; one at Hilton, a mile south of the church; and the other, called Caradoc's chapel, at Trevran, about a mile and a half distant from it, on the margin of the bay, probably erected to commemorate the spot where the corpse of St. Caradoc rested on its way for interment at St. David's. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, and the Independents hold a Sunday school in a farmhouse. John, third son of the Rev. John Grant, bequeathed £500 for the endowment of a free school here, the interest of which sum, £18, is paid to the master of a day school for boys and girls, who receives also £2 in fees; the school is carried on in a cottage on the glebe-land, by the permission of the vicar, and the master is appointed by the vicar and churchwardens, who also nominate the children. Another school, for girls, is partly supported by subscription. Mrs. Fluerton, in 1700, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 to the poor, but it is at present unproductive.

The remains of the castle form an interesting and striking object. The structure originally consisted of one stately tower, divided into three stories, each composed of a large apartment, with an elegant smaller apartment, or retiring-room, having an arched roof and an oriel window, both enriched with tracery: the ruins consist of the shell of this tower in a very perfect state. The rock on which it is built is, on the south side, incorporated with the building for nearly half the height, and a huge mass protrudes into the lower apartment. A very extensive prospect is obtained from the tower, commanding the whole of St. Bride's bay, with a great part of the adjacent country, which, however, from the want of wood with the exception only of two or three small patches, is generally destitute of picturesque character.



Roch Castle.

1811 Fenton (Tours)

Visit Roch Castle or the castle of the Rock, situated on a spot well calculated to command the most extensive view by sea and land, and therefore well adapted to the purpose for which it appears to have been built, as a barrier fortress and specular by the Normans or Fleming's. The castle is so called from its peculiar site, a circumstance that probably gave name to the first possessor of whom we hear of, Adam de Rupe who was likewise the founder of pill Priory. It occupies the south west extremity of one of those inland rocky ridges such as Pembrokeshire abounds with running nearly east and west a little to the northward of the church of St Mary de Rupe; and as the ridge here rises considerably, and its summit broken into various irregular points, the building is formed to embrace them that the rock and the masonry seem thoroughly incorporated, giving it at once an air of great singularity as well as strength.

The castle at a distance appears a very inconsiderable turret but closely examined it proves much larger than could be imagined, and had all the necessary circumvallations, if not a moated ditch to render it more inaccessible and almost impregnable, as it could not be commanded by any higher ground within such a distance as to be annoyed by it.

Though built originally without doubt for defence and observation, from the remains of its internal appearance, its window cases of wrought freestone, its spacious fireplaces, and the general arrangement, there is every reason to think that it was soon converted into a habitable mansion, and made to answer both ends.

The building to the west shows almost a semicircular form; to the north a plain front; to the east an irregular side, having the principal entrance with square projection to the south. It had three stories, each story consisting of one large apartment, perhaps divisible into two, besides smaller apartments in the southern projection, having elegantly groined roofs and handsome oriel windows looking out over a precipitous breeching, part of the foundation, and commanding a charming prospect, and serving for oratories or withdrawing rooms for the ladies. The average thickness of the walls was 5ft 10 in. At what time it was inhabited I never could learn, but it must have been prior to the reign of Henry VI; about which times the great possessions of the family of de la Roche, the lords of this

castle , fell between co-heiresses, one of whom married Lord Ferrers, the other Sir Thomas Longeville, who soon after sold the property.

The tradition is, that a former proprietor of the family of de la Roche having foretold (and in that age of superstition such predictions had great weight) that he should die by the bite of a viper, erected this castle on a rock at a distance from any growth that might be liable to harbour any noxious creature and there immured himself for years; but that a viper concealed in a faggot of wood happened to be brought in, and was the cause of his death; and on the monument of a crusader in Langwn church, said to be his they show you an almost effaced thong of his military boot that winds round the leg, for the viper,

An “inquistio post mortem” of the possessions of de la Roche, I have seen, mentions the castle as then ruinous and deserted. This inquisition was taken after the death of the last male possessor. Thomas de la Roche, so that it is probable it never was inhabited since the days of the crusader, whatever might have been his object for perching himself on this crag. In the civil wars it was garrisoned for the King and held out a smart siege under the command of a gallant officer , Captain Francis Edwards of Summerhill, a mansion house in that neighbourhood: and the tradition is that during the seige he threw from one of the eyelet windows of the castle a javelin which cut the string of Oliver Cromwell's helmet, said to have been present, which fell to the ground, and obliged him to gallop off. To give some colour to the above tradition, there was a person living in the Brawdy parish in the year 1745, who declared herself to be at that time about one hundred and ten and who said that she perfectly remembered to have seen Roch castle on fire, and observed a person ride by Roch Mill well mounted having a short stick (a truncheon probably) in his hand, and a chain round the horse's neck. He was dressed in scarlet and gold and was was generally believed to be Cromwell hastily decamping after a narrow escape from a well dircted javelin.

[It could not have been Cromwell as this seige took place in 1644 and Cromwell did not visit Pembrokeshire till 1648]

This Captain Edwards afterwards took command of some post in North Wales, where he was killed.

After passing through several hands in the lapse of 200 years this castle , with part of the vast territory formerly annexed to it is now [1811] the property of Rees Stokes Esq.

1872 From Annuls and antiquities

On a crag in the open and slightly elevated country near the sea between Haverfordwest and St. David's-a district now remarkable for nothing except the poverty of its soil and the depressed and backward condition of its semi-Flemish population-stands the beautiful and romantic structure, Roch Castle, so called from the rock (Fr., rothe) on which it is planted. Beyond doubt, it was built as a post of observation by the Flemish settlers. It sweeps far and wide the country of Pebydiog, then as Cymric and hostile as it could be, as far as the eye can reach, the ridge of

Plumstone, and the bay of St. Bride's from the mouth of Milford Haven to St. David's Head. Its rocky site gave name to its earliest possessor known to history, Adam de Rupe ("Adam of the Rock"), founder also of Pill Priory, near Milford. The De la Roches in their earliest stages were of the first rank of Norman families, and of great possessions in Pembrokeshire. It appears probable that they had the province (now hundred) of Rhos (Roose) committed to their care by Henry II., when it had been peopled with Flemings, for one of the family was styled "Comes Littoris," which office was hereditary, and the extent of its jurisdiction was marked by the two castles of Roch and Benton, the latter being on the haven, near Williamston, and nearly opposite Lawrenny. Roch Castle would be exactly suited for the residence of such an official, being in a commanding situation at the upper end of the Flemish province of Rhos, as Benton Castle was at the lower end. Fenton seems to think, from an "inquisitio post mortem" made after the demise of Thomas de la Roche, and mentioning the castle as being then deserted, that it was never since his time inhabited; and he intimates an opinion that Thomas de la Roche lived in the time of the Crusades.

But we find from the pedigree of the family in Dwnn that there were in that family three of this name, the first and last living five generations apart—the first (probably the "Crusader") living circa 1250 for his daughter married William de Valence, for a short time Earl of Pembroke (d. 1296); the second about the year 1420. This man died without issue male, and probably was the Thomas meant by the "inquisitio." It is clear, at least, whether the De la Roches dwelt at Roch Castle or not, during these generations, that they continued in the county, and their intermarriages with the Carews, Malifants, Flemings, &c., are evidence of the standing they maintained.

The name Roch still lives in Pembrokeshire, but is not traceable to this ancient Norman stock.

Roch Castle, during the civil wars, was put in a state of defence for King Charles I., under command of Capt. Francis Edwards, of Summerhill, but was as early as 1644 surrendered after a sharp siege and burning. The tradition, therefore, that Cromwell attacked it (Cromwell has been traditionally present wherever a castle has been destroyed !) is at fault, because Cromwell only came to this county in 1648, to the difficult task of reducing Pembroke Castle. The castle, never after restored, passed through various hands, and became at last the property of the Stokes family.

1898 Visit of Arch.Camb to Roch E Laws

Roch Castle and Church.— Here the Vicar, with Mr. Massey and others awaited the party. The Vicar had brought with him a number of old documents of interest, and the plate belonging to Roch and Nolton Churches ; and Mr. Massey showed a stone which had recently been found in Roch churchyard bearing sculptured figures.

Roch Castle was examined by some of the party. This castle is said to have been built by Adam de Rupe, founder of Pill Priory. Mr. G. T. Clark, who accompanied the Association here in 1864, thought the castle might date from the reign of Henry I, or early in the following one. The bonding stones in the tower show that the projected building was never completed. The Tudor windows are

evidently later additions. About the middle of February, 1644, the castle was garrisoned by the Royalists, under Lord Carbery, and two days after the fall of Pill Fort the garrison was summoned and they surrendered. Captain Francis Edwardes, of Summer Hill, hard by, was in command of the castle. It was at this time owned by the Walters family, this family being connected with the Barlows, who were strong Royalists. After its surrender it was apparently garrisoned by the Parliamentary troops, as we read that on a Sunday night in the month of July following. Colonel Charles Gerard recaptured the castle, taking as booty 500 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep.

1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

This Castle is described by Mr G.T. Clarke as follows:--

It is built on one horn of a double up-burst of igneous rock and consists of a D-shaped tower with prolonged sides, and may be of the reign of Henry III or more probably early in the following one. The lower floor is probably a barrack, although filled up to one quarter of its area by a mass of rock in situ which must have been very inconvenient. A straight staircase, marked by some broken steps and the rake of the loops, led from the floor, past a guard-robe to the front door and chapel. The principal room occupied the square part of the floor, with three large openings to the west, north and east. South of this was a second room; and beyond this an oratory, which consisted of a small vaulted chamber occupying a projection from the south convex face of the tower. Above it is another small such chamber also vaulted but now inaccessible. The floors were of timber. Each stage had a fireplace. The stairs lay in the thickness of the wall; but the inner shell had fallen. The exterior door had no portcullis but was some little height above the ground. Certain stones in the tower indicate that it was at one time intended to enclose the other portion of the rock in a kind of court but that had never been carried into effect. At the foot of the rock are a double bank and ditch enclosing a base court or paddock. There are certain Tudor windows and other later alterations. (*Arch Camb 1865 III, xi p361*)

The present owners have transformed what was a 13th century peel house into a modern residence. The chapel, now used as a boudoir, retains its ribbed vaulting; it is 10 ½ feet in length and 7 ft in breadth. In the east wall is an opening which, if the chapel possessed a chapel, may have been an aumbry – Visited 11th May 1921.

Note The castle was probably built by Adam de Rupe, founder of Pill Priory. Fenton speaks of an inquisition post mortem of the estates of Thomas de la Roche, apparently temp Henry VI, which mentions the castle as then being in ruins.

Roch Castle Chris Johnson 1996: Tony Roberts 1989

A few miles S of St. David's, Dyfed, West Wales.

This 13th-century castle is located off a dirt road, but is easily seen from the main road leading south from St. David's. A sign on the fence at the entrance to the castle informs visitors that the castle is available for holiday lets, but is not open to the general public. The caretakers of the castle live across the street, not far from a very interesting old church.

Roch Castle stands on the northern edge of the boundary between the Welshry of north

Pembrokeshire and the Englishry of south Pembrokeshire. This is a small castle built on a volcanic outcrop with a commanding view over the wide countryside. The D-shaped tower originally had a bailey and ditch, long since vanished. The castle is generally attributed to Adam de la Roche, and there is an interesting legend concerning its construction. It is said that its builder chose the spot because a local gypsy had foretold that he would perish after being bitten by a poisonous snake. The lord reasoned that it would be more difficult for such a prophecy to come true if his home was well elevated above ground. However, his greatly disgruntled wife sought revenge on her husband by placing a poisonous snake in the castle's kindling wood one day. Later, when the lord was gathering wood for the fire, he was indeed bitten by the snake and died as a result, thus fulfilling the gypsy's prophecy. Another version claims the snake got in the castle on its own.

The castle played no recorded part in history and passed through various local families, including the Walters, Harries and Stokes. The castle was modernized about 1900 when a new wing was added.

Legend also holds that there are at least two, possibly three, tunnels running underneath the castle, one of which leads to - Victoria Cottage, - supposedly built for the Princess of Scotland. It is said that while visiting the area the princess fell in love with the view of the water from the hill and spent much time there. The cottage still stands today, a short distance from the castle and keeps company with a pub next door. The pub is found in what used to be the cottage stables, while a two-story house incorporates part of the original cottage.

Roche family were followers of Stongbow and invaded Ireland with him in the 12c.

2000 Roch Castle RCAHMW,

The castle has a 'D' shaped plan and is a tall single structure with projecting chambers and stands on an isolated rock outcrop surrounded by a moated enclosure.

Roch Castle was first built circa 1200 by Adam de Rupe or de la Roche, founder of Pill Priory, Milford. The present castle has been dated by G.T. Clark to circa 1270. Though built for defence, it appears to have been adapted to habitation with freestone windows and fireplaces. The de la Roche estates were broken up in the fifteenth century and the castle was then ruinous. It was garrisoned for the royal cause during the Civil War and besieged in 1644. From 1901-4 it was restored and made habitable for Sir J. Wynford Philipps Bt of Picton, later Viscount St Davids, to the designs of D.E. Thomas of Haverfordwest. Further works were carried out in 1910 and circa 1918-20, the latter by D.F. Ingleton.

1811 Roch Parish Church Fenton Tours Published 1811

The church is a pleasing building, consisting of a nave and a chancel separated by a low unornamented round arch, and having but one window on the north side wrought with stone tracery. The entrance is by a porch having a roof ribbed with stone archway and chequered, and a very ancient doorway. The interior with pews properly ranged is neat and decent, and does credit to the care of the gentleman who unites the character of its vicar and rural dean, the Rev Moses Grant; to commemorate whose respectable parents I cannot resist noticing on the south wall an elegant monument of Coade's artificial stone, representing a female figure with a book in her hand, her arm thrown round an urn resting on a pillar, as it is made to speak a known truth in the following inscription at once appropriate and impressive:

Sacred To The Memory Of The Rev John Grant
Rector Of Nolton, And 47years Vicar Of This Church Who
Died July 25 1767 Aged 75; And Of Elizabeth His Wife Daughter Of Gilbert Davies,
Who Died July 7, 1782 Aged 72
A Contented Happy Pair¹ Their Integrity Of Heart Of Simplicity
Of Manner; Their Regular Discharge Of Every Religious
And Social Duty; Their Strict And Unwearied A
Attention To The Education Of Their Children, All
Rendered Them Ornaments Of Their Age And Examples Worthy
The Imitation Of Posterity These Virtues They Lived To See Amply Rewarded, By The
Extraordinary Success Of A Numerous Offspring.

Near it is a brass tablet to commemorate a benefaction of their third son who died Jan 8th 1804, and left five hundred pounds to endow a school in this parish.

1921 The Parish Church dedicated to St Mary RCAM

With the exception of the porch the building is a modern one. The porch 10ft by 8ft has a ribbed vault and narrow seats on each side. Resting loose on one of the seats is a weathered canopied cross head 20in by 12 in by 9 in. the figures are very indistinct; but the figures seem to be

- 1] Crucifixion, with St Mary and St John
- 2] Virgin and Child
- 3] mitred bishop with staff;

4] Indistinct? Good Shepherd and Lamb.

The font basin 22ins square externally, of the cushion type, has a circular shaft and a square base; the total height is 36 inches

The church stands within a roughly circular burial ground, the level of which is some feet above the lane which surrounds it to the south , suggesting the site of an earthwork. Visited 3rd May 1921

Church registers

The registers preserve a few items of interest pertaining to the earlier structure

1698

Chancel arch raised and the aisle taken down, and the seats thereof moved to the chancel.

1799

On account of the expense of keeping the roof of the aisle good, which was half a roof, but had originally evident marks of being double roofed, and having been connected , within the memory of Moses Grant, the present vicar (1767-1810) by a leaden gutter with the chancel, the said aisle was taken down, and Folkeston, Smith's part of Simston and Hilton seats were this year put up in the chancel and in[? On] the site of the old division or partition wall between the nave and chancel which was taken away, and the present semi-circular arch turned over it. This improvement was made more convenient by means of a gallery having been erected in west end in 1795 by subscription.

Old Parish Churches. Acc/to Salter

The font is probably of c1200. The 15th century south porch has a rib-vaulted ceiling. The rest has been rebuilt since 1800 when the chancel arch was raised and an 18th century south chapel demolished, its arches to the nave and chancel being blocked up. In the porch is a former churchyard cross-head depicting St Mary & St John, The Virgin & Child, a bishop and what is probably the Good Shepherd with a lamb.

1851 Roch Parish Church James Tasker, Curate, Nolton Rectory

1929 St Madog & St Mary (Roch) Incumbent and Curates; Ivor Evans

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904

Roch . —A modern Chalice and Paten of medieval pattern, bearing the hall marks of 1866 with maker's mark Ib in a four-lobed shield. The cup which is of parcel gilt measures 7 in. in height; diam. of bowl, 4 in.;diam. of foot, 4in.; weight, 10 oz. The sacred monogram appears on each of the six splays of the base. Inscription " Roch Parish Church 1867. John Bagnall Evans M.A., Vicar. John Stokes, Thomas Wade, Churchwardens ". The paten is 5 in. in diameter, and weighs 3 oz. 17 dwts, with IHS engraved in the centre of its six-lobed depression. Both these pieces were presented by the above mentioned incumbent.

A modern Flagon, 8 in. in height, and weighing 5 oz. 8 dwts: hall mark for 1885 . The lid is surmounted by a Latin cross and on the bowl is engraved the sacred monogram.

A Chalice of plated metal, 6 in. in height, the diam. of its egg-shaped bowl being 3 in.; inscription " Roch Parish. R. Rees Esq and W Roberts Churchwardens 1831 ".

There is also a pewter Plate, 8 in. in diam., upon which the marks are illegible.

St Caradoc's Chapel Trevan RCAM

Subordinate chapels to Roch parish church are said (Parochiale Wallicanum—Y Cymmrodor xxii 25) ri have stood at Trevan and Hilton.

The site of that at Trevan is marked on the 6" Ordinance Map as being on Newgale sands, about half a mile north of Trefrane Colliery and close to culm pits, which have practically obliterated the site . It is probably to be identified with a shallow oblong depression which is traceable in dry weather. --Visited 13th April 1921

1811 Fenton (Fenton was travelling along Newgale sands from St David's)

“Turned to the left and fall in with the trifling ruins of Cradock's chapel which, with that of Hilton, was subordinate to the mother church of Roch. The former, erected to commemorate the resting of the corpse of the hermit saint, to whom it is dedicated, on its way to st David's to be interred, was built of the large smooth pebbles from the neighbouring beach with mortar. It was a long narrow building without transept; and if it was here the funeral procession stopped on its way from the vicinity of Haverfordwest, where his cell was, then the road to St David's must have taken a very different course from the present.”

Hilton Chapel RCAM

Of this building at Hilton there are no remains above the soil. Fenton speaking of Hilton “where formerly stood a chapel of ease to the parish of Roch”.

Clergy Roch

Owens Johannes 1660 Vicar
Williams Georgius 1678 Vicar --1692
Lewis Erasmus 1692 Vicar
Davies Johannes 1694 Vicar – Death 1715
Bowen Gwalterus 1715 Vicar – Natural Death 1719
Grant Johannes 1719 Vicar – Resignation 1767
Grant Moses 1763 Curate
Grant Moses 1767 Vicar – Natural death 1810
Row Thomas 1791 Curate
Dalton Thomas 1804 Curate
Harries George 1810 Vicar & Rector
William Thomas 1828 Curate
Crymes Amos 1833 Curate

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This church was dedicated to St. Hilary, and was granted by Adam de Rupe about the year 1200 to the monks then of the Order of Byron, at Pill Priory. - Charter, 25 Edw I, n 8. On the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Hen. VIII., Pill Priory was granted to Roger Barlow and Thomas Barlow, but the rectory of Roch was not included in this grant, and the sight of presentation remained vested in the king. Orig., 38 Hen. VIII., p. 5.

In 1536-7 a lease for 21 years of the rectory of Roch was granted by the Crown to Edward Lloyd of the Household. - State Papers.

Described as Ecclesia de Rupe, this church was in 1291 assessed at £13 6s 8d. for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1 6s. 8d. - Taxatio.

Rupe. - Vicaria ibidem ex collacione dicti plioris de Pulla unde Johannes Barbor clericus est vicarius habens parvam mansionem sive glebam. Et valet communibus annis in omnibus emolumentis iijli. Inde sol in visita-cione ordinaria quolibet tercio an10 ;:iiij ob . Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet an10 pro sino (lalibus et procuracionibus v8. Et remallet elare £4 13s 9d. Inde decima 9s. 4d. - Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Rupa alias Rock alias Roch V. (St. Mary) Castellgraig Roch. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 2d. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 5s. Alans. cum gleb., &c. Pri. Pill olim Patr.; The Prince Of Wales. Clear yearly value, £17, £30 King's Books, £4 13s. 9d . - Bacon's Liber Regis.

1681The oldest parish register of this church was purchased, and contains a number of very interesting entries, among them being the following, which have been selected as throwing light on the history of the benefice and church:-

1760. This church [was] augmented by a Lot of Queens Anne Bounty in Bishop Ellises time. Soon

after a purchase was made (of Wm. Trevanion, Esq., of Corhays in Cornwall, and MP. for Tregony, who married Miss Barlow of Slebetch in this county) of lands in Grange in the parish of Llanvihangel Abercowin, in the County of Caermarthen, called Place bach, consisting of twenty-four acres with a cottage thereon.

In 1767 the church was seated and paved, and a list is given in the register, showing to what farms the pews were allotted.

1795 A gallery at the west end [of the church] built this year, by subscription.

This year, 1798, the Chancel Arch was raised and the aisle taken down and the seats thereon moved into the Chancel.....

1799. The arch between Nave and Chancel completed and considerably raised, and Chancel floor raised, and seats that were in aisle (which is taken down) placed in the church, viz, Folkeston, Hilton, and Simston.

1799, Apr. 15. Memorandum. On account of the expense of keeping the roof of the Ile [aisle] good, which was an half roof, but had originally evident marks of being double roofed, and having been connected (within the memory of Moses Grant, the present vicar) by a leaden gutter with the Chancel, the said Ile was taken down, and Folkeston, Smith's part of Simston, and Hilton seats were this year put up in the Chancel, and in the site of old division or partition wall between the Nave and Chancel, which was taken away, and the present semicircular arch turned over it.

This improvement was made more convenient by means of a gallery having been erected in West End in 1795 by subscription.

The vicarage of Roch was united with the rectory of Nolton by an Order in Council, dated 20 July, 1868.

Subordinate chapels are said to have been at Hilton and Trevran.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Penuel [Baptists, 1818]

1851 Penuel Baptist Erected in 1822 "Average number of congregation according to the total more or less as the weather permitteth. No Sunday School at present we are visiting the sick in the afternoon....." Elias Thomas, Minister

Penuel Baptist Chapel was built in 1822, modified in 1829, restored in 1850 and again in 1892. The present chapel, dated 1892, is built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable-entry type. RCAHMW,

Roch Methodist Chapel [Wesleyan Methodists, 1784], Church Rd, Roch was built in 1834 and converted for use as a private dwelling during the late twentieth century. RCAHMW,

1847 State of Education in Wales

The Parish of Roch – On the 5th of January I visited the above parish. I found there one day school

supported by the same means as that at Nolton, and a small dame school which was chiefly supported by Miss Stoke of Cuffern. The Boy's free school was held in a most miserable hovel, lighted by four small windows. Two tables and six benches (the only furniture there) were very bad repair. The floor was of bare earth and exceedingly damp. The door was in a very dilapidated state, and the rain was coming through the thatch when I was in the schoolroom. There were two Dissenting chapels in the parish but no Sunday school held in either. Wages were 8d a day with food or 1s 4d without. The people were all very sober and industrious. — David Lewis Assistant

Jottings Names for Roch

Roch De Rupe de la Roche

Roch Nicholas 1675 Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Today Roch is a village near Haverfordwest well known for its castle perched on its rock.

The rock gave its name to a family who held a large amount of land in Pembrokeshire. In French deeds the family are referred to as "de la Roche " and in Latin deeds as "de Rupe" We know that family members took part in the Invasion of Ireland because both Adam who endowed Pille Priory Milford and Eustace were awarded large grants of land. It is probable that part of the family settled over there as in 1291 Sir Thomas de Rupe "de Wallia" was residing on property that he held in Ireland according to records of the time. The residence of the Roche s in Ireland was at Astramount in the county of Wexford. From records of the mid 1200's Sir Gerald Roche possessed 5 Knights fee's in County Wexford and a large estate in County Cork. His descendants were the Viscount Roche's of Fermoy

Roch De Rupe de la Roche -According to Old Pembrokeshire Families Henry Owen

The family of the Rock were called in Norman French, de la Roche and in charter Latin, de Rupe. They took part in the Pembrokeshire conquest of Ireland, which has so often been referred to in these papers, and founded a family there who afterwards called themselves Roche and of whom the heads were the Viscounts Fermoy.

It was from one of the Irish family, **de la Roche George** 1299 that Sir John Wogan of Picton procured in 1299 a grant of his rights at Castle Maurice to found the Wogan chantry at St David's, de la Roche David 1358 lord of Fermoy, appointed his Pembrokeshire kinsmen

de la Roche William 1358

de la Roche David 1358

de la Roche Richard 1358

his bailifs, to take seisin for him of the manors of Manorbier and Penally, to which he had succeeded on the death of Avice de Barri this seems to be the same person as the David de Barri mentioned in the Barri paper, and in the Irish records we hear of a William Roche de Barri, which shows that the two families had got somehow mixed up. The Pembrokeshire family in time called themselves Roch and passed through Rickerston to Clareston to Butter Hill, Llether, and Paskeston.

Flemings took a large part in the conquest of Ireland, and it has been before observed that Fenton's statement that the colony consisted of the " lower orders " cannot be accepted, the men of rank among them speedily adopted the language and usages of their Norman allies.

Godebert, "a Fleming of Roose", held lands in that district in 1131, his two sons, Richard and Rodbert, took part in the Irish expeditions. Richard was one of the first invaders, and is called in the

Norman-French poem," The Song of Dermot and the Earl, a "Knight from Pembroke-shire."

Rodbert, who gave lands in Roose to Slebech, acquired, according to the same authority, some Irish property which had originally been granted to Maurice of Prendergast, one of the numerous founders of Pembroke-shire families in Ireland.

Rodbert's three sons, David, Henry, and Adam, took the name of de la Roche as appears from the charter by which they gave the Bishop of Begerin in Wexford harbour , with the church built thereon, to St. Nicholas Exeter, for the soul of their father Rodbert, the son of Godebert the witnesses to the charter are Maurice above mentioned, and other Pembroke-shire allies.

There were two principal branches of the Pembroke-shire family, settled respectively at Roch Castle and Langum

Fenton has confused them they were united by marriage, as will be seen later on. Fenton also states that there is reason to believe that one of the family had charge of the province of Roose, and held the hereditary office of "Comes Littoris", but as he does not give the reason, we need not believe.

The first of the Roch late 12c Castle family was Adam, who founded Pill Priory at the close of the 12th century in the general words at the end of his charter he gives the churches of all the lands he had acquired he must have added considerably to the family acres, for he gives to St. Mary, St. Budoc, and the order of Tiron, the land on which the Priory was built, other lands in Roose and at New Moat, and the churches of St. Cewydd now St. Peter at Stainton, St. Mary of Roch, St. David now St. Peter of Little Newcastle, and St. Nicholas of New Moat. We learn from the charter that his wife's name was **Roch Blandina**. Late 12c he was a witness to Robert Fitz Elidor's grant to St David's , his charter to the church and Canons of St David's , was witnessed by Peter de Leia, bishop of that see from 1176 to 1198, who began the building of the present cathedral.

Roch David 1224 the son of Adam, confirmed his father's charter to St David's of a pension of 2s. yearly, payable on St David's Day, out of lands of Roch held by Wobald, the son of Ernebald, more Flemings. Among the witnesses is William the Precentor the confirmation was soon after 1224, when the first precentor at St David's was appointed.

de la Roche Adam 1219 was witness to the Marshall charters to Haverford in 1219 and some eight years later he seems to have been lord of Roch as the charter of Thomas mentioned below, suggests that there was an Adam the younger.

The next was **de la Roche John** 1251 but whether he was the son of David or of Adam the younger there is nothing to show, He held of the Earl in 1251 one fee and one third of another fee in the barony of Roch ." He married **de la Roche Matilda** 1251 the niece of Thomas Wallensis Bishop of St David's 1248- 1256 , who was a Carew, and received from the bishop a grant to himself and his wife, and their heirs, of the manor of Eglwys Cummin, which manor the bishop himself held of Guy de Brian. It was to this marriage that the building of Roch Castle by Laugharne is due.

de la Roche Thomas 1274 the son of John and Matilda, confirmed and enlarged the charter to Pill of the founder, whom he calls Adam the elder his grant included lands at Suthoc, (South Hook in Herbrandston), Denant and a share in the mill there , Stodhaze, (Studdolph) , Windsor ,by Strickemers Hille, (Dredgman Hill) , Redeberch, (Redberth), now in Walwyn's Castle parish ,

Thorneton misspelt Porneton, villa Ledelini (Liddeston), and castrum Vydii, which seems to refer to the Castle Hill abutting upon Stainton Highway mentioned among the possessions of the Priory at the dissolution he also gave the right of wreck in the half carucate of land at "Neugol", (Newgale) on which had been built the chapel to St. Caradoc to commemorate the resting-place of that saint's body on its way to burial at St David's , also the churches of St. David at Hubertston (Hubberston) and St. Madoc de Veterivilla (Nolton) .

One of the witnesses to this charter was Nicholas Martin, lord of Kemes, who died in 1284.

Thomas de la Roche held a carucate of land at 'Pill Rhodal" by Milford , and in 1274 a fine was made between him and Sir William de Boleville Bulwell as to lands at WestField held of the manor of Burton."

In 1295 William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Joan his wife brought a suit against the bailiffs of Queen Eleanor, lady of Haverford, alleging that they had forcibly taken the barony of Roche of which Monsier **Thomas de la Roche** was lord from the earldom, the suit failed the Thomas mentioned in the pleadings was a minor in the custody of the lord of Haverford at the time of his father's death in 1301, he signed the barons' letter to the Pope as lord of Roche . It is not clear whether the above documents refer to one Thomas or to two, father and son.

de la Roche John 1314 The will of John, the son of Thomas is extant, it is dated 1314 and proved in the same year, and he tells us something of the family history the testator of those days generally made his will on his death-bed, which was to the advantage of holy church John seems to have postponed it rather late, as he says at the end that he cannot give any more thought to it, and his executors must dispose of the residue. Among the bequests are his soul to the Blessed Mary and his body to be buried at Pill Priory he is careful to add with a due regard for economy 40 shillings to the convent of Pill, and a like amount to the Friars Preacher of Haverford

To his mother, the Lady **de la Roche Margaret** 1314 mother of John, half his farming stock at the manor of Pill, with the option of buying the other half at its market value to his sisters

de la Roche Elizabeth 1314 sister of John,

de la Roche Johanna , 1314 sister of John

de la Roche Thomas 1314 brother of John his armour which he had left at Pill there are also legacies to an old servant and of a book called The Sirculus to the Lady of Courtenay.

John had in 1313 grants from Sir John Wogan of Picton in Llysyfran and Lambston, which latter Wogan had obtained from John's father. John's successor was his brother

De la Roche Thomas who was lord for some ten years in 1315 he obtained a grant, for himself and his wife Elizabeth, from Nesta wife of Roger Corbet, and one of the co-heiresses of Robert de Vale, of lands at Castell Loyth Wolf's Castle and Rinaston in 1317 he was commanded to return apparently from Ireland to his domain in Wales for its defence

In 1319 there was a fine between him and John Cole in the court of Aymer de Valence, lord of Haverford and Earl of Pembroke , as to land at 'ZeimsHille" (DeemsHill) in Steynton.

There are also two charters to Thomas one from Adam Baret of a Carmarthen family who held in the county , of land at Gibbrick's Ford now Ford by Trefgarn , in which his wife Nesta, who must have been a second wife, is mentioned, and the other from Philip, the son of Thomas Martin the fuller, of a fulling mill at the same place, therein called Gilbert's Ford. To the latter, William Martin, lord of Eemes, is a witness.

It is stated in an ancient extent cited in the Black Book of St David's , that Vadum Gyhrygh (Gibbrick's Ford) was held by a **Geffrey de Rupe** as half a fee' And it may be mentioned here that George Owen gives two charters of lands in Roose to "Master **Tankard de la Roche** ", to one of which Gilbert of Musselwick, who was one of the executors of the will of John above mentioned, was witness Tankard was a witness to the grant of Redwalls by John, the son of Maurice to Adam, the son of Hugh Cole and Sarah his wife, the daughter of William Philbeach. But who Tankard was there is no evidence.

Thomas left a son **de la Roche William** 1324 who succeeded him, also four daughters, the second of whom, **de la Roche Johanna**, 1324? , married Sir **David de la Roche** of Langum.

Leland mentions a William de la Roche who married the daughter and coheiress of Peter Delamere he would be a contemporary, but there is nothing to show that he came from this county.

There are several charters referring to William, and we have now happily reached the time when these documents are dated, a custom which began about the reign of Edward II but some of these charters appear to refer to a second William. In 1324 he held of the Earl one fee at La Roche worth £20 in 1326 he held of the bishop Lysurane (Llysyfran) in capite as one fee and half a fee at Oweynston. (Eweston) , and also at Neugol (Newgale) in 1327 he was one of the court of the conspiracy trial - in 1330 he founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr by Pill Dead Man's Lake , for the souls of his parents and of his family generally in 1334 there was a fine in the court at Pembroke of Isabel, Lady of Clare the guardian of the earldom during the minority of Lawrence Hastings , between him and Walter Alex, clerk probably a trustee , as to land at Ayllwarston (Alleston) and Kingeston in 1336 John de Stackpole, chaplain, granted him £400 yearly rent out of the manors of Burton and Hodgoston , in 1353 he granted a lease of a messuage and land at Roch to John Baret the son of John and Johanna, his wife , in 1358 he was appointed one of the bailiffs of David, lord of Fermoy, as above mentioned and in 1367 he granted a lease of another messuage and land at Roch to Henry, son of Thomas Baret, for life, at a nominal rent but Henry is to guard the castle and the prisoners, to do all necessary Mason or carpenter work for repairs, and to dig stones for certain works, which then seemed to have been in progress there, the tenants of the manor to provide the carriage.

But it is probable that these two last documents refer to another William, a son and successor and in 1298 we have a grant from Philip of Angle to **de la Roche William** 1298 of lands at Angle, Sepin Ilond (Sheep Island) , and the windmill at Angle. The explanation may be that William the second left as his heiress his sister Margot, whose only child Margaret married Sir Roger de Clarendon, and died without issue in 1382, when the barony of Roche was divided among the representatives of the co-heiresses daughters of Thomas , and Roch Castle and some lands in county Tipperary fell to **Thomas de la Roche** of Langum, who was descended from the David above mentioned, who

married Johanna, .

The barony of Roch consisted of the present parishes of Roch Nolton, Camrose and Trefgarn, and we have seen how widely their possessions were distributed in other parts of the county.

There was doubtless a fortress at Roch from early times, but the present castle was built at the close of the 13th century there are later additions and some Tudor windows and there is evidence that the building was not completed. It does not appear that the de la Roche s lived there after they had attained to their great position, most of their charters are dated from Pill. They probably also occupied Benton Castle, a small fortress in their manor of Burton of the same as Roch .

There is ample evidence that the de la Roches of Langum were a branch distinct from the lords of Roch until they were united by the marriage of David and Johanna, their residence was either at the Castle House at Langum or at a house where now Grant Nash stands. They were buried in the de la Roche Chapel in Langum the family of Roch Castle

The first we hear of them is **de la Roche Robert 1219** who was a witness to the Begerin charter, which shows that the **three sons of Rodbert, son of Godebert, the Fleming, took the name of de la Roche .**

It is not too much to conjecture that he also had adopted the Norman custom, and he may have been the son of Richard, Rodbert's brother, above mentioned but of this there is no evidence. This Robert was granted Talbenny by William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219. His son was **de la Roche Geoffrey**,¹²⁴¹ who granted lands at Penvey to the monks of Whitland, which he warranted against all lawful men, Normans, Flemings, English and Welsh, , which shews the mixed character of the inhabitants of the district in those days he was a witness to the charters of Thomas Wallensis and **Tankard de la Roche** and to a Kernes charter in 1241 he was one of the Pembroke magnates who, in 1244, sent to John de Monmouth, chief bailiff of South Wales, an account of their attack upon Cardigan, and in 1251 he held two fees of the Earl. His successor was **de la Roche Gilbert** 1268 , probably his son, who in 1268 was present at the fine between Philip de Stackpole and William de Crespyn, and in 1298 joined in the petition of the four co-heiresses of Robert de Vale one of whom he had married to the King's bailiffs at Haverford to do them right and justice as to Robert's property.

In 1287 Gilbert granted, by a deed dated at Langum, the farm called Russelsland to Philip, the son of Roger, and to Alice his wife for their lives. Among the witnesses to this charter was David de St. Patrick.

Among the charters to which Gilbert's name appears as witness, are those of William de Valence to Tenby, and those of Philip of Angle, Roger Mortimer, Philip the son of Thomas Martin and Geoffrey of Uzmaston, above mentioned in the later ones he is described as a Knight.

The heir of Gilbert was **de la Roche David** 1303 as appears from a charter of Geoffrey Hascard in 1303 as to a right of distress at Johnston In the same year, as lord of Landegam and Mayncloch (Langum and Maenclochog). He granted to the abbot and convent of Whitland the right of pasturage for seven years on his lands at Precelly and other mountains and deserts in part payment

for a horse, the abbot would seem to have got the best of this deal, and in 1306 he granted to Alan, rector of Talbenny, a lease for his life of Talbenny Hall and a Garden at 'le Brodemore (Broadmoor) Alan was to keep the Hall in the same state of repair as it then was, and apparently that state was not good. David was also a witness to charters in 1324 he held of the Earl a tenth of a fee at Osbarneston (Yerbeston) , and, about the same time, of the bishop two carucates of land at Hendref Cradoc in the patria of Llawhaden.

He must have died soon afterwards, for in 1326

de la Roche Adam 1326 held of the lord of Kermes three fees at Maenclochog, Monington and Llanychaer respectively. This is the only notice of Adam which I have found. It is probable that he was the eldest son of David, and that he was succeeded by his brother, the **de la Roche David** 1326 who married **Johanna, de la Roche** of Roch Castle.

The son of the last David was **de la Roche Robert** 1334 who was present at the above mentioned fine of 1334.

He was a Knight, as was also his son **de la Roche John** died 1376 who married Isabel de Bromwich, the heiress of Castle Bromwich in Warwickshire, and the widow of William de Peto. Dugdale, in his History of Warwickshire,' gives a short pedigree of the de la Roches.

Sir John died in 1376 his inquisition is extant and we can learn the possessions of the Langum family. He held of the Earl the manor of Ladayn ? in free burgage, and land at Yerbeston by military service of the lord of Kemes, the castle and 200 acres of land at Maenclochog of the lord of Walwyn's Castle, the manor of Dale and lands at Snelleston (Snailston) and Raymes Castle (Ramas Castle), called by ignorant compilers of ordnance maps, (Roman's Castle) of the barony of Roch land at Freystrop, parcel of the lordship of Stackpole of the lord of Haverford, the manors and advowsons of Langum and Talbenny, with other lands of the lord of Carew, land at Marteltwy, also parcel of Stackpole of Isabella, widow of Sir John Wogan of Picton , land at Guilford, near Langum also lands at Herbrandston.

de la Roche John elder son of John, died under age,

younger son, **de la Roche Thomas** 1382 succeeded In 1382 the custody of Thomas and of the manor of Langum in Wales, and of his share of the inheritance of the barony of Roch by the death of Margaret de Clarendon, , was granted by the King to Sir Thomas de Bermingham, whose daughter Elizabeth afterwards married his ward. Margaret died on the 9th September 1382, and ten years afterwards Richard II, lord of Ireland and Haverford, issued a writ to the sheriff of the county of Haverford to partition the inheritance of the Roches, of Roch Castle, between the representatives of the four daughters of **Thomas de la Roche** of Roch Castle, that is to say, David Fleming, Thomas de la Roche of Langum, Sir Warine Archdekyn, and Eleanor, the wife of Robert Verney. From the extent of the Property we learn that there were :-

in Roch Castle divers buildings in a ruinous state, and that the demesne consisted of seventeen messuages and six carucates of land worth eight pounds there were also six cottages, and the pasture of the moat was worth two marks. The buildings at the mansion of Castle Pill were partly standing and partly in ruin it had large Gardens, and the demesne there was four carucates and thirty

acres that is to say, 158 acres . The demesne lands, rents, and services, were divided into four parts, and a share of "les colpyttes", the profits of Burton ferry, and other dues, was allotted to each. From the pedigree given in the roll it appears that Eleanor was the daughter of Lucia de la Roche and William Levelance.

Roch Castle was held for the King in the civil war, and was even then called "a very considerable stronghold." It then became the property of the family of Walter , and eventually passed through Harries of Trevaccoon to Stokes of Cuffern.

Walter Family of Haverfordwest, Roch, Dale and Rosemarket

Walter John 1509? father of Morris Walter and husband of Alson Mendus He or his father was Approver and Chancellor of Pembroke and West Haverford until 1509 His father was also called **John Walter** .

Walter John 1541 July 31 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660.*

Walter John 1581 of Roch Castle had a son Walter William Mayor of Haverfordwest 1581 and 1597 He had an elder son Morris Walter *Arch Camb 1904*

Walter Morris 1593 of Haverfordwest married Jane Warren had a son William Walter born about 1561 Morris died in 1593 and was buried at St Mary's Haverforwest on the 27 June 1593 His father was John Walter and mother Alson Mendus of Fishguard. Morris was Mayor of Haverfordwest 1579 and 1587

Walter Moris 1582- 3 January 11 *Haverfordwest Records 1539-1660.*

Walter Morice 1585 -1592 *Haverfordwest Records 1539-1660. .*

Walter Morris 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539-1660.*

Walter Morris 1588 January 20 then mayor 1587 *Haverfordwest Records 1539-1660.*

Walter Morris 1553-58 Haverfordwest Inquire into cases of "concealed Lands- ex prior of Haverfordwest Priory (in his 50's) -Witness *Elizabethan Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips Arch Camb 1897*

Walter Morris 1577 May 14 Stainton Rainsbottom Hill –free tenant – in Roch from him was descended Richard Walter of Roch Castle sheriff in 1657. *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Walter William 1581 was the son of John Walter of Roch Castle. William Walter was twice married, each time to a widow. His first marriage was to Alice whose first husband had been John Dolben, of Haverfordwest. By him she had one son, William Dolben, Bishop-designate of Bangor, who died before he could be consecrated, in 1631. His son John Dolben was Bishop of Rochester and Archbishop of York 1683-1686.

His second wife was Alice Middleton, daughter of Sir Hugh Middleton, her brother Charles

Middleton married Catherine Bateman daughter of Richard Bateman of Haverfordwest.-- Alice's daughter, Jane Dolben, married Richard Wogan, of Boulston *Arch Camb* 1904

Walter William 1611 May 18 Will of William Walter of the parish of St. Mary, Haverfordwest, alderman. His wife was Alice Middleton . 1593. mayor 1591 1592 1597 Merchant 1588 1589 1591 1593 .mercier chamber reeve 1596 mercier collector of the chamber rent 1585 gent 1589 1591 1596 . 1582 3 January 11 1588 1592 1597 1609 October 23 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660*

Walter William about 1561 of Haverfordwest of Roche Castle married Jane Laugharne of St Brides about 1585 St Brides? leased several areas of land and buildings around Steynton and Rosemarket previously the chantries His will was d 10th April 1616 He died 12 April 1616 Had several children ---His father was Morris Walter and mother Jane Warren --Jane Laugharne of St Brides born about 1565 probably at St Brides? Had several children

Walter William 1591 married Jane Lagharne claimants to the estate of William Philliapps and his wife Jane Perotte *George Owen MSS 1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Walter Mary 1591 parents William Walter and Jane Lagharne claimants to the estate of William Philliapps and his wife Jane Perotte *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Walter Elizabeth 1591 parents William Walter and Jane Lagharne claimants to the estate of William Philliapps and his wife Jane Perotte *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Walter George 1591 parents William Walter and Jane Lagharne claimants to the estate of William Philliapps and his wife Jane Perotte *George Owen MSS1591 Jan 12 Arch Camb 1854*

Walter Rowland Born 1586 Parents William Walter and Jane nee Laugharne at, Cwmgigvan, Carmarthenshire, - wife – Frances Griffiths Born Abt 1590 at Trevrane, Pembrokeshire, Wales Parents Father-Ap Thomas ap Rhys Griffith Married Abt 1604 at Trevrane, Pembrokeshire, Wales Died 25 Jul 1619 Rhosmarket, Wales although some records
The ancestors of Lucy Walters suggest he died at Rhosmarket on 15 Nov 1645

Children of Walter and Francis

Walter William Born 1605 at London, Middlesex, England -of Roche and Treffgarne Some records suggest he was christened on 29 Mar 1605 in Mawgan, Meneage, Cornwall, England. He died in Feb 1650 in Of, London, Middlesex, England. He was buried in St-Giles-In-Feld, London, Middlesex, England. Married Protheroe Elizabeth who was born 1606 at Hawkesbrooke Carmarthenshire Parents Mother Eleanor Vaughan daughter of Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove father John Protheroe of Hawkesbrooke the Astronomer will d 20th Aug 1655 proved 8 Feb 1655/6 Grandfather James Protheroe High Sheriff of Carmarthen 1599 Grandmother Bridget Birt daughter of Robert Byrt Mayor of Carmarthen in 1593

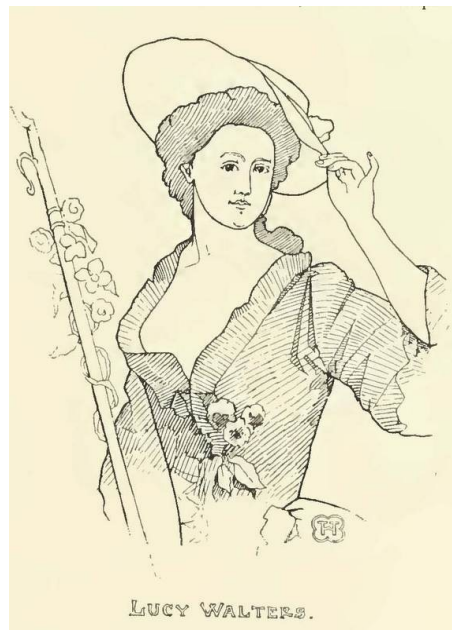
Children of William Walter and Elizabeth nee Protheroe

Walter Richard Born 1628 at Trevrane, Pembrokeshire, Wales Died 1671 Will dated. 21 Sep 1671

Walter Justus Born 1631

Walter ? Born Abt 1650 Pembroke, Wales, Wales

Walter Lucy Born 1630 at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales Died 1658 at Paris, Seine, France but other authorities suggest that Walters, Lucy the wife — or, as some say, the mistress — of Charles II, and mother of the Duke of Monmouth, was born at Rosemarket. The house known as "The Great House" was the conjectured place of her birth. She also used the name Barlow.
Arch Camb 1898



From Pepys Diary 27th Oct 1662 " There has been much confusion as to the name and parentage of Charles's mistress." Lucy Walter was the daughter of William Walter of Roch Castle, co. Pembroke, and Mr. S. Steinman, in his "Althorp Memoirs" privately printed, 1869, sets out her pedigree. Roch Castle was taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and Lucy was in London in 1648, where she made the acquaintance of Colonel Algernon Sidney. She then fell into the possession of his brother, Colonel Robert Sidney. In September of this same year she was taken up by Charles, Prince of Wales.

Charles terminated his connection with her on October 30th, 1651, and she died in 1658, as appears, by a document administration entry in the Register of the Prerogative Court met with by the late Colonel Chester. William Erskine, who had served Charles as cupbearer in his wanderings, and was appointed Master of the charterhouse in December, 1677, had the care of Lucy Walter, and buried her in Paris. He declared that the King never had any intention of marrying her, and she did not deserve it. Thomas Ross, the tutor of her son, put the idea of this claim into his head, and asked Dr. Cosin to certify to a marriage. In consequence of this he was removed from his office, and Lord Crofts took his place

Steinman's "Althorp Memoirs".

In the *History of Haverfordwest* - John Brown writes "It is an historical question of unreal doubt" I am quoting the words of a gentleman who devoted a considerable amount of research to the matter "whether Lucy Walters was lawfully wedded to Charles II. There were some very singular circumstances connected with Court intrigues which favour the supposition.

That Charles, when questioned on the subject, gravely denied it, is true but His Majesty was not distinguished by a very strict regard to truth. It is matter of fact that the reigning house had lasting and grave doubts upon the subject. It is further recorded that Katharine of Portugal, the wife of Charles, had a firm conviction of the legitimacy of the unhappy Monmouth, and earnestly interceded with James II. for his life. There is another very remarkable circumstance connected with the affair. Some time antecedent to the middle of the 18th century, under high warrant from the

Home Office, the marriage register of the Parish of St Thomas Haverfordwest, where the family of the Walter's resided for some time, was sent for to headquarters. No reason was assigned for the requirement by those who applied for these documents, but it was afterwards asserted, and with considerable confidence, by some who were likely to be well informed on the matter, that the register contained a record of a marriage which was solemnised a century before, which, if it had been proved, would have been of some consequence as regards the succession of the House of Brunswick. It is now, of course, only a romance of history, but the register was never returned!"

According to notes in *The Diary of Samuel Pepys for October 1662*.

"At that time there was speculation that young Croft is the lawful son of the King, the King being married to his mother." So even at that period of time there was suspicions as to the legitimacy of the future Duke of Monmouth.

James, the son of Charles II. by Lucy Walter, daughter of William Walter, of Roch Castle, was born April 9th, 1649, and landed in England with the Queen-Mother, July 28th, 1662, when he bore the name of Crofts, after Lord Crofts, his governor. He was created Duke of Monmouth, February 14th, 1663, and married Lady Anne Scott, daughter and heiress of Francis, second Earl of Buccleuch, on April 20th following. In 1673 he took the name of Scott, and was created Duke of Buccleuch.

Then there is a footnote to the Dairy entry saying that

"There has been much confusion as to the name and parentage of Charles's mistress. Lucy Walter was the daughter of William Walter of Roch Castle, co. Pembroke,..... Roch Castle was taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and Lucy was in London in 1648, where she, at the age of seventeen was the mistress of Algernon Sidney a Roundhead officer. In September of that year in the Netherlands she met his younger brother, a Royalist exile, Robert Sidney, and this same year she was taken up by Charles, Prince of Wales. A son was born in April 1649 called James whom Charles acknowledged as his. although as the relationship had been off and on during the period there could have been some doubts. Certainly there was over the daughter Mary born in 1651 as she had relationships with two other members of the Court at that time. Charles terminated his connection with her on October 30th, 1651. The Queen-Dowager taking charge of her two children. In 1655 Lucy was pensioned off with an annuity of £400

In 1656, the year Richard Walters, was High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire, Lucy came to London, where she was arrested as a spy and put in the Tower. She was soon afterwards released, and eventually went entirely to ruin abroad. She died in Paris 1658 as appears by a document administration entry in the Register of the Prerogative Court aged about 28. She was buried in the Huguenot Cemetery Paris and Letters of Administration were granted 6 Dec 1658

As Pepys said – "How true this is, God knows"

- I certainly don't as there are so many conflicting records.

.....

Walter Margaret 1663? Pembroke married Henry Dawes they has a son Francis she was from Roch
WWHR 1915

Walter Richard 1656 of Roach Castle descended from an Essex family intermarried with the Laugharnes and Warrens
– 1656 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Walter Henry died before 1727 wife Bridgett bequeathed the Roch and Rosemarket estates to eldest son Richard Walter

Walter Richard Sir eldest son of Henry and Bridgett inherited the estates of Roch and Rosemarket in 1727 Walter Richard Sir Kt of Rhos Market 1727 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire and died by 1733. He had a son and heir Joseph

Walter Joseph 1733 inherited the estates of Roch and Rosemarket in 1733 from his father Sir **Richard Walter** -Joseph married Elizabeth Barlow -- he died in 1746 She then married Alexander Eliot of Eareweare Amroth

Butterhill

de la Roche Richard 1358

his bailiffs, to take seisin for him of the manors of Manorbier and Penally, to which he had succeeded on the death of Avice de Barri this seems to be the same person as the David de Barri mentioned in the Barri paper, and in the Irish records we hear of a William Roche de Barri, which shows that the two families had got somehow mixed up. The Pembrokeshire family in time called themselves Roch and passed through Rickerston to Clareston and to Butter Hill, Llether, and Paskeston.

Roch Thomas 1760 of Butter Hill High Sheriff of had son Roch George

Roch George 1841 of Butter Hill son of George Roch by Mary daughter and co-heiress of William Jones of Llether -High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1841-they had son William Francis

Roch William Francis 1841 of Butter Hill near Haverfordwest son of George Roch

Roch George 1841, March –George Lort Phillips of Dumbledale, Isabella Georgina Allen of Cresselly, spinster, John Hensleigh Allen of Cresselly, esq., Seymour Phillips esq., George Roch of Butterhill, esq., John Henry Philipps of Williamston, esq., and Henry George Fownes of the Middle Temple, London, esq., barrister at law, now residing in Haverfordwest. Settlement on the marriage of the said George Lort Phillips and Isabella Georgina Allen of the Lawrenny estate. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Other Names

Allen John 10 August 1817 Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner aged 27, Roch Prosecutor Berry, John Roch, farmer Verdict Guilty to the value of 5/-, Punishment Death recorded

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Barbor Johannes 1534 clericus est vicarius RochChurch *Valor Eccl.*

Codd Thomas 1 June 1789 Woolcock Lettice, a servant, aged thirteen, by chance-medley. The girls employer, Nicholas Thomas, of Roch, was obliged to have his leg cut off, having broken it a year previously. In order to meet the cost he organized a meeting for shooting at a target for a bridle and a saddle. The girl crossed the prisoners path whilst he fired the gun. Roch, Prosecutor Davies William, Roch, constable Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cole David 1489, 17 January On 17 January, 1489, by the said vicar one Sir David Cole was admitted to the vicarage of Roche and instituted in the same according to the form of the legatine constitutions etc. the vicarage being then vacant by the resignation of Sir Pery Thomas, last vicar there, on the presentation of the prior of Pill and the convent of the said house etc.-----

Cole David deprivation 1491, 4 February. Vaghan Thomas, On 4 February in the year as above, at Llamphey, one Thomas, Vaghan, chaplain, was admitted to and instituted in the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Roch then vacant by the deprivation of Sir David Cole last vicar there, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, patrons of the vicarage.

Grant Moses 1800 Jun 5 1799 Apr 15 Vicar Roch Church. *Owen & Colby MS 2150.*

Griffith Elizabeth 2 November 1807 Roch, Servant Offence Theft of wheat from the dwelling house of prosecutor, her employer, Roch, Prosecutor Williams John, Roch, farmer Verdict Guilty, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lallis Richard 16 Dec 1782 Simpson Hill Roch Pembrokeshire died 17 Nov 1864 Haverfordwest Pembrokeshire Married to Thomas, Dorothy on 11 May 1830 at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales may have Immigrated. *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Lloyd Edward 1536 7 of the Household lease for 21 years rectory of Roch *State Papers*

Longueville Henry 1577 May 14 Langum Manor and Manor of de Rupe (Roch) "free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent" Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- *H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Malefant Walter c1244, who married **de la Roche Avice**, and as Upton was part of the great possessions of the de la Roches, it may have come to the Malefants by this marriage.

Morgan Grace 6 May 1735 Roch Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of her bastard child. Roch Guilty. Pleads pregnancy Punishment, death, pardoned, transported for life *Before the Courts Pembrokeshire 1730 to 1830*

Owen John 1662? Nov 27 Roch co Pembroke MA Vicar of Roch (12 Chas II p1 No 45) *Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch Camb 1886*

Perrot John 1398 17 May steward of the barony of la Roche *Patent Roll 21 Richard II pt 3 m 18 Cal p 342.*

Reed Martha born 8 Jun 1820 Milford Haven died 8 Aug 1904 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the Clara Wheeler Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to Twiggs, John on 24 May 1845 at Roch Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Henry 1823 of Roch Haverfordwest purchased Pontfaen *Major Francis Jones late Wales Herald Extraordinary.*

Roch Nicholas 1731 Roch 1 son and 2 daughters inoculated by Richard Wright A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire *Internet Archives Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Stephen 14 February 1771 Roch Yeoman Offence Assault. Roch Prosecutor Griffiths Samuel Verdict Discharged?. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Twigg John born 6 Jul 1819 Roch Pembrokeshire died 24 May 1888 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the Clara Wheeler Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to Reed, Martha on 24 May 1845 at Roch, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Twiggs William born 22 Jan 1804 Roch Pembrokeshire died 15 Jan 1854 Milford Haven Pembrokeshire Married to Reed, Mary on 29 Sep 1840 at Rickson Mills, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Vaghan Thomas 1491, 4 February. On 4 February in the year as above, at Llamphey, one Sir Thomas, Vaghan, chaplain, was admitted to and instituted in the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Roch then vacant by the deprivation of Sir David Cole last vicar there, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, patrons of the vicarage.

Wade Henry 1 September 1773 the elder Roch Labourer Offence Theft of wool from prosecutor's dwelling house. Roch Prosecutor John Lawrence, Roch, weaver *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Webb Roger Roch. 1623 . *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

Woolcock Lettice 1 June 1789 -Thomas Codd Nolton Blacksmith/Yeoman Charged with Murder of Lettice Woolcock, a servant, aged thirteen, by chance-medley. The girl's employer, Thomas Nicholas Roch, was obliged to have his leg cut off, having broken it a year previously. In order to meet the cost he organized a meeting for shooting at a target for a bridle and a saddle. The girl crossed the prisoner's path whilst he fired the gun. Prosecutor Davies William Roch, constable Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Wright Richard 1731 Roch inoculated 3 children of Nicholas Roch
A letter from Mr Evan Davies to Mr John Eames FRS concerning some Children inoculated with the Smallpox at Haverfordwest in Pembrokeshire

Roch Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Walter	William.	Roch	H .
Waters	John . .	Roch	H
Duggen	Walter . .	Roch	H .
Tasker	Richard . .	Roch	H 4
Roblin	John . .	Roch	H
Griffith	Richard. .	Roch	H
Griffith	John . .	Roch	H
Higdon	Henry. . .	Roch	H.
Bevan .	Lawrence	Roch	H .
Lullocke	John . .	Roch	H
Bevan	Lewis. . .	Roch	H .
Nash	William. . .	Roch	H.
Rees	John . . .	Roch	H
Webbe	William. .	Roch	H 2
Reede	Richard . . .	Roch	H
Thomas	William .	Roch	H
Moris	Thomas . . .	Roch	H 2
Evan	John . .	Roch	H
Goodman .	Thomas.	Roch	H
Gastred	Elizabeth.	Roch	H 2
Morice	William. .	Roch	H
Jenkin	Richard . .	Roch	H 2. .
Ormond	William	Roch	H
Thomas	Hugh . . .	Roch	H
Stokes .	Anthony.	Roch	H 4
Stephens .	Morgan.	Roch	H 4
Evans	Griffith .	Roch	H.
Edwards,	Jane widow .of SummerHill	Roch	H 5
Reynbote	Thomas .	Roch	H 2
Tasker	Richard	Roch	H
Raymond	John . .	Roch	H
Evan	Thomas. . . .	Roch	H 3
Young	John. . .	Roch	H 3
Harris	Thomas. . .	Roch	P
Griffith	Francis	Roch	P
Griffith	John	Roch	P
Watkin	William.	Roch	P
Meredith .	Anne	Roch	P
Gwynne	Alice . .	Roch	P
David	Anne	Roch	P
Howell .	Rowland.	Roch	P
Warlow	John	Roch	P
Warlow,	Mary widow .	Roch	P
Owen	Thomas. .	Roch	P
Stephens	Rees . .	Roch	P
Jenkins .	Alban.	Roch	P
John	Thomas . .	Roch	P

Seare	Francis. .	Roch	P
William Lewis . .		Roch	P
Thomas . Thomas		Roch	P
Walter Owen . . .		Roch	P
David James		Roch	P
Bowen John		Roch	P
Walter . Luke. . .		Roch	P
Martin . Elizabeth.		Roch	P
David John		Roch	P
Sayce .Katherine .		Roch	P
Bevan Thomas. . .		Roch	P
Raynbote Anne. , .		Roch	P
Bevan . William. .		Roch	P
Lawrence John		Roch	P
Thomas . William		Roch	P
Summer Thomas. .		Roch	P

Places of Interest

Kyffern [Cuffern] Fenton Tour 1811

Leave Roch Castle and after a short ride arrive at Kyffern the seat of its present proprietor, a handsome modern mansion, well placed with a rising ground to the north, and commanding in front a pleasing and not confined view of Haverfordwest, Picton Castle, and several shining reaches of Milford haven; and to the west Bride's Bay and the conspicuous fortress on the rock. Though much exposed to the sea breeze, the place is prettily wooded, with an exception of a few old trees, being not above thirty years growth, and of so flourishing appearance as to give the greatest encouragement to the spirit of planting; I am sorry to say almost extinguished in this country. Here under this hospitable roof I lose the fatigues of the day, and next morning

Summerhill Fenton Tours 1811

[Heading to the road from St Davids south along Bride's Bay]

In doing this I pass Summerhill, a mansion once the residence of a respectable branch of the family of Edwards, descended from Tubor Trevor. Of this house was the gallant captain who held out a siege in Roch castle against the parliament forces.

2000 Summerhill, Simpson Cross

Built from remains of old manor. Rubble farmhouse, grouted slate roof, 2 storey, 4 windows, whitened outside, good proportions. An 18th century farmhouse with an earlier core. 2 storeys, 4 window front, the walls are of rubble in clay. The roof is of grouted slate and stone chimneys have projecting dripstones. Small pane sash windows. RCAHMW

Hilton Fenton Tours 1811

[Heading to the road from St Davids south along Bride's Bay after Summerhill]

Leaving Hilton to the left, where formerly stood a chapel of ease to the parish of Roch.

Coal Mining

Roch Parish

Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Lewis 1839 There is a culm colliery in the parish [Near Nolton]

Southwood colliery North East of Roch Parish probably sunk in 1850's

Southwood Colliery owned in 1869 by Walkers and Canton

Southwood Colliery Roch Estate accounts re work at 1859–1880 owned in 1878 by Canton and Roberts ,manager D Canton

1879 23 July mining accident John Powell collier age 15 killed by a roof fall

1880 Thomas Lallis age 42 killed in mining accident.

Southwood Colliery Roch Estate accounts 1864–1882

Southwood Colliery Lease of coal seams at and use of the engine 1860s

Southwood Colliery 1884 owned by Thomas Walters

Eye pool Colliery (near Southwood)

Black Cliff Colliery – in 1899 employed 35 men. Coal was drawn to the surface along a tramline in drams. Four women were employed on the surface hitching and unhitching the drams. The last coal for sale dug in 1907.

Engine Pit, Colliery Roch Estate accounts re work at 1859–1880

Folkstone Pit coal mine-workings

Folkestone Colliery Lease 1840

Folkestone Colliery Accounts of 1848–1849

Rickets Head Colliery

Simsons Colliery 1836 Sale particulars of

Gouts Colliery Roch Estate accounts re work at 1859–1880

Gouts Colliery Roch Estate accounts 1864–188

Trefane Cliff Colliery

St Caradoc's Chapel nr Trevane Colliery RCAM [culm pits]

The site of that at Trevan is marked on the 6" Ordinance Map as being on Newgale sands, about half a mile north of Trefrane Colliery and close to culm pits, which have practically obliterated the site .

It is probably to be identified with a shallow oblong depression which is traceable in dry weather.

--Visited 13th April 1921

Trefrane Cliff Colliery Coal mine opened in 1850's by Thomas and Canton. It had incline shafts 50 fathoms deep In 1896 was worked by Walters and Canton and employed 8 surface workers and 28 underground.

Trefrane Lease of mineral rights 1912–1914 – Roch Estate correspondence

2000 - Trefran Cliff Colliery ---Colliery surface features of Trefran Cliff Colliery including a chimney stack, a presumed engine house and spoil heap.

According to tradition, the workings at Trefran extend out beneath the waters of St Brides Bay and the colliers could hear the waves breaking on the cliffs in stormy weather.

1921 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Cromlech

In the field next west of Roch Casatle are two upright stones which would appear from their relative positions to be supporters of a cromlech. They stand about 5ft clear of the soin, and are 70 feert apart. The capstone could not be found - Visited 11 May 1921

Slade Camp (Hill Fort)

A horse-shoe enclosure 100yds w west of the farmhouse of Middle Slade. It overlooks a gorge through which runs a little stream that here divides the parishes of Roch and Brawdy. The defences consist of a single rampart and ditch. The bank rises about 6ft from the level of the enclosure and falls 12 ft to the ditch which is seen at its best to the north east where it has a depth of 5ft and a counterscarp of 4ft. The side overhanging the gorge has a length of 250 ft. the entrance to the

northeast has been disturbed, as has the rampart in several places – Visited 5th May 1921

Lady Well

This is doubtless the well associated with the parish church, which is dedicated to St Mary. There are no signs of stonework around it, and no traditions concerning its healing properties could be gathered – Visited 3rd May 1921

Cuffern Cromlech

Until a few years ago, when it collapsed, what was probably one of the supporting stones of a cromlech stood on the west side of Cuffern Rock, on the south eastern slope of Cuffern mountain. It is described as having "rested on a single stone, the side being supported by a rock. It fell in the memory of men now living (Pem Arcgh Survey. Many boulders lie scattered around – Visited 29th September 1920.

Cuffern Manor; Cuffern Hotel

18th century large house. Stucco. 3 storey. Welsh slate roof. 7 windows. Central door with Doric portico and fanlight. Interior, room with early 18th century panelling. RCAHMW

Cuffern Mountain, Cropmark Enclosure

Cropmarks of a sub-circular ditched enclosure, in the region of 60m across, occupying a niche on the south-west facing slopes of Cuffern Mountain, with rising ground immediately to the north. RCAHMW

Cuffern Mountain, Enclosure; Slade Camp

A sub-oval earthwork enclosure, 90m north-east to south-west by 60m, resting on steep valley slopes to the north-west, defined elsewhere by a bank and ditch, having a south-west facing entrance. RCAHMW

Bathesland Church Hill

At the site marked on the 6in Ordinance Sheet as that of a church is an oblong depression which may mark the foundations of a building. About 500 yds to the south west is a well known as "the holy well" and midway between the site and the well is another unnamed spring. Immediately due south is the farm of Bathesland. The name suggests a well of reputed sanctity, with a chapel or well chamber pertaining to it – Visited 3rd May 1921

Church Hill

The site of a church at Church Hill has been variously noted during the twentieth century.

RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance during March 2002 has revealed two denuded circular enclosures on the hill with rectangular earthworks to the east, suggesting complex remains. RCAHMW

Roch Mill RCAHMW,

Roch Mill is a low rubblestone building, approximately 6 x 5 metres and probably dating from the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, attached to the mill house. A mill existed on this site by 1297, when it belonged to the estate of Roch Castle. The mill was still working in the early 1950s, producing animal feed.

Most of the mill machinery appears to have been replaced in 1868, from a date on the very short wooden upright shaft. The 12ft (3.6 metres) diameter overshot waterwheel had six wrought iron spokes and was mounted on a 4-inch (0.1m) square iron axle.

Rosemarket

Iron age hill fort, Celtic style Church

Under Norman rule the Pembrokeshire landscape underwent great changes, particularly in the south where large numbers of peasant settlers, many from Flanders, colonised the area in the twelfth century. New villages were established on a planned lay-out. Rosemarket, near Neyland, is one of several around Milford Haven founded on Norman lines, typically laid out along a main street, with a church, village green and nearby open fields which have now been enclosed. It was sited close to a circular Iron Age fort, possibly re-fortified at this time.

David Leighton, RCAHMW, 13 November 2008

Rosemarket . A large South Pembrokeshire village, overlooked by most of the guide-books. Once an important market, the village has an Iron Age hill-fort a Celtic-style Church, and (unusually) a network of village streets.

1839 Rhôsmarket (Rhôs-Market) Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

A parish, in the hundred of Rhôs, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Milford; containing 473 inhabitants. This parish comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, the whole inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surface is undulated, and in some parts hilly. Its situation, about half-way between Haverfordwest and Milford, affords great facility for conveying its agricultural produce to market. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; present net income, £106; impropriator, G. S. Roch, Esq.: the vicar, in addition to the small tithes, has the tithe of hay. The church, dedicated to St. Ishmael, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Independents, with a Sunday school held in it. In the village are the remains of an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the family of Walters, and in which was born Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Walters, the favourite mistress of Charles II., and mother of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth: the ruins of this mansion are now the property of Mrs. Owen Barlow, who is the principal proprietor of land in the parish

1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins

Rosemarket, a primitive -looking village where, in the days of the Stuarts, dwelt a certain fair maid named Lucy Walters.

Here at the age of seventeen 'that browne, beautifull.bold but insipid creature,' as Evelyn calls her, was discovered by the gay Prince Charlie, who was so fascinated by the young lady's charms that he bore her away with him in his cavalcade.

Lucy's grandfather it is said constructed a fine genealogical tree, in which that gay lady figures as ' married to King Charles y" Seconde of England.'

The house where Lucy Walters' father lived has long since disappeared, the only relics of that period being probably the old stone pigeon-house east of the village, and the parish cockpit !

Rosemarket acc to Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The parish is in the Welsh district or cantref of Rhos, which form is frequently converted into Ros, Rose, or Roose. The name means an unenclosed and uncleared area covered with heath and wild undergrowth, the *rhos* usually formed the open ground where the tribal flocks of cattle and swine were depastured.

Pembrokeshire is a county of *rhosydd*, and it is probable that the district to the north and west of Milford Haven was known particularly as Y Rhos by reason of its wide extent. The Welsh name Rhos commonly took the form of Rose in English documents, and Rose-market doubtless denotes the site of a common meeting place for barter of stock and commodities within or on the border of the rhos.

Proceeding to Ros Market, a village now of very mean appearance lying on the edge of a cheerful little vale well wooded and watered by a small stream, but which was once of more consequence than one would be induced to suppose from its present state, for in deeds which I have seen there are streets referred to in it. Here Sir Richard Walter had a mansion, whose remains speak it to have been highly respectable about a century ago, and possessing all the appendages of a great man's house in those days.

A daughter of the gentleman who resided here, the celebrated Miss Lucy Walter, was a favourite of Charles the Second, and mother to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth.

In this village was born Doctor Zachary Williams, the father of Miss Williams, the blind lady who had for many years lived under Doctor Johnston's roof and survived all his other pensioners, died an inmate of his 6th September 1780.

The father was brought up to physic, but fancied that by an intuitive kind of penetration he had been fortunate enough to discover the longitude by magnetism, and fired by this idea and alluring prospect of splendid recompense, he quitted his business and his country, and accompanied by his only daughter, came to London about the year 1730; but soon his golden hopes ended in disappointment, and all he gained was admission into the Charter House, which by some irregularity he soon forfeited, and was turned adrift on the wide world. In a narrative he published in 1749 he complains of his expulsion as injustice. In 1755 he published in Italian and English an account of an attempt to ascertain the longitude at sea, by an exact theory of the magnetic needle, written, as is supposed by Doctor Johnson, to whom he had imparted his afflictions, and translated by Baretti. Mrs Johnson became acquainted with his daughter, now totally blind, and found her possessed of qualities strongly recommencing her to her friendship. The effects of this friendship she enjoyed not long, for Mrs Johnson died; but it was more than supplied by a continuance of the doctor's regard for her, of which he gave the most convincing proof by getting Mr Sharp the surgeon to perform an operation on her eyes, usual in the case of cataracts; and during the time of its performance assigned her apartments in his own house, her own being small and inconvenient. The experience did not succeed, but she never after she left the doctor's house, their society producing mutual relief; the solitude of her blindness was cheered by his enlightening conversation, and the efficacy of this cheerfulness displayed in numberless soothing attentions on her part, served to alleviate his grief for the loss of his wife.

Before she became the object of the doctor's benevolence, she visited and was respected by, Lady Philipps and other ladies of her own country, who generally made her an annual present; but afterwards, by the co-operation of Mr Garrick, who gave her a benefit night at the theatre, and the produce of a subscription for a book of poems, a provision was made for future exigency, and her later days were rendered comfortable.

What the doctor thought of her living, and what he felt at her death, he briefly but forcibly expresses in a letter to Mrs Trale, dated September 22, 1780 "poor Williams has I hope seen an end of her

afflictions; she acted with prudence and bore with fortitude.

Had she had good humour and prompt elocution, her universal curiosity and comprehensive knowledge would have made her the delight of all who knew her”

I had once the pleasure of passing a day in company with her and the great moralist, whom I found , contrary to my expectations from the character I had heard of him, affable, communicative, and not at all dictatorial; and making allowances for some awkward habits, peculiarities of gesture and dress, and a sort of constitutional characteristic growl, perfectly well bred.

Miss Williams , his blind protégée fully answered Lady Knight's account of her, for she displayed fine taste, a retentive memory, and strong judgement, and seemed to have various powers of pleasing.

She had all the nationality of her country, for finding I was a Welshman, she increased her attentions; but when she had traced me to Pembrokeshire, she drew her chair closer, took me familiarly by the hand, as if kindred blood tingled at her fingers ends talking of past times, and dwelt with rapture on Ros Market.

Rosemarket Church

The parish church dedicated to St Ismael Acc/to Rhigyfarch's "Life of St David" an important member of the group of monks who founded the settlement at St David's Tradition and evidence of dedications suggest that he sailed from that area and landed at Monk Haven where he founded Eglwys Ismael, one of the seven "bishop houses of Dyfed. From there he seems to have sailed further up stream to Westfield Pill. At Rosemarket he established a Christian site alongside the local settlement on "the Rings", a century before St Augustine came to convert the Saxons.

Present church dates from the 12c. Built by the Norman/Flemish settlers who occupied the Welsh cantref of Rhos following the invasion of the area around 1108

Part of the development of a new Norman borough of "Romarche" the Rings was refortified as a castle, a market was established and it was linked by water with the Norman stronghold of Pembroke.

Church was rededicated to St Leonard

(acc to ecclesiastical records Tasker John 1489, 12 May . ----- On 12 May in the year aforesaid, at Lamphey the reverend father collated to one Sir John Tasker chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Leonard Rosemarket, vacant and in his collation by lapse and he instituted him etc. And he had Letters thereof etc.)

but latter reverted to St Ismael Holy well alongside Barn Lane still called St Leonard's well

First written evidence of the Church 1145 but believed to have been completed 30 yrs earlier.

Simple "Celtic style" Nave almost certainly part of the original church font of Norman design and may well be as old as the Church North Transept could well have been a late medieval memorial chapel chancel may have been rebuilt

During restoration work in the mid 1800's an old tombstone was found in memory of a Walter Jordan was he a member of the Jordan family of Jordanston nearby (a Walter Jordan was Royal Attorney at the turn of the 14c with strong Pembrokeshire connections was he the founder of the townredd of Jordenston?)

Church and income given to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem by Alexander Rudapec at some time between 1115 and 1147 (one of the earliest recorded gifts to the Knights in Wales.)

A Commandery of the Order was established later in the century at Slebech, Robert, son of Godebert the Fleming of Rosemarket gave, with others, the whole vill of Rosemarket to the order. The Prior or Commander of Slebech became rector of Rosemarket and claimed the rectorial title tenth of all corn and hay from the parish was given to the Commandery. The Prior appointed a parish priest he and the Order were responsible for the upkeep of the chancel. Acc to A History of Rosemarket Church by Geoffrey Nicolle

This church, together with the whole vill of 'Ros-marche,' mill and lands and all their appurtenances and liberties, was granted to Slebech Preceptory by the three barons, William, son of Haions, Robert, son of Godebert, and Richard, son of Tankard.—Anselm's *Confirm. Charter*. On the suppression of that house the patronage came into the hands of the Crown. In 1625 the rectory of

Rhosmarket was held by **Sir John Stepney** of Prendergast.—*Inq. P.M.* of Sir John Stepney, 2 Car. I. *Rhosmarke*:

On 10 July, 1656, the Commonwealth approved of the union of the parishes of Langwm, Rosemarket, and Freystrop—*State Papers*

Rosemarkett.—Vicaria il)idem ex collacione precep-toris de Slebeche unde Willielmus Capriclie clericus est vicarius habens ibidem glebam et terras dominicales, Et valet eum fructibus et emolimentis communibus anais clare £4 Inde deeima 8s.—*Valor Encl.*

Under the heading 'Livings discharged':—Ros Market alias Rosemarket V. (St Ishmael) Precept. Slebeche Prop.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £15 £3^o King's Books, £4.—Bacon's *Regis.*

On 31 July, 1891, a faculty as obtained **for the** restoration of Rhosmarket Church.

1920 The Parish Church dedicated to St Ismael RCAM

(The dedication is given in the Episcopal Register as Ecclesiastes parochialism Sc Leonardo de Mass-market The church was appropriated to the Hospitalises of Slebech by William the son of Haicons, Robert son of Godebert, and Richard son of Tankard, clearly members of a Viking family)

The church consists of chancel 22 ½ ft by 15ft, nave 48ft by 20 ½ ft, north memorial chapel 18ft by 13 ½ ft and a north porch. The chancel is connected with the chapel by a plain vaulted passage lighted by a narrow slit' the round and plain chancel arch has taken the place of one that is described as having been low, rude and obtuse. On the south side is a plain squint. The arch between chapel and nave is round headed. In the chapel is an empty tomb recess, two ambreys and the remains of a mutilated piscina. The Norman font bowl of cushion type has been re-dressed and now stands on a modern base. The porch retains a stone bench on either side. In the restoration of 1891 a stone bench round three sides of the chancel was removed, as well as traces of the rood stairs.

Visited 5th August 1920

Rhos Market (ST. Ismael) 17 Sept. 1856. Glynne *Arch Camb* 1885

A very characteristic church of the South Pembrokeshire kind. It has a nave and chancel, with no aisles; but a north transept, and a belfry at the west end; a large north porch of rude construction, having a deformed outer arch; and an ill-shaped, obtuse inner door, and stone benches. The windows are mostly wretched; but at the end of the transept is a square headed one of Perpendicular character, and two lights. There are several original benches of stone against the walls. The arch to the north transept is rude and obtuse. The chancel-arch is also low, rude, and

obtuse ; and there is a stone bench on each side of the chancel, returned, as at Marloes, on each side of the chancel arch. There is also the odd, vaulted passage of the

lychnoscopic nature, from the north transept to the chancel, cutting off the angle, and opening by a very flat arch. On the north of the chancel-arch are also the rood-steps. The transept is very long. On its

walls are several stone brackets, and a square recess in the west wall. The font much resembles a cushion capital, upon an octagonal stem on three steps, but is not as early as Norman. The west end of the nave has no pavement, only the bare earth. The belfry resembles St. Ismael : a kind of shallow, oblong tower; the upper part, above the church roof, perforated by two open arches for bells. The west window is much overgrown with ivy,

Clergy and notes

1481 Sir John Tasker incumbent

1535 William Capriche

c1540 John Howell Involved in a court case John Baghe v

John Howell re " Goods of complainant in the said vicarage

1579 Thomas Meredith

1613 Lewis Phillips MA

c1620 Harri Barbar MA

1627 John Prichard , Vicar

1634 Marco Carr , Vicar

1635 John Owens ejected on a charge of Drunkenness resumed

the living c1660 resigned 1671

1640 church in a "ruinous state." A church rate was fixed by the wardens. According to some landowners it was fixed in more ways than one. Accusations were made that the assessment had been so arranged that the Churchwardens paid as little as possible. Some refused to contribute.

Thomas Feild was eventually called before the Court of Arches to make him pay up.

1665 Thomam Price, Rector

1678 Richard Swain, Vicar

1674 Sir John Stepney was ordered to repair the Chancel roof under threat of loosing his rectorship

1709 Johannes Williams, Vicar Was this the grandfather of Anna Williams

1714 Johannes Williams, (Death)Vicar

1714 Thomas Davies, Vicar

1745 Thomas Davies, (cession)Vicar

1745 John Phillips, Vicar

1776 John Phillips , (natural death)Vicar

1776 Jordan , John Vicar

1778 Jordan , John (resignation)Vicar

1778 John Phillips , Vicar

1788 John Morris Stipendiary Curate

1795 Thomas Phillips , Stipendiary Curate

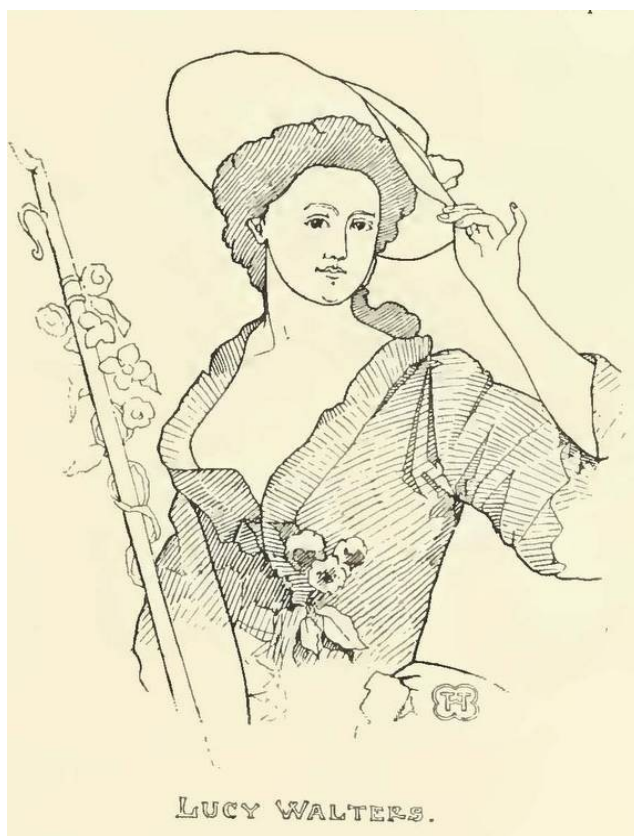
1802 John Phillips , (natural death)Vicar

1807 Church was in "good order"

1802 James Saunders , Stipendiary Curate

1802 Benjamin Gibbon , Vicar

1811 William Lloyd ,	Stipendiary Curate
1813 Benjamin Gibbon ,	(<i>natural death</i>) Vicar
1813 Thomas Owen ,	Vicar
1825 Thomas Rees ,	Stipendiary Curate
1833 Thomas O Foley MA	
1835 William Edward Tucker BA	
1856 Silvanus Brigstocke	
1875 John T Willis BA	
1879 Henry Davies	
1883 Morgan Lewis Jones BA	
1898 John Henry Davies MA	
1903 T. Atterbury Thomas BA	
1935 Ifor James Jones BA	
1938 Arthur George Pettit MA	
1948 Cecil P Willis BA	
1951 J Oliver Evans BA	
1958 F V Stevens BA	
1964 David G Williams BA	also Rector of Freystrop
1974 Gwynfa Warrington	
1978 John Hale	also Rector of Burton



Rosemarket Arch Camb 1898 E Laws

Rosemarket Church. — Lucy Walters, the wife — or, as some say, the mistress — of Charles II, and mother of the Duke of Monmouth, was born at Rosemarket. The house known as "The Great House" was the conjectured place of her birth.

Here was also born Dr Zachary Williams, who invented the means for discovering the longitude by magnetism. Dr. Williams was also the father of Miss Williams, the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, of whom the great lexicographer spoke so affectionately. Rosemarket church is entered by descending steps, and previous to its restoration steps also descended from the nave to the chancel. There are very remarkable double hagioscopes in the church, and outside there is a cross which probably rested on a tomb in the interior.

The font is Norman, and of the same type as those at St. Twinnells and at Castle Martin, in the neighbourhood of Pembroke. The ground plan of the church consists of a nave, chancel, and north transept. The building belongs to the smaller type of Pembroke shire church, without any bell-tower.

Circa 1145, the three barons; William, son of Haion, Robert, son of Godebert, and Richard, son of Tancard, gave to the Hospitallers the whole vill of Rosmarche with, the church, mill and lands, with all their appurtenances and liberties.

David, Bishop of St. David's (1147-76) confirmed to the Brethren the church of Rosmache.

In 1230, Bishop Anselm confirmed the gift of the church of Rosmarthe.

In 1338, the Preceptor of Slebech received from Rosmarket rent of one water-mill ; £2 -rent of a fulling-mill ; and £24 from the church and glebe-land.

The 1434 list repeats the above particulars of the original donation.

In 1535, the Knights were in receipt of £4 13s. 4d. from their manor of Rosemarkett, and from the church there. William Capriche was vicar "by collation of the Preceptor of Slebech", and his stipend amounted to £4, out of which he had to pay his tithe

As to the donors, William, son of Haion, was probably of the same blood as Robert Fitz Hamon, the invader of Glamorgan, and a near relative of William the Conqueror. I find that a certain William, son of Hamon, son of Vitalis, "one of them who came in with the Conqueror", built the church of St. Mary Breden, in Canterbury, as his father, Hamon, had built that of St. Edmund, Ridingate, in the same city.

Robert, son of Godebert, the Fleming of Ros, was, I think, a nephew of Richard Fitz Tancard.

For Richard, son of Tancard the Fleming, see under Garlandeston and Haverfordwest.

(Fenton, p. 197 ; J. Rogers Rees, in the "Pembroke County Guardian".)

Non Conformist Chapel

Tabernacle Congregational Chapel was built before 1800, rebuilt in 1831 and restored in 1885. the present chapel, dated 1831, is built in the Romanesque/Simple Round-Headed style with a gable entry plan.

Names for Jottings Rosemarket

Rhosmarket

Stepney John 1625 Sir of Prendergast rectory of Rhosmarket Inq P M of Sir John Stepney2 Car I

Jenkins, Albert Edward:

convicted at Shire Hall, Haverfordwest on 2 Mar. 1950 of murder and sentenced to death. The Notorious Case Of The Furze Hill Farm Murder 1949.

On 21st March 1950, the Rosemarket farmer Albert Edward Jenkins was convicted of killing his landlord, William Llewellyn. The jury at Pembrokeshire Assizes, consisting of two men and ten women, took less than two hours to reach their verdict.

Jenkins had denied the allegation throughout the trial, however the facts of the case were clear.

On the morning of 10th October 1949, Jenkins was visited by his landlord at his home, Lower Furze Hill Farm, in Rosemarket, Pembrokeshire. There was back rent owed and discussions were being held regarding Jenkins buying the farm. He claimed to have handed Llewellyn £1,050 that day: £50 for the rent, and the rest in order to purchase the farm. The cash was taken from a beam in the roof where Jenkins had kept it.

William Llewellyn never returned home and his wife subsequently alerted police. His body was found the next day, buried in a clay pit on Jenkin's land. The injuries to the body were terrible, revealing that he had been killed by a number of heavy blows.

According to the South Wales Evening Post, the judge pointed out to the jury that

'there was no evidence, no evidence of any eyewitnesses, but from the knowledge of affairs the jury would hardly expect in murder cases to find eyewitnesses. The evidence placed before them by the Crown was circumstantial and circumstantial evidence was often the best.'

The case for the prosecution was that Llewellyn was killed by Albert Jenkins. Despite what the accused man said about giving his landlord a considerable sum of money - and having a receipt to prove that the money did indeed pass hands - no cash was ever found on the body.

An officer of the Milk Marketing Board, Mr Cudd, had called at Lower Furze Hill Farm on the morning of 10th October and saw Albert Jenkins driving his tractor down the field. There was, he said, a large bundle on the box of the tractor, covered by tarpaulin and Jenkins 'looked rather wild.' Llewellyn's bicycle - on which he had arrived at the farm - was later found at nearby Neyland. Two witnesses claimed that they had seen Jenkins riding a bicycle towards Neyland on the afternoon of 10th October, yet when he was later seen by a policeman, returning from Pembroke Fair, he was walking and there was no sign of the bicycle.

William Llewellyn's boots were also discovered buried in manure in the calve's cot at the farm, and leather laces on the murdered man matched two more laces found on Jenkins.

Earth taken from in front of Jenkin's house was, when tested, found to be saturated with human blood.

The prosecution case was clear. After obtaining a receipt for the money, Jenkins had clubbed the unlucky Llewellyn to death and reclaimed his money. He had then wrapped the body in tarpaulin and buried it in the clay pit. When the guilty verdict was given, Albert Jenkins gazed intently at the judge and remained unmoved during the proceedings.

With Albert Pierrepont officiating, Jenkins was executed on the morning of 19th April 1950. At 9:25 a.m the main gate of Swansea Prison opened and two warders posted the declaration of the sheriff and a certificate from the surgeon at the door. A crowd of around thirty five local people stood outside.

Walter Rowland Born 1586 Parents William Walter and Jane nee Laugharne at, Cwmgigvran, Carmarthenshire, - wife – Frances Griffiths Born Abt 1590 at Trevrane, Pembrokeshire, Wales Parents Father-Ap Thomas ap Rhys Griffith Married Abt 1604 at Trevrane, Pembrokeshire, Wales Died 25 Jul 1619 Rhosmarket, Wales although some records The ancestors of Lucy Walters suggest he died at Rhosmarket on 15 Nov 1645

Walter Lucy

Born 1630 at great house Rhosmarket , Pembrokeshire, Wales Died 1658 at , Paris, Seine, France

Walters, Lucy the wife — or, as some say, the mistress — of Charles II, and mother of the Duke of Monmouth, was born at Rosemarket. The house known as "The Great House" was the conjectured place of her birth. Also used the name Barlow.

Arch Camb 1898

From Pepys Diary 27 th Oct 1662 " There has been much confusion as to the name and parentage of Charles's mistress." Lucy Walter was the daughter of William Walter of Roch Castle, co. Pembroke, and Mr. S. Steinman, in his "Althorp Memoirs" privately printed, 1869, sets out her pedigree.

Roch Castle was taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and Lucy was in London in 1648, where she made the acquaintance of Colonel Algernon Sidney. She then fell into the possession of his brother, Colonel Robert Sidney. In September of this same year she was taken up by Charles, Prince of Wales. Charles terminated his connection with her on October 30th, 1651, and she died in 1658, as appears by a document administration entry in the Register of the Prerogative Court by the late Colonel Chester.

William Erskine, who had served Charles as cupbearer in his wanderings, and was appointed Master of the charterhouse in December, 1677, had the care of Lucy Walter , and buried her in Paris. He declared that the King never had any intention of marrying her, and she did not deserve it. Thomas Ross, the tutor of her son, put the idea of this claim into his head, and asked Dr. Cosin to certify to a marriage. In consequence of this he was removed from his office, and Lord Crofts took his place

Steinman's "Althorp Memoirs".

Lucy Walter took the name of Barlow during her wanderings.

Described as the "The Rhosmarket Siren" in "Rosemarket – A Village beyond Wales," a lecture by Geoffrey Nicholle who suggests that she was born at the Big House,(but the big house is recorded by RCAM as a modern dwelling near the ruins of the Great House) Rosemarket.

Lucy was "wife or mistress" to Charles II, mother of the Duke of Monmouth, great granddaughter of Morris Walter and an ancestor of the late Princess of Wales Diana. He says

Richard Fenton and all other established sources of Pembrokeshire history give Rosemarket as Lucy's birthplace.

More recently Roch Castle has been suggested, possibly because of its more romantic appeal to lady novelists. The Walter family owned both properties, but the Roch claim does not appear to be based upon any fresh evidence. He gives a typical Pembrokeshire accepted view of Lucy Walter

.
In the History of Haverfordwest - John Brown writes "It is an historical question of unreal doubt" I am quoting the words of a gentleman who devoted a considerable amount of research to the matter "whether Lucy Walters was lawfully wedded to Charles II. There were some very singular circumstances connected with Court intrigues which favour the supposition.

That Charles, when questioned on the subject, gravely denied it, is true but His Majesty was not distinguished by a very strict regard to truth. It is matter of fact that the reigning house had lasting and grave doubts upon the subject. It is further recorded that Katharine of Portugal, the wife of Charles, had a firm conviction of the legitimacy of the unhappy Monmouth, and earnestly interceded with James II. for his life. There is another very remarkable circumstance connected with the affair. Some time antecedent to the middle of the 18th century, under high warrant from the Home Office, the marriage register of the Parish of St Thomas Haverfordwest, where the family of the Walter's resided for some time, was sent for to headquarters. No reason was assigned for the requirement by those who applied for these documents, but it was afterwards asserted, and with considerable confidence, by some who were likely to be well informed on the matter, that the register contained a record of a marriage which was solemnised a century before, which, if it had been proved, would have been of some consequence as regards the succession of the House of Brunswick. It is now, of course, only a romance of history, but the register was never returned!"

In her book "South Pembrokeshire" - another local author Mary Mirehouse, refers to Lucy Walters, as the daughter of Richard Walters of Treffgarn and Roch, - no mention of Rosemarket but says she became the mistress some say the wife of Charles II. She was then eighteen. There seems to be in my mind strong doubt as to where Lucy Walters was born but all agree she became the mistress or wife of the future Charles II. But how did a girl of respectable family in Pembrokeshire get to meet the future Charles II?

Again confusion....

Mary Mirehouse, says "In 1645, John Barlow of Slebech was taken prisoner in Pill Fort, near Milford Haven, by the Parliamentarians. Later, John Barlow accompanied the Marquis of Worcester to the Court of the exiled Charles II in Paris, and with him went his young kinswoman, Lucy Walters daughter of Richard Walters of Treffgarn and Roch, who assumed, on arrival in Paris, the name of Barlow" That she did use the name Barlow is an established fact.

Geffrey Nicholle suggests that, "Lucy's aunt, Margaret Gosfright, who after the Restoration took possession of some of the Walter land at Rosemarket, took her to Holland. Lucy's parents had separated and her aunt was married to a Dutchman. Whether Lucy and Charles met first in Holland or before is uncertain".

So many conflicting stories.....

According to notes in The Diary of Samuel Pepys for October 1662.

"At that time there was speculation that young Croft is the lawful son of the King , the King being married to his mother."

So even at that period of time there was suspicions as to the legitimacy of the future Duke of Monmouth. James , the son of Charles II. by Lucy Walter , daughter of William Walter, of Roch Castle, was born April 9th, 1649, and landed in England with the Queen-Mother, July 28th, 1662, when he bore the name of Crofts, after Lord Crofts, his governor. He was created Duke of Monmouth, February 14th, 1663, and married Lady Anne Scott, daughter and heiress of Francis, second Earl of Buccleuch, on April 20th following. In 1673 he took the name of Scott, and was created Duke of Buccleuch.

Then there is a footnote to the Dairy entry saying that "There has been much confusion as to the name and parentage of Charles's mistress. Lucy Walter was the daughter of William Walter of Roch Castle, co. Pembroke,..... Roch Castle was taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces in 1644, and Lucy was in London in 1648, where she, at the age of seventeen was the mistress of Algernon Sidney a Roundhead officer. In September of that year in the Netherlands she met his younger brother, a Royalist exile, Robert Sidney, and this same year she was taken up by Charles, Prince of Wales.

A son was born in April 1649 called James whom Charles acknowledged as his. although as the relationship had been off and on during the period there could have been some doubts. Certainly there was over the daughter Mary born in 1651 as she had relationships with two other members of the Court at that time. Charles terminated his connection with her on October 30th, 1651. The Queen-Dowager taking charge of her two children.

In 1655 Lucy was pensioned off with an annuity of £400.

In 1656, the year Richard Walters, was *High Sheriff* of Pembrokeshire, Lucy came to London, where she was arrested as a spy and put in the Tower. She was soon afterwards released, and eventually went entirely to ruin abroad. She died in Paris 1658 as appears by a document administration entry in the Register of the Prerogative Court aged about 28. She was buried in the Huguenot Cemetery Paris and Letters of Administration were granted 6 Dec 1658

As Pepys said – "How true this is, God knows"

- I certainly don't as there are so many conflicting records.

Her two children-

Crofts James later Scott was born in Rotterdam on the 9th April 1649 Charles Prince of Wales later Charles II acknowledged the child as his and he was later given the title 1st Duke of Monmouth. but Charles never admitted that he had been married to Lucy in fact he denied it twice to the Privy Council. James Croft Duke of Monmouth married Anne Scott and by her had children -- He is also reputed to have fathered several bastards. After the Monmouth rebellion he was beheaded on Tower Hill 15th July 1685.

Walter Mary daughter of Lucy Walter born 6th May 1651 was never acknowledged as his child by Charles and was born after he and Lucy had separated -- she was probably fathered by Theobald Taaffe 1st Earl of Carlingford although Lucy had a liaison with Henry Bennet 1st Earl of Arlington at the time .

Mary married first William Sarsfield and second William Fanshawe -- she died in 1693.

West Wales Historical Review, The Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion The Diaries of Samuel Pepys etc,

Walter Richard Sir Kt of Rhos Market 1727 *High Sheriff* of Pembrokeshire and died by 1733. He had a son and heir Joseph

ap Bevan James Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

ap Bevan Jane Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* 1670

Avery W G 1861 of Bramble a maltster of Rosemarket.

Avery William 1861 general manager lived Rosemarket.

Barbar Harri MA c1620 Rosemarket Church

Barnard Evan 1861 Blacksmith of Rosemarket.

Barnard Margaret 1861 charwoman of Rosemarket.

Barrah Elizabeth 1861 farmer of Rosemarket.

Barrah Stephen 1861 housebuilder of Rosemarket.

Bowen Michael 1861 butcher of Rosemarket.

Bowen William *Hearth Tax* 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred

Brigstocke Silvanus 1856 Rosemarket church described village as a hot bed of dissent and immorality.

Carow John 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cousins James 1861 cabinet maker of Rosemarket.

Cullum Mary 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Elizabeth 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Mathew 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David William 1728 Rosemarket old 'Noraway' keefe or boat

Davids John 1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies Elizabeth 1688 Rosemarket.

Davies Henry 1879 Rosemarket church

Davies John Henry MA 1898 Rosemarket church 1902 Sep 25 Vicar St Mary's Haverfordwest
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Davies John 1682 of Basleford Rosemarket

Davies William 10 March 1788 Rosemarket Mariner Offence Perjury Wilfully implicating Rees Richard Rosemarket, James Garret, Griffith Furlong Lamphey all ship carpenters in stealing timber from Lord Milford's Wood carrying it in prisoner's boat from Llanstadwell to Burton where prosecutor worked to make boats Burton Prosecutor Fields John Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts* 1730-1830

Davis William 1670 Rosemarket H 3 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edward Thomas 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Edwards John 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans Oliver 1951 BA Rosemarket Church

Foley Thomas O 1833 MA Rosemarket Church

Fosku David 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gibbon William 1622 Rosemarket.

Gilford Phillip 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Godebert ? the Fleming -Robert his son -of Rosemarket

Goodridge James 1861 sawyers of Rosemarket

Griffith Margaret 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffiths Ann 1861 grocer of Rosemarket.

Gronow John 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hale John Rector of Burton & Rosemarket church

Hall James 1861 shoemaker of Rosemarket

Hay Ellenor 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred

Hay Margaret 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hopkin John 1670 Rosemarket H 2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Husband William 6 January 1781 Rosemarket Yeoman Offence Assault on Sarah Davies

prosecutor's wife Rosemarket Prosecutor Evan Davies Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hussey Thomas 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Istance Richard 1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

John David 1670 labourer Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John William 1861 sawyers of Rosemarket.

Jones Benjamin 1792 Rosemarket.

Jones Ifor James 1935 BA Rosemarket church

Jones Martha 1861 Laundry woman of Rosemarket.

Jones Morgan Lewis 1883 BA Rosemarket Church

Llewelyn Henry 1861 innkeeper of the Barley Mow who was also a Chelsea Pensioner of Rosemarket.

Low Anne 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mabe John 1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mendus Ellenor 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mendus George 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meredith Elizabeth 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meredith Thomas 1579 Rosemarket Church

Miln John 1447 son of John, granted to Sir Thomas, Perrot a burgage in Rosemarket. ' Old Pembrokeshire Families

Morgan Jennett 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Mary 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morris John 1809 Rosemarket Church

Morris Stephen 1861 of the New Inn was also a publican of Rosemarket.

Mule Jane 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mulligan Mary 1861 dressmaker of Rosemarket

Narbeit Anne 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Nash Thomas 1861 sawyers of Rosemarket.

Obra John 1810 Rosemarket Mariner Offence Assault, No indictment, Rosemarket Prosecutor Davies Jane? Rosemarket *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts* 1730-1830,

Owens John 1635 ejected on a charge of Drunkenness resumed the living c1660 resigned 1671 Rosemarket church

Parry William 30 April 1811 Haverfordwest Tailor Offence Assault on James Hunt, Rosemarket, by beating him with stones, No indictment, Haverfordwest *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts* 1730-

1830,

Ramber Marmaduke 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees James 1861 sawyers of Rosemarket

Rees Lettice 1861 dressmaker of Rosemarket

Revell Henry 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Revell James 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richards Thomas 1715 son of Richard Evans a pauper of Lledrod Carms Will and Inventory NLW Rosemarket church.

Richards William 1773 Rosemarket church-- never visited the parish.

Rowe John 1770 Rosemarket Church

Rudapec Alexander 1115 gave Rosemarket church to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem

Russan Mary 1861 laundry women of Rosemarket

Scurlock John 1861 sawyers of Rosemarket

Signett Richard 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sinnett William 1765 Rosemarket

Smith John 1616 Rosemarket.

Smyth Elizabeth 1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smyth Peter 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stepney John 1674 Sir ordered to repair the Chancel roof under threat of loosing his rectorship Rosemarket church.

Stevens F.V. 1958 BA Rosemarket Church

Stokes Anthony 1732 Rosemarket

Summers James 1773 Curate Rosemarket church conducted one service per week.

Summers Thomas 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Summons William 1861 BlackSmith of Rosemarket.

Tasker Francis 1670 Rosemarket H 4 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tasker John 1489, 12 May . ----- On 12 May in the year aforesaid, at Lamphey the reverend father collated to one Sir John Tasker chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Leonard Rosemarket , vacant and in his collation by lapse and he instituted him etc. And he had Letters thereof etc.

Tayler John 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tayler John 1670 senior Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Richard 30 April 1811 Haverfordwest Shoemaker Offence Assault on James Hunt, Rosemarket, by beating him with stones, No indictment, Haverfordwest *Before the Pembrokeshire*

Courts 1730-1830,

Thomas T Atterbury 1903 BA Rosemarket church.

Thomas Tasker 1697 Rosemarket

Truffit Thomas 6 June 1770 Rosemarket Yeoman Offence Killing a horse. Rosemarket Prosecutor
Wray Thomas Rosemarket, blacksmith *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Tucker William Edward 1835 BA Rosemarket church.

Vaughan Griffith 1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vaughan Griffith 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vayle Robert 1670 Rosemarket H 3 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Venables Martha 1861 dairywoman of Rosemarket.

Voyle Thomas 1670 Rosemarket H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wade Dorothy 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Walter William about 1561 of Haverfordwest of Roche Castle married Jane Laugharne of St Brides about 1585 St Brides? leased several areas of land and buildings around Steynton and Rosemarket previously the chantries His will was d 10th April 1616 He died 12 April 1616 Had several children

Walter Lucy Born 1630 at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales Died 1658 at , Paris, Seine, France but Walters, Lucy the wife — or, as some say, the mistress — of Charles II, and mother of the Duke of Monmouth, was born at Rosemarket. The house known as "The Great House" was the conjectured place of her birth. Also used the name Barlow.

Arch Camb 1898

Walter Henry died before 1727 wife Bridgett bequeathed the Roch and Rosemarket estates to eldest son Richard

Walter Bridgett 1727 widow of Henry bequeathed the Roch and Rosemarket estates to eldest son Richard Walter

Walter Richard Sir eldest son of Henry and Bridgett inherited the estates of Roch and Rosemarket in 1727

Walter Richard Sir Kt of Rhos Market 1727 *High Sheriff* of Pembrokeshire and died by 1733. He had a son and heir Joseph

Walter Joseph 1733 inherited the estates of Roch and Rosemarket in 1733 from his father Sir Richard Walter - Joseph married Elizabeth Barlow -- he died in 1746 She then married Alexander Eliot of Eareweare Amroth

Warlow Elizabeth 1861 laundry woman of Rosemarket

Warrington Gwynfa 1974 Rosemarket church.

Williams David 1728 Rosemarket

William Robert 1670 Rosemarket pauper Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Anna Maria, 1706 – Sep 6th 1783, the friend of Dr. Johnson, (see Fenton Tour P197 quoted above) was the daughter of a surgeon and physician in South Wales, where she was born in 1706. Reputedly at Rosemarket where her grandfather was Vicar. Her father was Zechariah Williams. She moved with her father to London when she was twenty. Must have been quite old when Fenton met her as he was born in 1746/7.

Williams Caroline born 28 Jan 1853 Rosemarket Pembrokeshire died 18 Jul 1947 San Diego

California Marriages, Married to Nicholas John on 27 Sep 1875 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Williams David G 1964 BA Rector of Freystrop & Rosemarket Church

Williams John reputed father of Zachariah and grandfather of Anna Williams Rosemarket church.
(See Fenton Tours)

Williams John 1747 Rosemarket church.

Williams John 1861 joiner of Rosemarket.

Williams Mary 1861 postmistress of Rosemarket.

Williams William 1861 carpenter of Rosemarket.

Williams Zachary about c1673-1755 Dr born (it is said) at "The Great House" Rosemarket.
Invented the means for discovering the longitude by magnetism. Dr. Williams was also the father of
Miss Williams the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, of whom the great lexicographer spoke so
affectionately surgeon and physician, and a native of South Wales, was a man of great ingenuity.
Arch Camb 1898

Acc/to *Arch Camb* 1866 p161 the writer refers to Boswell i35and I quote"

.....This pamphlet Johnston (Dr Johnson) presented to the Bodleian Library . On a blank leaf of it
is pasted a paragraph cut out of a newspaper, containing an account of his death and character of
Williams, plainly written by Johnson thus" On Saturday the 12th about twelve at night died Mr
Zachariah Williams in his eighty third year, after an illness of eight months , in full possession of
his mental faculties . He has been long known to philosophers and seamen for his skill in
magnetism, and his proposal to find the longitude by a peculiar system of variation of the compass.
He was a man of industry, indefatigable, of conversation inoffensive, patient of adversity and
disease, eminently sober, temperate and pious ; and worthy to have ended life with better fortune"

He was born 1673 and died in 1755 his family were friends of the Philipps of Picton Castle and
originally he was offered employment by them. His wife's name was Martha and their daughter
Anna was was born in 1706.

Willis Cecil P 1948 BA Rosemarket church.

Willis John T 1875 BA Rosemarket church.

1847 State of Education in Wales Rosemarket

I visited the schoolroom of this parish on the 9th of January. The scholars were absent for the holidays. It is a substantial building , and was well supplied with desks , but very dark owing to the smallness of the windows. They could not however well be made larger, as the site is one of the bleakest and most exposed imaginable. The room was raised by subscription of the landed proprietors on a site allowed (whether secured I could not ascertain) by the representatives of the late Sir Wm Owen Barlow. The mistress is daughter to the master of the National school at Johnston who lives in Rosemarket. Though rather young to manage boys above ten years of age , she seems , on the whole , superior to the common run of dames. She expressed herself well.

Rosemarket

The Incumbent of Rosemarket pointed out to me how well the existing schoolroom at Rosemarket (at present only occupied by a dame) might be made conducive to the purpose of the trust. But it appears that the deed requires the school to be held in the parish of Llanstadwell though for the benefit of Llanstadwell and Rosemarket

RCAM Earthwork

In the field adjoining the parish church styled “Encampment” in the Tithe Schedule is an earthwork having an east to west diameter of 450 ft and 300ft from north to south, The low plateau upon which it is placed is bounded on one side by a mill race and on the other by a nameless brook: these streams unite at the point of the promontory, and to them the land falls abruptly. To the north is the churchyard. The main bank has a height of about 4ft and falls some 20ft to an external ditch with a rise on the outer side of 10ft but along the margin of the slopes it averages about a foot. From 10ft to 12 ft down the slope is a terrace 15ft broad, the margin of which is protected by a bank of 3 ft with a steep drop to the streams. The entrance at the eastern side of the main earthwork has been considerably altered by farming operations. The local name for the earthwork is “Ring Meadow”; the Ord Survey calls it “Rath”

Visited 5th August 1920

Rosemarket Rath is an oval enclosure, about 130m east-west by 97m, set on a south-facing spur-end above a stream confluence, defined by double banks and ditches on the north-east, elsewhere by scarps above steep natural slopes; the north-east-facing entrance appears to have been recently reconfigured.

A pipe trench dug across the north-east of the enclosure (Barnie 1975) provided a section through the defences. CADW

St Leonards Well. RCAM

By the road side a short distance from the parish church, is a strong spring which goes by the name of St Leonards Well. No trace of local tradition is connected with it and there are no signs of masonry around the well-chamber

Visited 5th August 1920

Old Pigeon House RCAM

About 200 yds south of Big House – a modern dwelling- are the remains of a dovecote which originally formed part of Great House of which some walls were standing within living memory

Visited 5th August 1920

Cross Farm (or Rosemarket) Dovecote is a circular, rubble-built structure with a conical roof,

containing some 200 nesting boxes, possibly 13th-14th century. Rosemarket was granted to the Knights Hospitallers in the 12th century and after the Reformation the dovecote was associated with the 'Great House', which stood until the 19th century.

(Rees 1992 (CADW guide to monuments in Dyfed), 179-180).

Rosemarket dovecote Grade 2 listed building 13 December 1951 In the centre of a field known as Pigeon Hay some 100m NE of the crossroads near the Church of Saint Ismael

Cross farm Rosemarket

Built into slope. Vault below lower end. Superstructure seems modern. Vault appears medieval fragment.

Great Westfield is a gentry house of early origins, possibly 16th century, enlarged in the 17th century and with a formal range added in the front in the early to mid 18th century. The house was small, with 3 hearths in 1670 when owned by William Davies, but by the time of an inventory of 1728 there were 14 rooms, possibly the present house. The building is rendered with slate roofs, 2 storeys and attic, double-pile with rebuilt red brick end stacks to the front range. The front range is taller than the rear and probably of later date. The front has a 5-bay elevation with 15-pane hornless sashes and stone sills, and a centre fine timber Palladian window with an arched centre with radiating bars to the head of the upper sash. There are 2 slate-hung gabled dormers. To right set back is 20th century 2-storey addition.

St Brides

[According to legend was originally founded when a girl rescued a young sailor from drowning. They married and lived at the manor founding the settlement.

A little cove on the southern shore of St. Brides Bay with a church (greatly restored by the enthusiastic Victorians), a limekiln and a couple of old houses which in recent times have been used as a Scouting Centre. Once an important trading point for this rocky stretch of coastline.

The Church which was restored in 1868 was believed to be early 13c with a double bellcote and Sanctus Bellcote is built on a much older Celtic Christian site. Between the church and the sea is an early Christian cemetery, and traces of stone-lined graves are visible in the cliffs. Nearby there are the remains of a medieval manor rumoured to be the haunt of dragons and basilisks but I could never find anyone who had seen one.

Kensington Mansion to the west, was built around 1800 by Lord Kensington. For many years it was used as a hospital in later years as a TB treatment centre.

This is a very ancient site as in approximately 350BC at nearby Nab Head there was a middle stone age factory for the production of flint knives and arrowheads.]

1811 Fenton St Brides

St Brides Church a rectory in the gift of the family of Orlandon, St Brides, and Fobston alternately, is a building of very dignified appearance, having a tower and side aisles. On the outside of the pine end of the north aisle I observed an effigy of a priest, drapery well executed, though much defaced. How long it has lain there, or, if it always lay there I could not learn. There are likewise introduced into the outside wall of the east end two heads parts of effigies in religious habit. In the little creek

which almost comes up to the church yard wall there was in former days a great fishery of herrings ;and close on the shore a little raised above the beach stood a small chapel where the fishermen used to put up their prayers for their success and averting to dangers of the sea, and round which they were buried , as to this day many stone coffins are seen peeping out of the crumbling earth eaten away by the sea at high tides.

On the slope of the ascent to the west of the church stands Hill, the seat of Charles Philipps Esq, the owner of St Brides,commanding a most charming view over Brides Bay and the opposite coast, and though bleak an exposure, backed and skirted with a thriving belt of plantation open only to a beautiful lawn of great extent gradually sinking to the creek. Behind to shelter, a little from the violence of the south west , the ground rises. The peninsular point of land forming one side of the fulcum between it and Skomar, belonging to Hill is converted into a deer park, admitting, from the irregularity of its surface of much shelter and the sweetest herbage , and producing venison of most excellent flavour.

1849 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

BRIDE'S (ST.) a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 178 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south side of the bay in St. George's Channel to which it gives name, and at the neck of a small inlet from the bay, which flows up almost to the churchyard, forming what is called St. Bride's haven. A considerable herring-fishery, which has been discontinued for many years, was carried on here with very great advantage, and there are still the remains of an ancient chapel on the beach, which, according to tradition, being no longer used for religious worship, was appropriated as a salting-house for curing the fish. In the cemetery belonging to this chapel were numerous stone coffins, several of which have been washed away by the encroachment of the sea,which has here gained considerably on the shore, as was proved some years ago, during an extraordinary recess of the tide, by the discovery of several stumps of trees. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and various parts of the parish afford extensive marine views, and pleasing prospects over the adjacent country. Hill, the elegant mansion of W. Charles Allen Philipps, Esq., is beautifully sheltered by luxuriant plantations, being open only to a verdant lawn, sloping gently to the creek of which mention has been made above. This family, who are descended from the ancient royal house of Cilsant, resided formerly at the old mansion of St. Bride's, which was abandoned some years since on the erection of the present house. Attached to Hill is a park well stocked with deer, forming one of the very small number of deer-parks to be found in this part of the principality. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 11., and in the alternate patronage of Sir W. Philipps, Bart., W. Philips, Esq., and Mary Bird Allen: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195, and there is a glebe-house. The church is not distinguished by any features of importance. A Sunday school in connexion with the Church, established in 1839, is superintended by Mrs. Allen Philipps, of St. Bride's Hill.

1895 Nooks an Corners of Pembrokeshire --Timmin



Timmins 1895

After passing Talbenny Church, we approach St. Brides, and obtain the pretty coup d'ceil represented in the accompanying sketch: the church and old-fashioned rectory -house nestling under the lee of some wind -tossed trees, while Lord Kensington's fine residence of St. Brides Hill shows clearly out against the dark woodlands that crest the western down. To the right is seen a glimpse of the tiny haven, famous in bygone times for its productive herring fishery. The little structure close beside the water occupies the site of an old fishermen's chapel, which, falling into ruins, was put to the degenerate uses of a salt-house. From that time forth, as the old story runs, the herrings deserted their accustomed haunts, and the fishing trade dwindled away :

' When St. Bride's Chapel a salt-house was made,
St. Bride's lost the herring trade.'

The parish church is interesting, and has a bright, well-cared-for look that is pleasant to see. Upon the floor of a small north transept lie four sadly defaced effigies. The largest of these is reputed to represent St. Bride, the patron saint of the church, a contemporary of St. David and St. Patrick. According to tradition, St. Bride sailed over with certain devout women from Ireland, and established a nunnery here. A short distance south-east from the church rise the ivy-mantled ruins of some extensive buildings of unknown origin, overshadowed by dark trees and surrounded by lofty stone walls pierced with loopholes, while an arched gateway opens towards the west.

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Bride

1856 September 16 Glynne Arch Camb 1886

The plan of this church consists of a nave without aisles, a north transept, chancel, and south porch. There are here two bell-cots, one over the west and one over the east gable of the nave, each for two bells; the former square-topped, the latter pointed; the walls, externally whitewashed; the windows mostly modernised and fortified with shutters. There is a rude pointed chancel arch and another between the nave and north transept. There is a rood door on the north of the chancel arch and a stone bracket. The chancel is large, has a lancet on the south and a mutilated east window. On the south of the altar is a piscina upon a corbel table. On the north of the chancel has been once an aisle of chapel; and a rude misshapen arch is seen in the wall. Several pews are painted blue! The south porch is large and plain (This church has been admirably restored by Mrs Allen Philipps, the principal landowner under the direction of Mr C Buckeridge)

1920 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments -

This church situated on the margin of a tiny inlet called St Bride's Haven, consists of chancel 24ft by 13 ft, nave 46 ½ ft by 18 ft, north chapel 17 ½ ft by 13 ½ ft and south porch.; bell cotes each for two bells over the east and west nave gables. A thorough restoration took place in 1868. On the north side of the chancel are traces of a chambered recess, now blocked; on the south side is a blocked priest's door, and in the south west angle a restored low sided window 17in by 14in. An original Early English lancet is in the south wall; beneath it is a plain piscina. The chancel arch is sharp pointed. On the north of the arch to the rood stairs. Opposite the present south entrance is a walled up doorway. The exterior south wall shows traces of an arch which may have lead to a small transept or chapel, of which there are traces in the churchyard. The north chapel opens to the nave through a pointed arch. On the floor are the much obliterated remains of three slabs; one bears a floriated cross, and all have mutilated heads, one being that of an ecclesiastic. The east window of the chapel is a small lancet. All the other windows in the church are modern. The font is of the usual square type, and retains its hinge and hasp sockets; it stands upon a circular shaft and octagonal base, the total height 36 ins. The doorway to the south porch has a pointed arch, and on either side are low masonry seats.

Some fragments of a rood screen, and a metal lantern dated 1787 have been restored within recent years and are now preserved within the church --Visited 15th Sept 1920

Site of Chapel and Burial Ground

A small chapel, which has been swept away by the sea, stood formerly just north of the church, and it is still possible to trace in a section of the cliffs the outlines of a few stone lined graves which surround it. Of the building it is said;” There are still the remains of an ancient chapel on the beach,

which , according to tradition, was subsequently appropriated as a salting house for curing fish (for a considerable herring fishery, now discontinued for many years). In the cemetery belonging to this chapel were numerous stone coffins, of which several have been washed away by the encroachment of the sea, which has here gained considerably on the shore , as was proved some years ago, during an extraordinary recess of the tide, by the discovery of several stumps of trees “ (Parochial Wallicanum” in Y Cymmrodor X xii, 26) The graves found in the cliffs are lined with slabs. There is no record of any discoveries. – Visited 15th September 1920

Inscribed stone.

Covering one of the graves may have been a stone of which a sketch was in the possession of Edward Lhuyd about the year 1698. The lettering though rude, is not that of pre Norman inscriptions, and may not be earlier than the latter half of the 16th century. It is probably only a fragment, and may still exist in one of the neighbouring walls.

Acc/to Old Parish Churches – Salter.

St Bride

The nave, chancel, north transept and south porch are 13th century. Only two of the lancets are unrestored. The porch outer entrance has just one long stone on each side. There are three grave-slabs, one showing a priest and another a floriated cross.

St Brides -The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas, 1905

St. Brides (S. Bridget). —The only mark on the Chalice belonging to this Church is the maker's, viz. R W with mullet beneath within a heart-shaped shield. This mark is also found at Lechlade, Gloucestershire, on a chalice and paten dated 1641. The St. Bride's chalice is an inverted truncated cone with a flat base standing upon a round stem, the upper part of which carries a flange or collar; beneath the foot is inscribed "This Chalice and Paten made A. D. 1686 were restored A. D. 1893 for the use of St. Bride's Church in the Parish of S, Bride Pembrokeshire "; weight, 10 oz. 8 dwts. The Paten referred to is of parcel gilt and carries the maker's mark IS linked as in O. E. P. at 1675; weight, 7 oz, 5 dwts.—

A Pyx of parcel gilt decorated with a lamb. flag and book. This piece which weighs 3 oz. 10 dwts was bought on the Continent and was given by the Dowager Lady Kensington. It carries the Augsburg mark and dates from the early 18th century. The maker's mark L. R is found on plate belonging to some of the Augsburg churches.—

A silver-mounted glass Cruet, hall marked 1884 with maker's mark C K in plain oblong.

On the mounting which is of silver-gilt is inscribed " To the Glory of God and for the use of this Church of S. Bride Easter 1902".

Another glass Cruet with silver-mounted stepper is by the same maker and hall-marked 1901.

A pewter Alms-dish, 13 in. in diameter, bears the following marks—X crowned; R above W S; London.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

It is not certain in whom the patronage of St Brides Rectory was originally vested. In 1535-6 John Wogan of Wiston, Pems., was patron (Valor Eccl.), who on 14 Oct., 1577, sold it to Francis Laugharne of St. Brides. - Deed in the possession of Dr. Henry Owen of Poyston.

The dedication of the church is now ascribed to St. Bridget, but the deed referred to describes it as the church and rectory of St. Murus? [St. Mary's] and St. Brides. In 1594 the church was held - in grossa, - that is to say, it was not appendant to any manor - Owens Pem.

Described as Ecclesia de Sancta Brigida, this church was in 1291 assessed at £13 6s. 8d. for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1 6s. 8d. - Taxatio.

Ecclesia Sanete Brigitte. - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione Johannis Wogan armigeri unde Morganus Griffith est rector habens unam rectoriam sine terris. Et valet fructus hujus rectorie per annum x. Inde sol in visit acione ordinaria quolibet tercio Anna xvj d. Et in visitacione arehidiaeoni quolibet anna v ixd. St remanet dare £15 12s. 11d. Inde deeirna 31s. 3d. - Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- St. Brides alias Bridis R. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 4d. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 5s. 8d. John Wogan, Esq., 1535 Rowland Philips, Esq., 1725; William Allen Esq., 1744; William Phillips, Esq., 1765. Clear yearly value, £35 King's Books, £15 12s 11d. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

On 10 July, 1868, a room at St. Brides Hill was licensed for divine service during the rebuilding of the Church.

Clergy St Brides

Walter,	George	1661	Rector
Griffiths,	Morgan	1687	(Institution)Rector
Griffiths,	Morganus	1725	Vac natural death)Rector
Edwards,	Johannes	1725	(Institution)Rector
Edwards,	John	1744	Vac(Death)Rector
Allen,	Joshua	1744	(Institution)Rector
Allen ,	Joshua	1765	Vac (natural death)Rector
Thomas ,	James	1765	(Institution)Rector
Thomas ,	James	1786	Vac (natural death)Rector
Powell Curry ,	John	1786	(Institution)Rector
Evans ,	John	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen ,	Hector	1791	Curate
Walters ,	Richard	1792	Curate
Bird Allen ,	David	1801	Stipendiary Curate
Powell Curry ,	John	1825	Vac (natural death)Rector
Allen ,	William	1825	(Institution)Rector
Allen ,	William	1831	Disp-AppRector
Bowling ,	William	1832	Stipendiary Curate

1851 St Brides Parish Church -William Bowen Harries, Minister

1929 St Bridget & St Peter (Marloes) Incumbent and Curates; J M Price

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

1847 The State of Education in Wales

Parish of St Brides

This parish contains no day school. The nearest schools at Talbenny and Marloes are rather out of distance, along bad roads, for young children. The only school in the parish is a Sunday school connected with the Church. I was furnished with the following account by the lady who superintends it, Mrs Allen Philipps of St Brides Hill.

The Sunday school was set on foot by Mrs Bowling, wife of the former Curate in 1939. It is divided into four classes, of which thje clerk has the youngest, two former pupils the two intermediate ones, and Mrs Allen Philipps of St Bride's Hill the highest class. Her class commences with reading the psalms and lessons of the day, and they are regularly questioned by her to prove if they understand what they are learning; it is not done in the lower classes as she does not think the teachers capable of questioning the children judiciously. The teachers can scarcely be said to be paid as the clerk receives £1 as a present at Christmas, and the others (a girl and a boy of 16 and 17) clothing, the same as the rest of the school.

The Rector (the Rev William Allen of Bosheston near Pembroke) subscribes £1 yearly to the expenses of the school. None of the children attend a dayschool their parents being principally labourers and the children themselves, almost without exception employed in the fields during the week.

Wages in the parish are 7s per week on the labourers own finding. It is more usual to feed him, and then he gets 4s or 4s 6d in money. They were said not to be very ill off. The only considerable farmer who had any family was sending his children to school at Haverfordwest . There were only two Dissenters in the parish; one of these sent his children to the Church Sunday school

RCAM

Neolithic Flint Factory

The site examined by Edward Laws F.S.A. and by him regarded as Neolithic is thus described:-

“At St Brides there was an important [flint] factory which ... seems to have been carried on in one spot, and so probably either one individual or one famil, for on a spot on the cliff there is an actual stratification of worked flint chips and flakes, and so careful was this workman, that hitherto, I believe, no spoiled impliment has been discovered, though many people have examined and worked at the deposite. It is covered by about 3ft of soil and on the very verge of the cliff close to two canps (Little England P127.

The site has suffered still further from the inroads of the sea --Visited 15th September

“Abbey” Ruins

So far as external appearances suggest, the walls and foundations to the right and left of the main drive to St Bride's Castle are the remains of a domestic structure which is locally known as “the Abbey”. They most probably belong to an earlier dwelling. The site of a kitchen with its capacious oven, the fish stews, and the walled garden can be made out. The luxuriant growth of vegetation makes further identification impossible – Visited 22 September 1920

Orlondon

1811 Fenton Orlondon

I reached the place of my destination Orlondon or , as it was formerly called Humprey, the seat of my old friend J P Laugharne, Esq. Whose hospitality I was engaged to share for a few days, and from whose inexhausrible source of ancient lore I was permitted to draw largely.

Orlondon --Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins 1895

Upon leaving St. Brides, we strike directly inland by the Dale road. This brings us in about a quarter of an hour to Orlondon, where the skeleton of a large old mansion rises grimly above a group of wayside cottages. In its palmy days Orlondon was the home of the Laugharnes, a family of some celebrity in their time, but now extinct in this locality.

According to a romantic story-, the first member of this family who appeared in this district was shipwrecked and washed up more dead than alive on the seashore not far away. Here he was found by the daughter and heiress of Sir John de St. Brides, who caused him to be carried to her father's house, where he was hospitably entertained. Laugharne, of course, was soon over head and ears in love with his fair deliverer, and the lady being in no wise backward in response to his suit, they married and founded a family whose descendants resided for generations at Orlondon.

De St Bride Laugharne of St Brides. Owen

In later Pembrokeshire story the Laugharnes were a family of great importance, but their origin is obscure; it is probable that they took their name from the town, which was afterwards included in Carmarthenshire.

Fenton gives a legend that the original Laugharne came from Cornwall, was shipwrecked near St. Bride's, and found on the beach by the heiress of John de St. Bride (who joined the standard of Henry VII at Milford), that he married the heiress and founded the Pembrokeshire Laugharnes.' It is a pretty story, but like many pretty stories, it is not true. The Laugharnes had been in the county long before the time of the Tudors. A John de St. Bride was a witness (1241-5) to Earl Walter Marshal's charter to Gilbert de Vale." Another John de St. Bride was a witness to the arbitration in 1345 between the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's and the tenants in Hayscastle of Sir Peter Russell for this is worthy of note, as Richard, the son of the first authentic Laugharne, married a daughter of this same Sir Peter; another daughter married John Cradock. We find several Russells witnesses to charters in the 13th and 14th centuries; they held lands at Brimaston, Rhindaston and elsewhere, of the bishop and of the lords of Roch.

Richard Laugharne above mentioned, who married Joan Russell, was the son of Richard Laugharne, collector of the customs on wool at Haverford from 1304 to 1309 ; the audit of his accounts is extant.' In 1324 Richard Laugharne (as also a John de Laugharne) was on a jury at Haverford. In 1378 an enquiry was held whether it would be to the damage of the King, or of any other person, if Richard, the son (therein described as of Haverford), gave £4 5s. of rent out of a tenement in Haverford, which he held of Sir Thomas Felton (Justice of Chester") and Elizabeth his wife, to certain chaplains to celebrate divine service in the chapel of the Holy Trinity over the gate at Haverford ; it was found that it would not, and Richard was allowed to make the donation.'

Thomas, the son of Richard the younger, married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Philip Crabhole, and is described in the pedigrees as of St. Bride's, which he acquired by his marriage ; he was a witness to a Malefant charter in 1444 and died before 1447, as in that year Nicholas Carew held of Joan, his widow, and Thomas Wirriot certain lands at Williamston. The Laugharnes inter-married with the leading county families and acquired large estates. Thomas left two sons, Philip and John, and several daughters.

The next step in the pedigree is proved by the proceedings taken in 1543 by Owen Laugharne to recover a messuage and two carucates of land at Little Marloes. Owen produced in court a charter, dated 26th April 1482, by which Joan Herbord granted the tenement in question to John Laugharne and his heirs, with remainder to Thomas (the son of Phillip) ; evidence was given that John died in the reign of the then King (Henry VIII), leaving an only child, Dorothy, who died without issue, and that the property then descended to the plaintiffs as the son and heir of David Laugharne, the son of the last-mentioned Thomas. Owen Laugharne died in 1550; he married the daughter of Henry Wirriot, of Orielson, who is called in the pedigree Katherine, but in the above-mentioned

proceedings, Matilda ; his inquisition is extant, with a long account of his possessions."

Francis, the son of Owen Laugharne, was sheriff of the county in 1568 and 1578, the probate of his will is dated 12th November 1583, and is in the writer's possession. Rowland, the son of Francis, was sheriff in 1586, he died in 1587, having married Lettice, daughter of Sir John Perrot; his marriage settlement" was executed in three parts, one part is among the Laugharne deeds in the writer's possession. Lettice brought St. Bride's to her second husband, Walter Vaughan, who was sheriff in 1594. Rowland had a younger brother, Thomas, who was the father of two sons : William, described in the pedigrees as of Llwyngwarren (now corrupted with Llangwarren), and Francis, the ancestor of the Laugharnes of Laugharne. William married Ursula, the daughter of George Owen, lord of Kemes, and the widow of Thomas Mathias, who brought Llangwarren" to her second husband for his life ; William was a member of the Committee of Safety for the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen and Cardigan, nominated by the Houses of Parliament in 1644."

Rowland Laugharne of St. Bride's, had two children:

John, sheriff in 1631, who married Janet, daughter of Sir Hugh Owen of Orielton and Elizabeth Wyrriot ; and Dorothy, who married John Owen, the elder brother of Laugharne of St. Brides.

Janet, from which marriage the baronets of Orielton were descended.

John Laugharne of St. Bride's had several children ; his youngest son Francis married Lettice, daughter and co-heiress of James Vaughan of Pontvaen, and was the ancestor of the Laugharnes of Pontvaen ; his eldest son, Rowland, was the famous Major-General, the most prominent soldier of the Parliamentary forces in South Wales during the Civil War. He began life as a page to Robert Devereux, the third Earl of Essex the General of the first army raised by the Parliament. Under such auspices Laugharne's rise was rapid ; in 1642 he was made Governor of Pembroke and Commander of the Parliament soldiers in the county; he drove out the Earl of Carbery and the Royalists, and he besieged and took several strongholds in the three counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, for which he was made Major-General. In 1645 he defeated the Royalists under Stradling and Egerton at a decisive battle at Colby Moor in Wiston parish ; curiously enough Fenton,' although he found relics of the fight and had heard the local tradition about it, could ascertain no particulars of what happened ; another local tradition, also testified by relics, states that the Royalists, in their flight towards Haverford, held the ancient encampment at the Rath in Rudbaxton parish, and were driven out by Laugharne ; but in all these local traditions of the Civil War it is Cromwell who gets the credit. By an ordinance of Parliament dated the 4th of March 1646, the Lords and Commons, taking into consideration the " great and faithful services" of the Major-General, granted the forfeited estate, at Slebech, of John Barlow to him and " his heirs for ever". These last words have in such times a doubtful value ; a few years later Laugharne had revolted from the Parliament, and all his estates were confiscated. The reason he gave for this singular change of position was that his soldiers had not been paid, and that Colonel Horton had been sent down to interfere in his command ; but it is probable that his conduct was influenced by the circumstances of the resignation of his old friend and patron, the Earl of Essex.

In 1648, John Poyer, "the fighting Mayor of Pembroke," had also revolted from the Parliament and set up the standard of the King at Pembroke Castle ; he was joined by Rice Powell, a soldier of fortune and another old Parliamentary hand, and by Laugharne ; Poyer and his allies marched on Glamorgan, were defeated with great loss by Horton at St. Pagan's (where Laugharne was wounded), and fled home to Pembroke. They were there besieged by Cromwell in person, who took up his abode at Welston, and they surrendered to him on July 11th, 1648.

Laugharne, Poyer and Powell were tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. They were, however, allowed to cast lots for life, a little child drew three pieces of paper, on two of them was written "Life given of God" ; the third was blank and fell to Poyer, who was shot at Covent Garden. Laugharne was banished and fell on evil days, but he lived to receive a pension at the Restoration, and he sat in the Parliament of 1661 as M.P. for Pembroke ; he died in 1676." St. Bride's he had again, but Slebech, after being granted to Horton, who destroyed the books and manuscripts, was restored to the Barlows.

Rowland, the son of the Major-General, and according to some accounts, the M.P. of 1661, had two sons:

John, who married Anne, daughter of Lewis Wogan, of Boulston, and died without issue in 1715 on the night of his re-election as M.P. for Haverfordwest (for which borough he had sat continuously since 1702) ; and Rowland, who died without issue in 1691, and is buried in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral ; there is a Latin epitaph on his monumental slab. The St. Bride's estates, therefore, were ultimately divided among the three married daughters of Rowland Laugharne (the second) ; Philippa, who married (as his second wife) Charles Phillips of Sandy Haven ; Albinia, who married William, the son of Charles Phillips, by his first wife Anne (one of the four daughters and co-heiresses of William Phillips, of Haythog) ; and Anne, who married David Allen, of Popston, whose younger son John married Joan Bartlett, the heiress of Cresselly.

From Charles Phillips and Philippa came the Laugharnes of Orlandon (which Fenton' says was before their time called Humprey) ; their grandson Rowland married Ann, daughter of James Laugharne, vicar of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, who had married his cousin, Katherine Laugharne ; Katherine was the sister of John Laugharne, of Pontvaen, who by his will, dated 12th May 1742, devised his estates in the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen to his niece Ann Rowland Phillips after his marriage took the name of Phillips-Laugharne.

Rowland Henry, the grandson of this Rowland, inherited the Picton baronetcy upon the death of the first Lord Milford in 1823, and took the name of Laugharne-Phillips ; he was succeeded by his brother. Sir William, and his nephew. Sir Godwin (the son of Sir William) ; Sir Godwin died without issue in 1857, and the old Picton baronetcy passed to the heir of Richard Phillips (younger brother of Charles, of Sandy Haven), Governor of Nova Scotia from 1720 to 1730, and ancestor of Sir James Erasmus Phillips, the twelfth baronet of Picton.

Charles Phillips, the son of William and Albinia, had St. Bride's in his share of the Laugharne estates ; he left the old house of the Laugharnes, which Fenton" says, from the remains which were to be seen in his time, must have been the finest place in the county with the exception of the castles and the bishop's palaces, and built a house adjoining (since rebuilt) which he called Hill. St. Bride's

Hill passed through the Allens, a branch of the house of Gellyswick who took the name of Philipps, to Harries, of Llanunwas, and thence to Lord Kensington.

Jottings – names St Brides

Laugharne Francis of St Brides 1568 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Laugharne Francis of St Brides 1578 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Vaughan Walter of St Brides and of Golden Grove 1594 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Laugharne John of St Brides son of Rowland by Lettice daughter of Sir John Perrott of Haroldstone He married Jane daughter of Sir Hugh Owen - 1630 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Philipps William of St Brides 1790 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Philipps Charles Allen of St Brides Hill – third son of Joseph Allen (see Allen Philipps of Dale Castle) He assumed the name of Philipps on succeeding to the St Brides Estate ----1809 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire.

Laugharne John 1714 St Brides ? Deceased 1715 Members of Parliament for Haverfordwest town and county.

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Allen William 9th April 1872 Rev son of the Rev. D. Bird Allen was Rector of St Brides and of Bosheston Pembrokeshire He died 9th April 1872 *Arch Camb* 1885

Allen William 1744 Patron St Brides Church.

Beynon John Thomas 1807 of Trewern JP son of Beynon John of Trewern near Narberth. Born 1807 married in 1829 Philipps Catherine 2 daughter of Philipps Charles Allen of St Brides Hill (Of the Allens of Cresselly family but assumed the name Philipps) Had a son and heir Beynon John born 1829 .JP

Brasell Thomas 1670 St Brides P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cornocke James 1670 St Brides H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cornocke John 1670 St Brides H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cuny John Powel 1820 Rev Rector of St Brides – lived Golden Pembroke

David Thomas 15 July 1788 St Brides Minor Yeoman Offence Forgery of a promissory note
Removed by habeus corpus to gaol from co Glam Haverfordwest Prosecutor Morgan Jenkin Coety
co Glam Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis James 1670 St Brides H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edwards John 1 December 1818 Hasguard Labourer Offence Theft of wool belonging to
prosecutor and Phillips John Edmund Laugharne , St Brides Prosecutor Phillips Rowland Henry
Laugharne Verdict No true bill, **Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,**

Edwards William 1 December 1818 Marloes Labourer Offence Receiving stolen goods - wool, St
Brides Prosecutor Phillips Rowland Henry Laugharne Verdict No true bill, *Before the
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Ferrior Jenkin 1769,71,74,80 Pembroke Mayor Monument inscribed at St Brides Pembs
WWHR 1915

Gilford Rowland 1670 St Brides H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Morganus 1535-6 est rector St Brides Rectory *Valor Eccl.*

Gwynn John 27 July 1822 St Brides , Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel, St Ishmaels,
Prosecutor Smith George, St Ishmaels, servant Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Howell Francis 1670 St Brides P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin Rees 1670 St Brides P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Laugharne Dorothy 1600 St Brides Pems Married John Owen of Orielton they had a son Hugh her father was Sir John Laugharne. *WWHR 1915*

Laugharne Francis 14 Oct 1577 of St Brides patron St Brides Rectory *Deed in the possession of Dr Henry Owen of Poyston.*

Laugharne Francis 1577 May 14 "East Dunston Manor, Mountain Cot, West Dunston"

"of St Brides—free tenant who held of the Queen as of her Castle and Lordship of

Westhaverford by knight service, suit of court at the Castle gate and relief without paying rent"

Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Laugharne Jane 1565 of St Brides married William Walter of Haverfordwest. Had daughter Mary born about 1597

Laugharne John 1630 of St Brides son of Rowland by Lettice daughter of Sir John Perrott of Haroldstone He married Jane daughter of Sir Hugh Owen - 1630 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Laugharne John 1613c St Brides son was Major General Rowland Laugharne spouse Janet Owen *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.*

Laugharne John 1613 of St Brides *Lewis Dwnn Deputy Herald of Wales 1613.*

Laugharne John 1705, Sept. 4 .Sir George Barlow of Slebech, bart., and John Barlow of the same, esq.,Francis Meyrick of the Middle Temple, London, gent., and Walter Thornborough of Arnolds Hill, gent.,John Laugharne of St, Brides, esq., and John Mayricke of the Middle Temple, London, esq. Release, to lead the uses of a recovery, of the manor and lordship of Slebech, *Slebech Estate and Family Records*

Laugharne Rowland 1586 of St Brides son of Francis Laugharne, married Lettice daughter of Sir John Perrot and had children John and Dorothy. His widow married Walter Vaughan of Goldern Grove High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Laugharne Rowland 1670 esq St Brides H 11 Roose Hundred ,Marlos H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Laugharne Rowland 1613 of St Brides *Lewis Dwinn Deputy Herald of Wales .*

Laugharne Thomas of St Brides recorded in the *Port Books of Milford The Elizabethan Squirearchy in Pembrokeshire B. Howell,s. Pembrokeshire historian Vol. 1 p 25*

Martley William 1670 St Brides H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Miles Gilbert 1670 St Brides P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Elinor 1670 St Brides H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

of St Brides Arnold , 1301 January 6 *file 34 No 12 Northampton. Juror Inq A O D*

Owen nee Laugharne Dorothy 1652-3 died 70yr Orielson &St Brides widow of John Owen who died in 1612 *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielson.*

Phillips James 1897 St Brides Bay Rev of Haverfordwest– surveyed Howelston Farm
Exploration of Earthworks on the coast of Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips – Arch Camb 1897

Philpin Mr 1897 St Brides Bay Occupied Howelston Farm *Exploration of Earthworks on the coast of Pembrokeshire -Rev James Phillips – Arch Camb 1897*

Roch Walter 1670 St Brides H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smyth John 1670 St Brides H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Voyle John 1567 October 17 gent *Haverfordwest Records 1539--1660* Started a mine for silver at

St Brides Bay had son in law Sir Thomas, Cannon

Waller George 1670 St Brides H2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Walter William about 1561 of Haverfordwest of Roche Castle married Jane Laugharne of St Brides
about 1585 St Brides

Wrecks at St Brides Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK

1749 January 31st BATCHELOR Sailing Ship St. Bride's Bay

1795 December 1st ROSE. Fully rigged ship. ?? St. Bride's Bay.

1829 July 4th. DILIGENCE. Smack. St. Bride's Bay.

1833 March. EAGLE. Sloop. St. Bride's Bay.

1833 June UNIDENTIFIED Sloop. St Bride's Bay.

1833 August. 31st. JANE. Sailing Ship. St. Bride's Bay.

1833 November 29th VENUS. Sailing Ship. St Bride's Bay.

1834 March 22nd. EAGLE. (CARDIGAN). Smack. St. Bride's Bay.

1835 October 8th CARDIGAN SLOOP. Sloop. St. Bride's Bay.

1835 October 8th DOGSTAR. Smack. St. Bride's Bay. Goultrop Roads

1846. PILGRIM. Sailing Ship. St. Bride's Bay.

1846 October 13th. UNIDENTIFIED. Sailing Ship St. Bride's Bay.

1848 November ELIZABETH MARIA Sloop. St. Bride's Bay.

1848-'53.?? MARY. (ABERYSTWYTH). Sloop. St Bride's Bay/Jack Sound.

1848-'53.?? MARY. (MILFORD HAVEN). Sloop. (Bt Lawrenny.). St. Bride's Bay/Jack Sound.

1849 July 17th. ANN. (CARDIGAN). Sloop. Jack Sound/Broad Sound/St Bride's Bay.

1851 March 17th. TERRESA. (MILFORD). Sloop. St. Bride's Bay

1852 September 18th UNITY. (ABERYSTWYTH). Sloop. St. Bride's Bay.

1855 July 16th MARY. Sailing Ship. St. Bride's Bay.

1860. March 16th REQUEST. (SWANSEA). St. Bride's Bay. Cargo of tar.

1860. August 6th. TIVY LASS. Sloop. St. Bride's Bay.

1861 February 21st AILSA. Barque. St. Bride's Bay.

1862 January 24th EUPHEMIE KERNORVANT. (FRENCH). Fully rigged ship. St. Bride's Bay.
From Pembrey to Roscoff.

1864 July 4th. EUGENIE. Schooner. St. Bride's Bay.

1866 September 11th ELLEN. Smack. St. Bride's Bay.

1873 October 22nd SARAH. (STRANGFORD). Schooner. St. Bride's Bay. NW to W gale.

1875 November 25th ANTELOPE Cutter. St. Bride's Bay.

1880 April 19th. MARIE. (NORWEGIAN). Sailing Ship. St. Bride's Bay. Driven within 1/2 mile of
Solva Saved herself by cutting masts and lowering anchors.

1880 August 9th ANN DAVIES. Sloop. St. Bride's Bay.

January 25th NANTEOS. (ABERYSTWYTH). Schooner. St. Bride's Bay.

January 25th SOLFERINO. (DUBLIN). Schooner. St. Bride's Bay.

1891 September 16th GWENDOLINE. Ketch. St. Bride's Bay.

1900 February 16th CASHIER. (ANTWERP). Barque. St. Bride's Bay. Crew and Passengers taken
off at Goultrop. Outward bound from Cardiff to Table Bay loaded with 1800 tons of coal.

Mining

Silver has been sought for on a small promontory in St. Bride's bay, but the attempt to procure it there, which has been several times repeated since the reign of Elizabeth, has been as often abandoned with loss

RCAM

Tower Point Rath

This is a fairly well preserved work three quarters of a mile south west of St Bride's parish church, and about 100yds due south of the flint factory site. Two sides of a triangular enclosure are defended by precipitous cliffs. The point bearing slight traces of a descent to the sea which reaches the foot of the rock. The neck of the promontory is defended by a rampart running across from cliff to cliff; the entrance, some 10ft wide, is about midway. The bank here has a present total height of 30ft; it has been lessened by erosion. Its average height is 10ft, and its fall to an outer ditch about 15ft; the ditch which was from 8ft to 10ft in width is now silted up. Faint traces occur of an outer short bank guarding the entrance. The two fields east of the earthwork are known as Big and Little Castle meadows – Visited 15th September 1920

Castle Head Camp

An earthwork on a promontory known as Castle Head, marked on the original 1in Ord map, but not on the 6in Sheet. The faint remains show an enclosed area of 120ft north to south, and 90ft east to west; it is protected almost entirely by nature, the approach from the mainland being along a pathway from 10 to 12 ft wide. On the land side is a rampart constructed of stones to a greater extent than is usual in the cliff castles of the county. The entrance at the head of the little causeway is destroyed. To the southeast of the enclosure a pathway down the cliffs is visible. The situation is wild in the extreme and caution should be exercised in visiting this exposed spot. – Visited 15th September 1920

RCAHMW

Kensington Hospital

Two storeyed house of 1833, then known as Hill Mansion, extended late 19th century. Battlemented, with roughcast exterior

Deer Park or Wooltack Point

is a vast 22ha coastal cliff-girt plateau that has been cut off by earthen ramparts to form one of the largest Iron Age promontory forts in Wales. The name probably derives from an intended, albeit unlikely, deer park.

The ramparts run along the lip of the north-south valley that delimits the plateau on the landward side. They consist of a large bank, sometimes ditched, some 268m long that merges with the natural slopes to the north. Access was at the upper southern end of the valley. Here there are two entrances, one, slightly inturned, some 65m from the southern cliffs, and the second, immediately north of the cliff, opening onto a small, roughly rectangular enclosure about 72m north-south by 32m.

It is possible that the fort was adapted as a park pale.

Additional field boundaries and cultivation ridges have been noted within the fort to the south-west and on the north sides, during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance. Archaeological reconnaissance on 3rd March also discovered a promontory enclosure, possibly of Iron Age date, enclosing the north-west rocky promontory within the larger 22ha main fort. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 6 April 2011.

Nab Head

Mesolithic and possibly later material has been recovered from this naturally segregated promontory known as Nab Head, roughly 100m north-south by 35m.

Unspecified 'objects of bronze' (Leach 1933, 230) and pottery (Figgis 1999, 90), appear to have come from the site. Flint occurs only as beach material in this region and its exploitation is likely to have occurred over a long period.

Material from the various investigations is mostly held in Tenby Museum and the National Museum of Wales. Other material is held by: the Asmolean Museum; the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge; the Manchester Museum; Abergwili Museum, Carmarthen, and Scolton Museum

St Ishmaels



[Situated on the North shore of the Milford-haven not far from Dale. It has a little Church a way from the village in an idyllic valley ornamented with windblown trees and shrubs, rocks and ivy. The churchyard is in two parts, connected by a charming bridge across the stream. The village is reputed to date back to the 10th century and when Ann Boleyn was Marchioness of Pembroke she received an annuity out of the issues of five villages of which St Ishmaels in Roose was one. The village appears on Saxton's map of 1578 although it could not have been very big as it is estimated that the population was between 210 and 260 in 1670 and at the present in winter is about 400 although it did reach a peak of 528 in 1851. There is an old motte north of the village.

The Church was originally founded in the 6th century by St Ishmael the son of a Cornish Prince Budic. He was a disciple of St Davids and is thought to have been appointed Bishop of St David's by St Teilo on St David's death in 589AD. In the 10th C the building is thought to have formed part of a teaching monastery. The pre Norman carved cross within the church dates from this period. The original building was a small structure and was rebuilt by St Caradog at the start of the 12 C with the Chancel and Transepts being much later additions. More extensive rebuilding was undertaken about 1660 and again in the 19C.]

1849 St Ishmaels Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

ISHMAEL'S (ST.), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Milford; containing 502 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern shore of Milford Haven, and is separated from the parish of Herbrandston by Sandy haven. There are several respectable residences within its limits, though not entitled to notice as seats of importance; the principal is a neat residence, supposed to have been originally a grange belonging to Hubberston Priory. Monk haven, a small estuary, forms a convenient landing-place for boats, and is much frequented as a bathing station, being peculiarly sheltered from the south-west wind, the prevailing wind on this coast. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 8½., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £120, with a glebe of nearly seven acres and a quarter, valued at £10 per annum. The church is romantically situated in a deep sequestered valley, on Monk haven, which falls into Milford Haven a short distance below; on its bank are also situated the glebe and parsonage-house, the latter a neat cottage ornée in the Elizabethan style, with a flower-garden and shrubbery between it and the church, and a small stream flowing through the lawn in front. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A day school and a Sunday school are held, in connexion with the Church. £1, a portion of a rent-charge of £6 issuing out of Butter Hill, in the parish, bequeathed by Thomas Roche, Esq., is distributed among poor parishioners, chiefly widows, at Christmas. Immediately above the church is a tenement called Monks, supposed to have been connected with the priory of Hubberston. In the village is a remarkable tumulus, but nothing is known of its history, nor does it appear to have been opened.

1856 September 16th Glynne Arch Camb 1886

A Church wholly of the South Pembrokeshire type, but creditably distinguished from its neighbours in having undergone a well intended though not quite satisfactory restoration, and being in a clean and tidy condition, most rare in this part of the country. The plan is cruciform without aisles, the transepts being rather as chapels. There is a south porch and a Quasi steeple at the west end common in the vicinity, being a sort of thin tower perforated by two arches for bells, and a modern west

window inserted. The interior is very neat; but the pews though regular, are far too high. The north transept opens to the nave by a rude obtuse arch; that to the chancel is equally rude, but pointed. The chancel is new and larger than the original one which was very small and low. There is the stone ledge on each side of the base of the chancel arch – a feature of the country. To the south transept there is none. The curious oblique hagioscopes common in Pembrokeshire, and nowhere else, occur here forming rude vaulted passages from each transept into the chancel, and cutting off the angles. They are vaulted, fitted with stone seats, and lighted by small slits. These open to the chancel by very rude arches: the northern round, the southern nearly flat. There are square recesses in the wall, north and south of the altar. On the south is the bowl of a piscina. The chancel window is Decorated, of two lights; also some in the transepts; but these seem to have been restored. One window is late, square headed with label; and in the west wall of the south transept is a small square window. Some new painted glass has been introduced. The font has a square bowl, scalloped below, on a short cylindrical stem. The roof and pavement are new. There is an octagonal stoup in the porch. The outer walls are finely covered with ivy. The site beautiful and sequestered, and the spacious churchyard consists of very steep ground. [In 1884 the pews were replaced by good open sittings, and the entire church put in excellent order.

1920 The Parish Church Dedicated to St Ishmael RCAM

The present Church has probably developed out of a small nave and chancel, which gave way in the 18th century to a larger edifice containing two transeptal chapels but no western tower. The transepts communicate with the chancel by diagonal passages; that from the north transept being 14 ½ ft in length and lighted midway by a single Early English trifoliated lancet. The south transept has a tomb recess now empty. The font is of the square cushion type.

Carved and Incised Crosses

- 1] A slab broken below the cross arms; bears a panel of simple plait work on either side of the plain lower limb of the cross. On the back of the cross is a smaller equal-armed cross carved in outline.
- 2] A fragment of a stone pillar bearing a plain cross, outlined by double lines, of the same character as that carved upon the previous mentioned stone.
- 3] A worked stone bearing an equal armed cross within a circle, the quadrants ended with deeply-cusped curves --Visited 29th July 1920

Acc/to Old Parish Churches – Salter.

The 13th century nave and small chancel are connected by a narrow and sharply pointed arch. The north transept has a round arch towards the nave and a lancet in the squint to the chancel. The chancel has an original lancet and the nave has a blocked north doorway. The smaller south transept with a tomb recess and squint is Tudor. The porch may be medieval but has an 18th or 19th century outer arch of brick. The nave west wall is thickened to carry a double belfry.

St Ishmael's The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas, 1905

St. Ishmael's —An Elizabethan Chalice like the Amroth example without cover, bearing the maker's mark only, viz. ^{^^}; height, 6½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 7 oz. The lower band on the bowl encloses the following inscription " •h POCVLVM « ECLESIE « DE » S Ishmael ". The mouth of the bowl has been damaged and its base very badly repaired.

A pewter Credence Paten carrying no marks; 10 in. in diameter; 5 in. high ; diam. of foot, 5 in.

A pewter Flagon, 11 in. in height; diam. of base, 6½ in.; with no marks.

An electroplated Flagon of coffee-pot shape, 8 in. high.

A brass Alms-dish, 13 in. in diameter.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This church formed part of the possessions of the priory of Haverfordwest, and on the dissolution of that house in the reign of Henry VIII. came into the King's hands.

In 1291 the church was assessed at £8 for tenths to the King, the sum payable thereon being 16s. - Taxatio.

Seynt Ishmaell. - Vicaria ibidem ex collacione prioris de Haverford unde Johannes Vevan clesicus est vicarius habens ibidem unam mansiorlem cum certis terris. Et valent fructus et emolumenta dicte vicarie communibus annis Inde sol irl visitacione ordinaria quoli-bet tercio anno ixd. Et remanet clare £6 12s. 7d. Inde decima 13s 3d. - Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": St. Ishmael alias St. Ishmaels V. Ordinario quolibet tertio anno gd. Prior Haverfordwest Propr; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £30. £50 King's Books, £6 12s. 8d. – Bacon's Liber Regis.

In 1536-7 a lease of the rectory of St. Ishmael in Roos was granted to Edward Lloid of the king's household. - State Papers.

On 13 Aug., 1877, the livings of St. Ishmaels and Hasguard were united under an Order in Council. On 10 Mar., 1903, a faculty was granted for the removal of certain outbuildings belonging to the residence house of the living of Hasguard with St Ishmaels.

Clergy St Ishmaels

Harrye ,	Davidus	1593	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Jenkins ,	Davidus	1593	(<i>Institution</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Hankins,	Adam	1661		Vicar
Lord,	Matheum	1666	(<i>Institution</i>)	Vicar
Griffith,	Morganus	1682	(<i>Institution</i>)	Vicar
Griffiths,	Morganus	1724	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Smith,	Riceus	1724	(<i>Institution</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Smith ,	Rice	1765	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Gwynne ,	Thomas	1765	(<i>Institution</i>)	Vicar

Howell ,	Josiah	1768	Curate
Davies ,	Benjamin	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Prosser ,	William	1800	(<i>Institution</i>) Vicar
Davies ,	Benjamin	1804	Curate
Davies ,	Benjamin	1814	Stipendiary Curate
Prosser ,	William	1821	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)Vicar
David Philipp Lloyd ,	James	1821	(<i>Institution</i>) Vicar
Roch ,	William	1829	Stipendiary Curate
David Philipps Lloyd ,	James	1832	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)Vicar
Walker Saunders ,	Samuel	1832	(<i>Institution</i>) Vicar

1851 St Ishmaels Parish Church Samuel Walker Saunders, Vicar

1929 Parish entry for Hasgurd with St Ishmael's

St Peter & St Ishmael (St Ishmael's) Incumbent and Curates; D S Williams

Nonconformist Chapels:

1851 Tabernacle Independent Erected about 1825

At present a day school kept in the free sittings division "There has been no Sunday School kept here for the last six years - there being a Charity School kept in the Village by the Established Church and the attendance of the Scholars is required in the Sunday School as a condition on which they are admitted to the day school" Theophilus James, Minister, St Ishmaels

1851Aenon Sandy Haven Baptist Erected in 1813 modified, altered or rebuilt 1877 and 1897

Thomas Davies, Minister(just over the parish line in Hasgurd parish - left here where *Rawlins* and Dyfed FHS have it)

1847 State of Education in Wales

St Ishmael's Day School

I visited this school on the 14th January; the scholars were not present; I was accompanied by the Vicar and the Rural Dean; the mistress had been for two days to Dale to learn some parts of the system adopted by Mrs Bevan's schoolmaster; she considered Thirsday (the day of my visit) as too late to commence school for the week; she appeared a tolerably intelligent person; there had previously been a master in the parish more competent to teach writing and arithmetic ; but he had taken little pains to improve the children in anything else, and was not a person of good character.

Besides the mistress teaches the girls to sew. The children attending this school are those of labourers. It would not seem however that the school meets the wants of the parish. The farmer's children go mostlt to the Tabernacle school, which is kept in the Independent chapel by the Minister. Ahe seemed and intelligent man. His scholars were not present In reply to a question which I asked him about the religious instruction given, his exact words were - "The religious instruction is whilly unsectarian. I teach them their plain duty to God and man -nothing but the most important truths of Christianity."

Jottings Names St Ishmael's

Saunders Samuel Walker 1872 Clerk St Ishmaels County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire

Allen David 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903* .

Allen David 1670 St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Henry 1670 St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Jennett 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen John 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Phillip 1670 St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Rowland 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Thomas 1670 St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen William 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Arthur Rees 1670 St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bedford Thomas 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bevan David 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Brasell William 1670 St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cocke Philip 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Davies Jane 20 July 1805 Alias Jenny Davies St Ishmaels Widow Offence Infanticide of her male bastard child by strangulation after concealing its birth Prisoner 'almost forty years of age' St Ishmaels Prosecutor Elliot John & Jenkins John St Ishmaels Verdict Guilty of concealing it's death Punishment 2 years imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 30 August 1771 St Ishmaels Servant Offence Infanticide of her female bastard child by strangulation after concealing its birth St Ishmaels Prosecutor Griffith William St Ishmaels Yeoman Verdict No prosecution *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Mary 14 January 1818 St Ishmaels Singlewoman Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - butter and cheese Herbrandston Prosecutor Warlow Rev William minister of the gospel Verdict True bill for felony not for burglary Punishment 1 year imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davis Gilbert William Warren 1809 of Tre -Warren Lord of the manor of St Ishmael's JP High Sheriff 1839 born at Mullock son of Davies Henry of Mullock – Married Biddulph Margaret daughter of the Rev T S Biddulph of Amroth Castle inherited the estate 1834 Had 3 sons and 7 daughters

De Brian Family St Bride's Hasguard St Ishmael Marloes Dale Herbrandston Hubberston Talbenny Haroldston West Walton West and Robeston West *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

de Vale Gilbert 1241 was a witness as seneschal of Pembroke to Marshall Walter 's charter to Monkton Priory 1241-6 and to the charters by Wallensis Thomas and to de la Roche Tankard mentioned in the de la Roche paper" later Gilbert de Vale had a grant from Marshall Gilbert Earl of Pembroke 1234-41 of the mill at St Ishmael's and a carucate of land there also of the stream of Corslery to make a fisheiry for eels but in the construction of the weir he is to be careful not to damage the Earl's moor and another grant from Marshal Walter the brother and successor of Gilbert of further land adjoining'

Deverox Phillip 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edmond Edward 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Germyn Richard 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Gwynn John 27 July 1822 St Brides , Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel, St Ishmaels, Prosecutor Smith George, St Ishmaels, servant Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hawkins Adam 1670 St Ishmael's H3 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hicke Thomas 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hire Philip 1623 St Ishmael's *Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980*

Husband William 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hyer Bartholomew 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hyer Elizabeth 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hyer John 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hyer Phillip 1670 St Ishmael's H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hyre Philip 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Istan Philip 1670 St Ishmael's P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Katherine 1670 St Ishmaels P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jordan Hugh 1670 St Ishmaels P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jordan Robert 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Leye David 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Long John 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Martley William 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morce Phillip 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morce Richard 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan John 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Owen 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Thomas 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgans William 7 September 1781 St Ishmaels Yeoman Offence Assault. St Ishmaels Prosecutor Richard Jones Guilty. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morice Lettice 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morice Thomas 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Noote Patricke 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Parry William 30 July 1817 St Ishmaels Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Milford Haven Prosecutor Painter William, Steynton, farmer Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Price John 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Prosser Mary 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Prosser Morris 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's gale Tenant Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Robert Griffith 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch John 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch Lettice 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch Miles 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch Thomas 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch William 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Scone John 1670 St Ishmaels P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Smyth Thomas 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Strong Phillip 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Thomas 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Warren William 1670 St Ishmaels H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William John 2 October 1739 Mathri Yeoman Offence Theft of money from a box in an outhouse of Dorothy Morgan in the night time. St Ishmaels Guilty to the value of 4/6. Transported
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Wyrriot Griffith 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's free Tenant – Younger brother of George Wirriot
Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903

Wylly John 1577 May 14 St Ishmael's free Tenant *Survey of the Lordship of Haverford in 1577- H Owen- Arch Camb 1903*

Musslewick (St Ishmaels) 1811 Fenton

Formerly the residence of a Flemish chieftain whose attestation frequently occurs in ancient deeds, is now inhabited by a respectable freeholder of the name of Runawae; and at no great distance on the opposite side of the promontory there is a small cove called Runawae's Kell, or retreat. Why may it not be presumed that the first of that family who came in this country was some fugitive ,who took shelter here till the cause of his concealment was over ; then borrowed a name from the particular circumstance, mixed with the people and engrafted himself on the country, whose descendants became men of property.

Mullock Bridge--Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins 1895

Another mile brings us to Mullock Bridge, where a long causeway traverses a marshy backwater of the Haven.

About this same bridge a quaint story is related concerning Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Carew. Having registered a vow before the King that Henry of Richmond should not ascend the throne save over his body, the crafty knight fulfilled his word by crouching beneath the arch of Mullock bridge while Henry rode across it.

Mullocks Bridge, St Ishmael's RCAHMW

Long stone-built causeway and bridge over stream. Aligned East-West. 2 bridges with causeway at ends and between. 17th century, on site of earlier bridge. Repaired 18th century. (Speeds map 1610).

1895 Hoaton – Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire Timmins

After a flying visit to the lighthouses, we retrace our steps to Dale village, and, following a track around the head of the tideway, push on without a halt to Hoaton. Here we find the huge old anchor and the question naturally arises, how did the anchor get there ? A vague tradition still lingers in the locality to the effect that, centuries ago, a big foreign man-o'-war was driven out of her course and wrecked upon the shores of St. Bride's Bay. Hence it has been conjectured that this anchor may be a veritable relic of that ' wonderful great and strong ' Spanish Armada, whose unwieldy galleons were cast ashore and dashed to pieces upon our western coasts, three hundred years ago.

Be that as it may, some years back the anchor, which had previously lain by the wayside, was dragged into the position where it now stands ; the neighbours lending ready aid in response to offers of ale ad lib. Fifty men with a team of horses were hard put-to to move it, for though much of the metal has rusted and flaked away, the shank is 20 feet long and nearly 30 inches thick, while the head of the anchor measures some 14 feet around, and the ring is large enough for a man to pass through. Truly that old Spanish galleon must have been a veritable Leviathan to require such an anchor as this !

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Medieval Anchor

On the lawn of Great Hoaten farmhouse rests a huge iron anchor, a relic of the Spanish Amada, according to local tradition. The shank is 17ft 6in long , the flutes measure 14ft 6ins across and the ring has a diameter of 2ft 6ins. Hoaten is over a mile from the sea. The anchor is at intervals carefully painted by the Pembrokeshire Association for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments — Seen 28th July 1920.

Standing Stone

One on Skerryback Farm

One near Sandy Haven House

One on Mabas [?Mabus] gate farm

Three erect stones which may be early monuments – Visited 29th, 29th July and 1st October 1920

Promontory Fort

Great Castle Head

This is a fine cliff fort of ordinary character, the enclosed area being about 8 acres. The curvered bank has a length of some 500ft, and a height of 5ft from the level. There is a wide but shallow ditch. The entrance at the western end of the bank has been narrowed by cliff falls. --Visited 29th July 1920

Great Castle Head is on a cliff-girt headland, roughly 160m north-south by up to 260m. It is divided from the mainland to the north by a line of two ramparts with a medial ditch, some 150m in length. Recent structures within this area include defence installations, a lighthouse and a possible folly

Little Castle Head

A similar enclosure about half a mile north of Great Castle Head. - Visited 29th July 1920

Earthworks

Brock's Castle

This is a prominent and well preserved earthwork situated in a fields of the same name belonging to Middelins farm. In shape it is a deep semicircle or horse shoe. There is only one bank which varies in height between 6 and 8ft and is constructed of mixed earth and stone; there is a shallow ditch – Visited 1st October 1920

St Ishmael's Tump

This mound is styled “Tumulus “ on the Ordinance sheets , but it is a quite unmistakable mound castle with “traces of the bailey discernible in a headge bank a few yards to the north” (T C Cantrill in Arch Camb 1915 p171). It has a circumference on the level of 300ft and is about 20ft high. The ditch is 3ft deep; on the south east side are some indications which probably denote the point of crossing – Visited 28th July 1920

St Ishmaels Tump

A ditched mound, 32m in diameter and 5.5m high appears to show traces of a dam to the East, which would have ponded back an area of c.160m North-South by 100m. A bailey enclosure may have lain to the S, between the motte and a mere.

RCAHMW

Longstone Field

A stone of hard, weathered, red sandstone, 2.0m high by 1.2m by 0.5m, 'recently removed' in 1979. excavation at the site showed that the stone had been erected in a trapezoid arrangement of pits, some containing cremations. A scattering of pit and stake holes was partly resolvable into coherent patterns. A radio-carbon date of c.1355BC was obtained from the fill of an associated recut pit (Williams Benson 1979; Williams 1980). Apparently re-erected in adjacent hedge. RCAHMW

Wrecks RCAHMW

1895 11th February

The ROBERT was a wooden schooner built in 1835 and registered at Bideford (official number 15544). The schooner under the command of master/owner J Gosnell of Clonakilty, Co Down, carrying a cargo of coal from Newport to Clonakilty. On 11 February 1895, the ROBERT was caught in a southeasterly gale force 9 and, whilst seeking shelter in Milford Haven, stranded and was lost in Dale Bay.

Steynton

The place name is probably derived from the Old English tun, meaning settlement or manor. Who Steyn was we do not know. One suggestion is a Norse raider.

Steynton was once a medieval parish and village, with a parish church dedicated to Saint Peter or as it states in the Monasticon, to Saint Kewel erected on its outskirts. This church is an ancient and venerable structure, with a lofty tower, which, from its elevated situation, is seen from every part of the surrounding country side. The church may have had links with Pill priory located roughly two miles south.

Steynton Or Stainton 1839 Lewis,

a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Milford; containing 2903 inhabitants, of whom 1640 are in the town of Milford. This parish, which lies on the turnpike-road from Milford to Haverfordwest, extends to the shore of Milford Haven, on the south; and Hubberston Pill, an inlet from the Haven, is navigable for small craft, at high water, for a considerable distance. In the southern part of the parish is situated the market and sea-port town of Milford, described under its appropriate head. In the western part of it is St. Botolph's, the seat of A. I. Stokes, esq., by one of whose relatives it was purchased, in 1826, from the representatives of General le Hunt, who bought it, in 1803, from the family of the Elliots, to whom it had belonged for many years. The present mansion was built in 1800, about a hundred yards to the west of the ancient edifice, and partly on the site of a monastery, supposed to have been a cell to the priory of Pill near the head of Hubberston Pill. In excavating the ground for the new building, several stone coffins containing bones were dug up; and part of the walls of the ancient monastery, which are still remaining, have been incorporated with the out-buildings of the modern mansion. Bolton Hill, an old seat formerly belonging to a family named Bolton, is in the northern part of the parish, near an abrupt and lofty eminence called Bolton Beacon. While Cromwell lay at Haverfordwest, two of his soldiers entered this mansion, with the intention of plundering it, and Bolton, who had concealed himself, was denied by his wife to the soldiers. They nevertheless suspected that he was in the house, and one of them took up his child, and pretended to throw it on the fire, on which the father rushed from his concealment, and killed the man on the spot. His comrade escaped; and Bolton, on reflection, deemed it prudent to inform Cromwell of all that had occurred, observing to that general that the man he had killed had only one eye: the latter replied, "The fellow was a great rascal, and you have saved me the trouble of having him executed." Castle Hall, in the south-eastern part of the parish, was originally built by John Zephaniah Holwell, whose sufferings in the Black Hole at Calcutta are well known; it is a spacious mansion, and the grounds are extensive and pleasingly laid out.

The parish is about six miles in length from north to south, and a mile and a half or two miles in

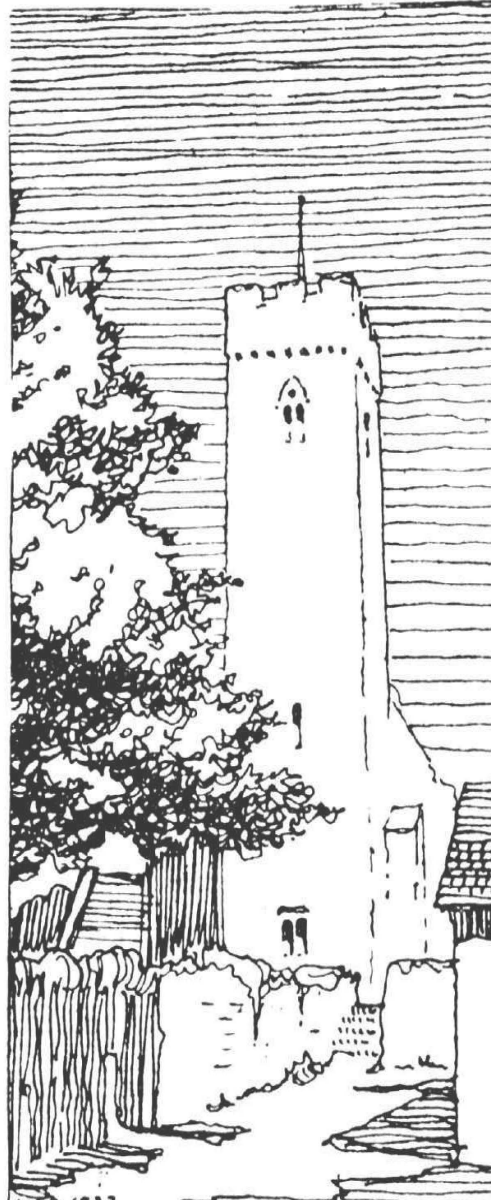
breadth from east to west, and is wholly enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. Culm is found within its limits, and a mine which had been worked for many years, for the supply of the neighbourhood, was some time ago re-opened on Lord Kensington's estate. Great facilities are afforded for the conveyance of the produce by the navigable creek called Hubberston Pill, and by the main Haven. Besides the town of Milford and the village of Steynton, the small village of Pill, distant about a quarter of a mile from Milford, is within the parish.

The Living, a discharged vicarage united to the rectory of Johnston, is endowed with the whole of the great and small tithes of a portion of the parish; part of the remainder are impropriate in Mrs. Ann Wright, whose family, the Jordans, sold the other portion, which now forms part of the income of the living of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest. The vicar's tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £58. 10. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, or, as is stated in the Monasticon, to St. Kewel, and formerly dependent upon Pill Priory, is situated in the village of Steynton, and forms an ancient and venerable structure, with a lofty tower, which, from its elevated situation, is seen from every part of the surrounding country. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by series of massive columns and pointed arches. This edifice was garrisoned with a small number of troops during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I. There are two or three places of worship for dissenters in the rural part of the parish; and at Milford are a district chapel in connexion with the Establishment, and several meeting-houses. In the village is a school endowed in 1832 by Martha, lady of George Devonald, esq., of Sodston House, with £30 per annum, to be paid out of her estate of Studda, in this parish, for the education of children in the principles of the Established Church: the trusteeship and management are vested in the incumbent and churchwardens. There are eight Sunday schools in the parish, two of them in connexion with the Church; and poor children of the parish are eligible for admission to Tasker's school in Haverfordwest, where the scholars are clothed as well as instructed.

At the head of Prix Pill stood Pill Castle, the capture of which is recorded by Fenton: there are no remains of this fortress, but in digging near the site, about a century ago, at a place termed Cwm, a human skull with an iron ball in it was found; and a tradition is extant that a pond near the spot, now called Deadman's Lake, derived its name from having been deeply tinged with the blood of the slain on that occasion. Near the head of Hubberston Pill are the remains of Pill Priory, founded in the year 1200 by Adam de Rupe, for monks of the order of Tyrone, who afterwards became Benedictines. The priory was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Budock, and flourished till the Dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £67. 15.: the site and buildings were granted, in the 38th of Henry VIII., to Roger and Thomas Barlow. The ruins are very small, consisting chiefly of some fragments of the walls; the low entrance gateway leading into the garden is still remaining, but the arch above it fell down in 1826. At Butter Hill, which was a grange belonging to the priory, live a family of the name of Roch, who are said to be descended from Adam de Rupe, founder of the priory. There are several ancient encampments, here called rhâths; one near the priory; another near the neat residence of Thornton House; and a third, called Old Castle, near the town of Milford: but not one of them is of sufficient importance to require particular notice. Near the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, a silver coin of Domitian was dug up, about half a century since. In 1818, a celt was found not far from St. Botolph's, where also are some remains of a Druidical altar, designated by the country-people the Long Stone. Sir William James, Bart., the celebrated naval commander in the East India Company's service, in commemoration of

whose achievements the ornamental tower on Shooter's Hill, near London, was erected by his widow, was born at Bolton Hill mill, in the parish.

Church St Peter & St Cewydd



Church St Peter & St Cewydd (or Cewell or Cuillus -- he was a son of Gildas acc./to Laws)
tall Tower visible from miles around

According to Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923

In 1851 Sir Stephen Glynne described this church as “ of coarse and rude architecture, with the ordinary amount of mutilation and destruction of original windows” A restoration in 1882 made matters worse, the body of the building being “almost swept out of historical existence by a tornado of change. Excepting mutilated remnants of the main walls and the tower, itself in part falsified, there have survived out of the past only three small windows in the side walls of the chancel.

Every other feature has been wiped out.

(Notes on the Architectural History of Steynton Church W D Caroe F.S.A. 1916 p3)

The main structure (including the first 20 feet of the tower or thereabouts and the font) may date from the early 13century. The plain font bowl (a square of 26 inches externally, and 20 inches internally, and a depth of 12 1/2 inches) stands upon a circular shaft 52 inches in circumference.

The restoration, however unfortunate, revealed interesting relics, which are thus described

1898 Cambrian Archaeological Association –
Haverfordwest meeting 1897 visit to Steynton Church

Steynton Church and Inscribed stone – Here the party were conducted over the church by the Rev E H Jones who described the remarkable discoveries made during the restorations in 1883, which included the foundations of an early Christian Church and two dolmens 5ft under the nave a Cromwellian pike and two horses skulls under the chancel arch and bones probably relics of saints built into specially prepared recesses in each of the piers of the nave arcades. Prof Rhys described the “Gendili” Ogram inscribed stone in the churchyard, and pointed out that it had been utilised three if not four , times as a gravestone at different periods, from the fifth of sixth century down to the present century.

The following letter relating to the discoveries in Steynton Church was addressed by the Vicar to Mr Edward Laws F S A who has kindly sent it to the Editor for publication :-

“Steynton Vicarage , Milford Haven
February 25th 1896

Dear Sir – I will endeavour to answer your questions as clearly as possible

The pike head was of iron and is now in the possession of Capt. Macfarlane RN Milford Haven

The cavities were found in the four pillars about 7ft from the floor

I cannot tell you the date of the arcade. I am told that there are only four churches with similar arcades. The pillars are square.

Dr Griffiths of Milford Haven, who was a member of the Restoration Committee, said at once that the bones found in the cavities were human thigh-bones.

We saw the foundations of a small church within the walls of the present building ; it contained only a nave. The cromlechs were about 4ft below the surface and were more than 5ft in length.

I am Dear Sir, faithfully yours

“E Laws Esq FSA

Mr Laws adds “ to read this riddle is no easy task. I think we may take it for granted that the cromlechs (or Kistvaens) are the earliest of these remains.

The little church is perhaps coeval with the Ogram stone standing in the churchyard. The arcade I believe to be a 13century erection. Why the human bones were immured I cannot tell; perhaps, as Mr Jones suggests , they were the relics of saints.

The iron spear-head and the horse bones were perhaps of the Kistvarn date ; perhaps of the Ogram period.

Did the architect make a plan of the little Church?

A handsome 13c window was disclosed in the south wall ; also broken pieces of a font of the same period, which has been repaired.

Ogam Inscribed Stone

This stone, now in the church, formerly stood in the middle of the burial ground , not far from the south-east end of the building. The Hiberno-Saxon minuscules , slightly injured by the subsequent cutting of a wheel cross, can be traced along the perpendicular line of the cross, both they and the Ogam read GENDILI . In 1876 the stone was again used as a memorial and an inscription cut beneath the cross.

Arch Camb 1880 IV xi 292 ill xii 217

When building the new Vicarage the skeleton of a Cromwellian soldier minus his head was discovered in the grounds -- outside the cemetery boundaries to the north. The remains were re-buried in the Churchyard with a stone marker with the inscription M. O. W. (Man of War)

Clergy Steynton with Johnston

Ffreeman, Thomas	1660	Rector
Ffreeman, Thomas	1663	(<i>Deprivation</i>)Rector
Llewelín, Johannem	1663	Rector
Llewelín, Johannes	1688	Rector
Lewelin, Johannes	1692	Rector
Davies, Johannes	1701	Rector
Davies, Johannes	1714	Rector
David's., Mathias	1730	Curate
Davies, Mathias	1738	Rector
Davies, John	1738	(<i>resignation</i>)Rector
Beynon , Henry	1779	Curate
Davies , Mathew	1782	(<i>natural death</i>)Rector
Shield , William	1782	Rector
Shield , William	1783	(<i>cession</i>)Rector
Jones , John	1783	Rector
Levett , John	1788	Curate
Roach , James	1793	Curate

Jones , John	1793	Rector
Williams , John	1795	Curate
Jones , John	1798	Disp-AppRector
Jones , John	1804	Rector
Williams , Thomas	1810	Curate
Williams , John	1810	Curate
Hughes Saunders , David	1811	Curate
Crymes , Amos	1824	Curate
Ellis , William	1826	Curate
Jones , John	1831	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Stanton Austin , Wiltshire	1831	Rector

The church of St Kewit de Steynton was granted by Adam de Rupe [Roch] with the consent of his wife, Blandina, and his heir, to the monks of the order of Tiron in the monastery of Pill, Pems.—Dug. Monastic.

On the dissolution of Pill Priory (1535) the patronage of Steynton Church came into the hands of the Crown.

1291

This church was in 1291 assessed at £18 for tenths to the king, the sum payable being £1 16s,—Taxatio

1330

A lease, dated 4 Aug., 4 Edw. III. and granted by William de Rupe, lord of Roch, to Richard de Steynton, chaplain, mentions a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, in the town of Pill Oliver.—Arch. Camb. Ser. II., Vol. III., p. 267.

1406 Vicar of Steynton was one of the administrators appointed to oversee the affairs of Pill priory because of the maladministration of the prior Brother Walter Robjoy.

1411 February

Richard Jordan , perpetual vicar of Steynton , being illegitimate, obtained dispensation from the Pope to hold the benefice with cure of souls.

1421 8 July

Richard Jordan described as vicar and as being of a noble race of barons, obtained licence to hold

any compatible benefice, not exceeding 20 marks in value. (Papal Reg)

1535-6.

Steynton Vicaria—Vicaria ibidem ex collacione prioris de Pulls unde Riehardus Cayre est vicarius habens ibidem parvam mansionem et valet in toto communibus annis .Inde soll in ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno vjd. Et in visitacione archdiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus ijs iiij. Et remanet clare £9 17s. 2d. Inde decima 19s. 8 3/4d.— Valor Eccl.(1535-6)

[at a value of nearly £10 the vicar of Steynton was very comfortably off compared with most of the other vicars in the area. -- Moylgrove recieved £2]

Cantaria infra Ecclesiam de Steynton non Mortificata:— Et est ibidem una cantaria non mortificata sed fundata per Johannem Bolton. Et terre et feoffamentum ejusdem restant in usu in manibus feoffatorum . Et do minus David Webbe celebrat in dicta cantaria infra ecclesiam parrochiale de Steynton predicta. Et percipit annua-tim proficuum et redditum videlicet de tenementis in Rosemarkett xxxiiij9 iiijd per annum, in Thorneton xxiiij et in Drewiston xs. Summa valoris lxvijs iiijd. Inde in redditibus resol' et pro finibus secte curie pra predictis tenementis quolibet anno ijs. Et remanet clare 64s. 4d. Inde decima 6s. 5d.—Valor Eccl.(1535-6)

1536-7 a lease of the rectory of Steynton, lately owned by the priory of Pill, was granted for 21 years by the Crown to John Wogan.—State Papers.

1546

there was a chantry Chapel within the parish Church of Steynton

Acc to Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 216

A chantry altar existed in this church at the Reformation which had probably been established not long prior to that event. The following is from the Chancery Certificates in the Public Records Office :-

No 29 There is within the said parish certain lands and tenements given by John Bulton towards the finding of a priest celebrating there, and the the service is called “ John Bulton his service”; val. as appears by a rental exhibited, p. a. £4 16 0d

Whereof --

In rents resolute to Mr Peratt and Thomas Bateman

4d

In the dowry of Jenett Morgan late wife to the said John Bulton
for her life

32s

In the stipend or wage of the said stipendiary priest p.a.

63s 8d

Plate and ornaments

A chalice weighing 6 oz valued at

18s

One old pair of vestments, not valued

The number of howseling people

440.

1543

Lay subsidies record charge paid by Steynton as being 2s 6d (most churches in the area paid 12d or less)

Church wardens John Jorden and Harry Wogan

1585 Stephen Barlow obtained a lease of the rectory of Staynton and lands held formerly by Pill
Priory

(PRO E 315/209/109b)

1591

Thomas Johns of Steynton married Elenor daughter of Sir John Wogan of Wiston Knt.

1593 William Walter and his sons with Sir John Perrott leased several areas of land and buildings
around Steynton and Rosemarket lately those of the chantries.

1644 February 24

Steynton Church Tower was garrisoned by twenty musketeers of Col Laugharne's Parliamentary
force who were attacking the Royalist forces in the fort at Prix Pill the Church was also used to hold
prisoners taken in the skirmishes

1652 May 13

Henry White and Samson Lort to the High Constables of the Hundred of Dungleddie

Whereas the town of Haverfordwest was in times past the usual place for buying and weighing of wool, and forasmuch as the said town is now infected with the plague, whereby it is not safe for people to meet and stay there on that of the like business without great danger of spreading the said infectious disease, these are therefore to require you to give summons to the inhabitants of the several parishes within your hundred that Tuesday in every week is appointed to meet at Staynton and Saturday in every week to meet at Lawhadden for the weighing of wool as aforesaid during the time of the sickness and present visitation in Haverfordwest aforesaid, whereof you are not to fail at your perils

(Haverfordwest Corporation MS 584 (ii))

1663

Under the heading ' Livings Discharged ' :Staineton alias Steynton V. united to Johnston (St. Peter called St. Kewil in the Monasticon).

The rectory of Johnston was probably united to the vicarage of Steynton subsequent to and inclusive of the vicar of 1664 who also held the rectory of Johnston

Ordinario quolibet tertio anno,6d. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 2s. 4d. Parv. Mans., &c. Pri. Pill olim Propr.; The Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £48. King's Books, £9 15s. 3d.—Bacon's Liber Regis.

1664 Feb 10 John Llewelin MA held the living till Oct 22 1710 but his name does not appear in the Land Tax Records of 1670 either for Steynton or Johnston.

Stainton Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Price Rebecca	Stainton	H4
Collins Peter	Stainton	H3
Fortune Thomas	Stainton	H
Hay Richard	Stainton	H
Smyth James	Stainton	H
Gibbon Richard	Stainton	H2

Smyth Gelly	Stainton	H
Andrew Elizabeth	Stainton	H
Lloyd John	Stainton	H
Evans Sybell	Stainton	H2
Hooper John	Stainton	H
Dunne John	Stainton	H
Thomas Mary	Stainton	H
HoLland Parry	Stainton	H3
Allen William	Stainton	H
Boulton John of Bolton Hill	Stainton	H5
Stokes Nicholas	Stainton	H4
Hawkins Francis	Stainton	H2
Roberts Morice	Stainton	H
Morrow John	Stainton	H
Jermin Timothy	Stainton	H
Cozens Walter	Stainton	H
Phillip John	Stainton	H4
Painter John	Stainton	H4
William Anne	Stainton	H2
Tasker Luce . .	Stainton	H 7
Howell,David senior .	Stainton	H 2
Bateman Henry .	Stainton	H 2
Hay Thomas S	Stainton	H
Donell Thurloe	Stainton	H
Howell William	Stainton	H
Howell John . . .	Stainton	H 2
Adams Thomas	Stainton	H.
Squier Thomas .	Stainton	H
Hawkin Elizabeth	Stainton	H
Thomas Thomas	Stainton	H
Howell David.	Stainton	H 2
Collins William `	Stainton	H
Saunders Bartholomew	Stainton	H
Tasker William .	Stainton	H 2
Seward Symon.	Stainton	H 4
Collin James	Stainton	H
Tew Henry.	Stainton	H 3
Tasker Mary	Stainton	H
Thomas Margaret	Stainton	H 2
Smyth George. .	Stainton	H 3
Power Thomas . .	Stainton	H
Roberson David	Stainton	P
Gwynne David	Stainton	P
Wilkin Andrew	Stainton	P
Ellis Anne	Stainton	P
Lewis Johan	Stainton	P
White Henry	Stainton	P
Tasker Dorothy	Stainton	P
Griffith David	Stainton	P
Griffith Thomas	Stainton	P
Battin Rice	Stainton	P
Griffith George	Stainton	P

Thomas Owen	Stainton	P
Jenkin John	Stainton	P
Gilmin John	Stainton	P
Smyth Phillip	Stainton	P

Names for Jottings

Allen William 7 July 1823 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food - bread , milk and butter, Prisoner aged 21, Milford Haven Date 7 July 1823
Prosecutor Thomas Sarah, Coalpit Park, Steynton Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Barlowe John 1568, Sept. 13 Final Concord in a fine levied between John Barlowe , esq., plaintiff, and John Woogan of Wyston, esq., and his wife, deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged the manor of le Pyll otherwise called the great pill and sixteen messuages, etc., in Steynton, Roche, Sleabyche and Lamston to be the right of the plaintiff. Slebech Estate and Family records

Bateman Thomas 1534 rents Chantry Chapel Steynton Parish Church Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885

Bolton Johannem Eccl 1534 Steynton Parish Church Valor 1691 Bolton Marcus of Steynton indicted

Brown Mary 19 January 1803 Milford Haven, Married Offence Murder of Evans Margaret, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to Thomas, Ann Hubberston, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck. The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford. Prisoner, a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland. Milford Haven, Prosecutor Walters, Thomas, Steynton, farmer Verdict No prosecution - not apprehended. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Bulton John 1534 Chantry Chapel Steynton Parish Church Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 216

Caroe W D F S A 1916 Notes on the Architectural History of Steynton Church

Cayre Richardus 1534 est Vicarius Steynton Parish Church Valor Eccl

Codd Henry 1623 Egebs Moor Steynton Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980

Cross John 12 September 1814 Milford Haven, Labourer Offence Breaking and entering prosecutors house and stealing bedding,Jeffreys Robert, Hubberston, fisherman, implicated but not indicted, Prisoner aged 35, Milford Haven, Prosecutor Axton Samuel, Steynton/Milford, mariner Verdict No prosecution - convicted on another indictment Before the Pembrokeshire courts1730-1830

Davies Mary 31 January 1826 alias Mary Howells Milford Haven Singlewoman Offence Theft of cloth Prisoner aged 20 Milford Haven Prosecutor Thomas Elizabeth Steynton Punishment 6 months imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire courts1730-1830

Dawson Isaac

5 January 1816 Milford Haven Navigator Offence Theft of cloth decanters and glasses from the American ship Helen driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York Information

refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo prisoner a crew member almost certainly not from Steynton/Milford Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship Prisoner aged 21 Milford Haven Prosecutor FitzGerald William ship master Verdict No true bill Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

de Rupe Adam c1200 Roch Little Newcastle Church granted to Pille Priory church of St Kewit de Steynton granted monastery of Pill Pems — New Moat Church foundation charter to Pill Priory Acc to charter25 Edw I n 8 Pembrokeshire Parsons Dug Monastic

de Rupe Blandina c1200 wife of Adam church of St Kewit de Steynton granted monastery of Pill Pems — Dug Monastic

de Steynton Richard 4 Aug 1330 chaplain chapel dedicated to St Thomas the Martyr Pill 4 Edw III

Dodde William 1490 25 October died On the 25th day of the aforesaid month Sir William Powle chaplain was admitted to and instituted in the vicarage of Steynton then vacant by the death of Sir William Dodde last vicar there on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill patrons of the vicarage

Evans Margaret 19 January 1803 -Mary Brown Milford Haven Married Charged with Murder of Margaret Evans, aged three weeks, a female bastard child born to Ann Thomas, Hubberston, singlewoman, by strangling and dislocating her neck. The child died aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford. Brown, Mary a soldier's wife, sailed on to Ireland. Evans Simon Milford Haven Butcher Charged with Aiding and abetting in the murder of his three week old female bastard child by Ann Thomas, Hubberston, singlewoman. The prisoner had taken the child away from its mother the morning after its birth. She died in the care of the principal, Mary Brown, aboard a ship in the harbour of Milford. Prisoner aged 23. Milford Haven Prosecutor Walters, Thomas, Steynton/Milford, farmer Verdict No prosecution Mary Brown not apprehended. Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

George John 18 March 1812 Llanstadwell, Yeoman Offence Theft of cut timber, Prisoner aged 27, Milford Haven, Prosecutor Powell William, Steynton/Milford, Mason Verdict Guilty - to the value of 3/-? Punishment 3 months imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Glynne Stephen Sir description of Steynton Parish Church 1851

Harries Jane 1801 Steynton parish vestry granted her and her children 3s 6d per week

Harryes John 1617-18 Jan 29 of Foord, in the parish of Steynton - Will Pembrokeshire in By-gone Day

Howell David 1623 The Fenn, Steynton Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980

Howell David Hearth Tax 1670 Stainton H 2 Roose Hundred

Howell Edward January 1821 Burton Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by pretending that Howell Howell would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when the said Howell Howell was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 40, Milford Haven Prosecutor Rees, Richard Steynton, Yeoman Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Howell Howell January 1821 Burton Labourer Offence Obtaining money by false pretences by

pretending that he would go as a substitute for prosecutor, who had been chosen as a militia man, when he was already a substitute, Prisoner aged 20, Milford Haven Prosecutor Rees, Richard Steynton Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Howell John 1491 17 December Llamphey The same day in the place before said to the vicarage of the parish church of Steynton in Ros, vacant by the death of Sir William Powle last incumbant there was delivered in commendam by the reverend father etc with due regard to what was for its good, to Master John Howell , vicar of Laugharne, for a term of six months, according to the form of the council of Lyons, on the presentation of the prior of Pill

Hycke John 1606 June 24 Will of John Hycke of Woodston in the parish of Steynton Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days

Hyson Daniel 5 January 1816 Milford Haven Labourer Offence Theft of cloth, decanters and glasses from the American ship Helen, driven ashore by a storm en route from Dublin to New York, Information refers to embezzling and plundering the cargo, prisoner a crew member, almost certainly not from Steynton/Milford, Indicted for a larceny and not for theft from a ship, Prisoner aged 21, Milford Haven Prosecutor FitzGerald, William ship master Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Johns Thomas 1591 of Steynton married Elenor daughter of Wogan Sir John of Wiston Knt

Jones E H 1897 Aug Steynton Rev Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

Jordan Richard perpetual vicar of Steynton illegitimate - dispensation from Pope to hold benefice with cure of souls 1411 February Jordan Richard vicar of a noble race of barons to hold any compatible benefice not exceeding 20 marks Papal Reg 1421 8 July

Jorden John Church Warden Steynton Parish Church 1543

Laugharne ? Col garrisoned 1644 February 24 Steynton Church Tower

Meylor William of Pylle priory 3 June 1405 .vicar of Steynton

Morgan Jenett 1534 late wife to the said John Bulton Chantry Chapel Steynton parish Church Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 216.

Moyle Philip 1623 Ford, Steynton. Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980

Nicholas Ann 1 June 1817 Hubberston Singlewoman Offence Theft of wearing apparel, plates, cloth and a coral necklace belonging to the prosecutor and his servant, Hester Roett, The prosecutor and his servant had been staying with Archibald Hill, Hubberston, Yeoman, after embarking from a ship Hubberston Prosecutor Went William, Steynton/Milford, planter Verdict Guilty Punishment 1 year imprisonment Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Parry William 30 July 1817 St Ishmaels Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Milford Haven Prosecutor Painter William, Steynton, farmer Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Peratt ? 1534 Mr rents Chantry Chapel Steynton Parish Church Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 216.

Powle William 1490, 25 October. On the 25th day of the aforesaid month Sir William Powle, chaplain, was admitted to and instituted in the vicarage of Steynton then vacant by the death of Sir William Dodde last vicar there, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Pill, patrons of the vicarage.----- **Powle William** died in 1491 ----- 1491, 17 December Llamphey. The same day in the place beforesaid the vicarage of the parish church of Steynton in Ros, vacant by the death of Sir William Powle last incumbant there was delivered in commendam by the reverend father etc. with due regard to what was for its good, to Master John Howell,, vicar of Laugharne, for a term of six months, according to the form of the council of Lyons, on the presentation of the prior of Pill.

Sharp William 26 February 1810 Milford Haven Ship carpenter Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing money, Milford Haven Prosecutor Simlett William, Steynton/Milford, Yeoman Verdict No true bill, Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Stainton Family of Steynton -Old Pembrokeshire Families --Owen

de Stainton Walter 1324 , had son Philip held a moiety of the barony of Wiston Arch Camb 1852 Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen

de Stainton Philip 1328 Son of Walter held a moiety of the barony of Wiston Arch Camb 1852 Old Pembrokeshire Families Owen

The home of the Staintons was the Pembrokeshire parish of that name the size of the parish was frequently determined by the extent of the holding of the original lord the large area of the old parish of Stainton was a memorial of the power and importance of that family. In 1324 Walter de Stainton," and in 1348 his son Philip de Stainton," held a moiety of the barony of Wiston, the other moiety being held by Walter Wogan and Mathew Wogan respectively afterwards a Wogan it is not clear which married the Stainton heiress, and became possessed of the entire barony.

.....
Tasker Mary 1684 .of Castle Pill Steynton daughter of Thomas Howard of Flether Hall Rudbaxton a widow, bequeathed all her real estate to build an alms house in Haverfordwest for "the breeding and maintenance of poor children of both sexes" "that competent maintenance should be allowed them yearly until they should be put apprentice to convenient trades, and a sum of money at the completion of their apprenticeship" After 12 months on the foundation a boy was to be given annually "a blue coat turned up with red, waistcoat and breeches, two shirts, a pair of stockings, a hat, a pair of shoes, and a neck-handkerchief" A girl was to be given "a jacket and petticoat of cloth, a cap, a hat, two shifts, a pair of shoes and stockings, and an Irish cloth apron"

Tasker William 1623 Anable Pill, Steynton. Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980

Thomas Francis 1623 Ford, Steynton. Peasant Houses in Stuart Pembrokeshire Brian and John Howells 1980

Thomas W B Rev 1851 Steynton Milford Member Arch Camb 1851

Thomas W B Rev 1867 Milford Haven Steynton Milford Haven subscription list Welsh Reformers Rev J Hughes

Thomas W B Rev MA1870 Steynton Milford Preb of St David's Arch Camb 1870

Walter William about 1561 of Haverfordwest of Roche Castle married Jane Laugharne of St Brides about 1585 St Brides? leased several areas of land and buildings around Steynton and Rosemarket previously the chantries His will was d 10th April 1616 He died 12 April 1616. ---His father was Morris Walter and mother Jane Warren --Jane Laugharne of St Brides born about 1565 probably at St Brides? Had several children

Webbe David 1534 Steynton Parish Church ValorEccl

Wogan Harry Church Warden Steynton Parish Church. 1543

Wogan John a lease of the rectory of Steynton State Papers. 1536 -7

Woogan Cecil 1568, Sept. 13 Final Concord in a fine levied between John Barlowe, esq., plaintiff, and John Woogan of Wyston, esq., and his wife, deforciant, when the deforciant acknowledged the manor of le Pyll otherwise called the great pill and sixteen messuages, etc., in Steynton, Roche, Sleabyche and Lamston to be the right of the plaintiff. Slebech Estate And Family Record

1691 **Marcus Bolton** of Steynton was indicted with Peregrine Phillips a dissenting clergyman whom he supported.

1727 Sir **John Philipps** who did much work for the SPCK founded a school at Steynton.

1791 a new road was authorised from Milford to Steynton and the road from Steynton to Merlins Bridge was to be improved.

1801 Population 1,291

1801 The Steynton parish vestry granted *Jane Harries* and children 3s 6d per week whilst other people were given a cash payment to buy potatoes to plant.

There was a poor house in existence in Steynton at that time.

Acc/to Pembrokeshire County History Vol III there were still open fields which had not been enclosed in this parish in the middle of the eighteenth century

1834

Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Wales, ,

' A chapel of ease to the mother church [Steynton], dedicated to St. Catherine, is situated at the eastern extremity of the street fronting the haven: it was erected chiefly at the expense of the Hon. Charles Francis Greville, lord of the manor, and was consecrated for divine service in the year 1808., ... A little to the east of the present edifice are the remains of an ancient chapel, which was

also dedicated to St. Catherine. and, after having been desecrated for many years, was converted into a powder magazine: it consisted of a nave and chancel, with a finely vaulted roof, which is still [1833] entire: the western end has fallen down, but the boundaries of the ancient cemetery may be distinctly traced.'

1861 population 3,710 which included 478 on board ships.

1879

28th February it was reported that the school board for Steynton had been applied for.

1882

On 24 July, 1882, a faculty was granted for the restoration of the parish church.

1935

According to Pembrokeshire County History Vol VI p 290 as late as 1935 13 people occupied a two-room dwelling in Steynton.

Parish Registers

Held at Pembrokeshire County Record Office

Baptisms 1637 - 1917

Marriages 1637 - 1970

Burials 1637 - 1899

State of Education in Wales 1847 Parish of Steynton (including Milford)

Besides the village of Steynton this parish includes the town of Milford, where there is a district church. The only school of public institution at the time of my visit was Devonald's charity school in the village of Steynton. All the other day schools were private and situated in the town of Milford.

Of the Sunday schools the two connected with the Church are held, one in the parish church at the village, and the other at the Vicar's residence. Each of these places is more than a mile from the town, in which there is no Church Sunday school at all. Of the Dissenting Sunday schools, Tier's Cross and the Priory are in the country; the three others are in the town of Milford.

There was likely to be an over-supply of day-schools after a great lack of them. The Vicar expected to be able to raise National schools and the Dissenting denominations had united to erect a British school. The latter had differed however in the choice of a site, the Independents against the rest. The Independents had fixed upon one just opposite to their own chapel which was considered by the rest to be neither central as regarded facility of attendance, nor fair as regarded denominational aggrandisement. Accordingly each party was going on with a separate school. The Independents had £250 or £260 in hand; and were going to erect a school upon plans No7 in the Minutes of Committee of Council, and engaged a master from the normal at Brecon.

The Dissenting Sunday schools at Milford are particularly efficient.

Devonald's Charity School

The schoolroom has many large and deep holes in the floor, which was made partly of bricks and partly paved. In heavy rains some of the holes are filled with water for want of proper drainage. The plastering is completely off in many parts. The roof lets water especially in the back part, and many of the windows are broken. There is a small gallery in one end of the schoolroom, where the scholars write on their knees when the school is full. The master and mistress live in the adjoining house for which he pays rent..

The school is supported by an endowment. The school furniture consists of one table (the master's property) and a few benches. The scholars are labourers children and are admitted into the school at 8 years of age, and educated until 12. they pay nothing for their tuition, except a trifle in winter towards the firing. The girls are taught sewing two days a week. The master, an old man was ill in bed from the effects of rheumatism caught or at least aggravated, by the bad conditions of the schoolroom. His wife, in his absence, had sole charge of the school. She gave me the above particulars, and said "Many comes in and goes out; the children contributes a few pence to have coal; We puts them up there(in the gallery) to write".

The 6th Chapter of Revelations was read exceedingly well by several of those present and questions arising out of it answered.

The mistress said that poverty prevented many from sending their children to school, as they had nothing to send with them for dinner. I then inquired, and seven said their parents had no bread that morning to give them to bring to school, consequently they were obliged to go home to have gruel, and, owing to the distance, many of them could not return in the afternoon

January 20th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Mr Harries's School

A dirty room, with almost all the plastering off the walls, in the master's house was the schoolroom; the floor was out of repair.

The only school furniture I observed was two desks and nine benches.

The master did not speak English correctly.

The scholars, who were not present at my visit, are mechanics and labourers children and the master complained bitterly of the irregularity of the parents in paying for their tuition at the present high price of corn.

January 19th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Mrs Morris's School

The premises and schoolroom were in excellent repair, and the mistress spoke English correctly

One large table and five benches was all the furniture in the room, except the mistress's chair.

The scholars were tradesmen and mechanics children. Many of them had been long under her instruction. The girls are taught needlework.

January 18th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Mr Morse's School

A small room in a dwelling house rented by Mr Morse is the schoolroom to contain 44 scholars on his books. It contains, with three tables, one master's desk and five benches, which made up all his school furniture. The scholars are the children of mechanics and labourers, and some of them were very well dressed. They conducted themselves well. They read the 9th chapter of 2 Corinthians. They were not in the habit of being questioned on what they read. The master had a good control over his scholars and said that his best boys were absent today. Several of the copybooks were well written

January 14th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Mr Richardson's school

The schoolroom was incommodious and in bad repair.

The Master is a superior man. His apparatus comprised a black board, maps of the World, of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and of England and Wales; also (of his own construction) mnemonic tables of the population, government, and religion of different countries in Europe; and tablets for explaining punctuation, the parts of speech, and fractions (the later introduction to mental

arithmetic).

His scholars are children of tradesmen and the more respectable mechanics.

They could all read and some of them gave very fair answers in scriptural history ,arithmetic (written and mental), geography, English grammar, and history with some little etymology.

January 18th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Mrs Robert's School

Mrs Robert's schoolroom was one of the cleanest I have seen, and everything about the premises appeared in very good repair.

The furniture consisted only of four tables and five benches.

Mrs Roberts had received a superior education in her youth and had ever since been engaged in instruction. Her school was highly spoken of.

January 19th 1847

Wm Morris Assistant

Sunday Schools

Church School

I visited this school on the 11th January. It is held in the Church and conducted principally by ladies from Milford (upwards of a mile distant) who walk out every Sunday, when the weather permits, with the wife of the Vicar. There is no time to hold the school for more than an hour. The master of Mrs Devonalds's school attends to preserve order, but does not teach. There is a clothing club attached to the school.

At the time of my visit the stove in the church had only just been lit and had filled the building with smoke , but had failed to warm it. Excepting a list of contributors to the clothing fund there were no school books or registers of any kind, and the classes appeared to be so little organised that it was extremely difficult to obtain any accurate accounts of the school. There were not even class lists in the hands of each teacher, nor could they give with any certainty the total number of their respective classes. The instruction appeared to be far too desultory and irregular for much proficiency to result from it. Probably under the circumstances it could not be otherwise. The children seemed wholly unused to be questioned. This may have made them appear more ignorant than they really were. I heard nine girls read the fourth chapter of St Luke; eight read with ease. I heard four little boys read very wretchedly; four older ones tolerably well.

Baptist School

I visited this school on the 18th of January, in the morning, at which time there is always, and at this inclement season especially a much smaller attendance than in the afternoon.

I found 3 teachers and 7 scholars (6 boys and 1 girl) in the vestry room. The introductory prayer was in the course of being delivered when I arrived. It was earnest and good, cheering both scholars and teachers under the present small attendance – praying God to extend the influence of Sunday schools – especially that he would reclaim the many abandoned characters in the town.

Of the 7 scholars, 4 were reading the Testament. They read the last chapter of St John's Gospel, and on to the 1st of Acts without stop or comment. I was informed that questioning was confined to the afternoon school. To a few questions proposed by me on the passage read, and on general subjects of scriptural knowledge connected with it I obtained some remarkably good answers.

There is a Bible class of adults from which the teachers are mostly supplied.

There did not appear to be any school register except a roll book marking attendance.

Tabernacle School

I visited this school on the 17th of January. It is remarkable in this respect – that contrary to the general custom, the minister of the chapel, the Rev John Lloyd, is the principal conductor of the school. On each Sunday evening for an hour and a half he holds a Bible class, at which the Sunday school teachers prepare the lesson to be read the following Sunday. On one evening of the week the minister holds a singing class at which some 60 attend; on another he gives gratuitous instruction in secular subjects to some of the junior teachers. There is a lending library attached to this school; the books are not exclusively of a religious character; they were nicely covered to preserve them.

The teachers meet to transact the business of the school on the first Sunday in every month.

I should say that the school was very well conducted..

Wesleyan school

I visited this school on the 17th of January. It is mainly conducted by the exertions of Mr George Williams, an officer in the customs and his sister.

The school was opened with a hymn and a prayer by the superintendent.

In this school, as also in the Baptist and Independent schools at Milford, the vestry is used as a schoolroom for the boys. In all three the vestries are inconveniently small. I inquired at the Tabernacle why they did not use the gallery, and was informed that the arrangement of pews made it inconvenient for teachers who take down numbers, collect pence for missions etc. to visit the classes.

The teachers appear to be discharging their duties efficiently. They were really questioning the children and expounding to them. One in particular had an animated and intelligent manner..

Attached to the school is a lending library of 300 volumes entirely of a religious character.

The totals had been steadily increasing for some time. It seemed to me altogether an excellent school.

RCAM

Denant Rath

This hill camp is placed on a triangular neck of land about one quarter of an acre in extent on the eastern boundary of the parish 300 yards east of Denant House. The two sides are defended by steep natural slopes, which appear to have been scarped. The defence is a straight rampart 120ft in length, with an entrance at the north-eastern end. The rampart drops 20ft to a well preserved ditch having a fall of 6ft and a rise on the outer side of 10ft. The site is thickly timbered

Visited 27th July 1920.

Priory Rath

A triangular enclosure on the east bank of Hubberston Pill. Much of the defence has vanished. On the south and south-east the bank rises 12ft and falls 20ft to a ditch. The rampart has a total length of about 300ft. The site is still known as Rath Fields

Visited 23rd July 1920

Thornton Rath

To the east of the hamlet of Thornton is a strong earthwork, now densely overgrown. It may be best described as a semi circular area 100yds in diameter defended on the east by a steep bank and a stream which was formerly of greater volume than it is at present. At right angles to the stream is a ravine, the slope of which, below the enclosure, shows traces of scarping. There are two banks, the inner from 7 to 8 ft high, the outer almost twice as high. The exterior ditch is largely silted up. Outside the enclosure the ground rises rapidly. Quarry working has destroyed the entrance.

Visited 23rd July 1920.

Castle Pill

During the Civil War of 1643 a small earthwork was thrown up at the junction of Prix Pill with Castle Pill about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the parish church; it was taken later by the Parliament and dismantled. The remains still visible are those of an enclosure with a deep ditch to the east and traces of another enclosure beyond. There is a steep slope to the south and west and towards the north is an earthen bank. Fragments of masonry, including the foundations of a tower, are to be seen on the south side.

Visited 30th July 1920

St Budoc 's Chapelry

A modern house incorporating slight, if any, remains of an earlier structure; The place name St Botolph's, is of modern origin. The chapel that one stood on this site was dedicated to St Budoc, which in the vernacular became St Buttock "This" said Mr Edward Laws F.S.A. (Little England p56) " was not considered euphonious so when the mansion was built it was re-christened St Botoph's!"

St Salmon's Well

This name appears as that of the southern part of a long rectangular field 300yds east of the residence called St Botolph's monastery. It is not now remembered in the locality and no well could be discovered

Visited 27th July 1920

Site of Chapel

Local tradition asserts that the small enclosure immediately in front of the roadway leading to Denants House from the high road marks the site of a chapel dedicated to St Margaret. This portion of the road is known as Church Hill; half a mile to the south west is Church Hill Bridge and a quarter of a mile south of the Bridge is Church Hill Farm . In Denant Bottom traces have been met with of an old road which is said to have come through a field known as Church Park about half a mile south-east of the supposed chapel

Visited 27th July 1920.

Bronze celt

In the year 1818 a bronze celt was dug up near the site of St Budoc's chapel. Now in the Tenby Museum. It is of the flanged and ringed type (Laws, Little England p26)

Stone Coffins

In the course of the building of the modern house of St Botolph several stone coffins containing human remains were dug up (Lewis Top. Dic.)

Talbenny –

de la Roche

The de la Roche family held land at Talbenny from 1219 but the after 1410 the estates were split between the two daughters and heiresses of Thomas Roche *Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen*

de la Roche Robert 1219 who was a witness to the Begerin charter, which shows that the three sons of Rodbert, son of Godebert, the Fleming, took the name of de la Roche . It is not too much to conjecture that he also had adopted the Norman custom, and he may have been the son of Richard, Rodbert's brother, above mentioned but of this there is no evidence. This Robert was granted Talbenny by William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219.

de la Roche David 1303 as appears from a charter of Geoffrey Hascard in 1303 as to a right of distress at Johnston." In the same year, as lord of Landegam and Mayncloch Langum and Maenclochog , he granted to the abbot and convent of Whitland the right of pasturage for seven years on his lands at Precelly and other mountains and deserts in part payment for a horse" the abbot would seem to have got the best of this deal and in 1306 he granted to Alan, rector of Talbenny, a lease for his life of Talbenny Hall and a Garden at le Brodemore" Broodmoor Alan was to keep the Hall in the same state of repair as it then was, and apparently that state was not good. David was also a witness to charters in 1324 he held of the Earl a tenth of a fee at Osbarneston Yerboston , and, about the same time, of the bishop two carucates of land at Hendref Cradoc in the patria of Llawhaden." He must have died soon afterwards.

de la Roche John d1376 who married Isabel de Bromwich, the heiress of Castle Bromwich in Warwickshire, and the widow of William de Peto. Dugdale, in his History of Warwickshire,' gives a short pedigree of the de la Roches.

Sir John died in 1376 his inquisition is extant" and we can learn the possessions of the Langum family. He held of the Earl the manor of Ladayn ? in free burgage, and land at Yerboston by military service of the lord of Kemes, the castle and 200 acres of land at Maenclochog of the lord of Walwyn's Castle, the manor of Dale and lands at Snelleston Snailston and Raymes Castle Ramas Castle, called by ignorant compilers of ordnance maps, Roman's Castle of the barony of Roch land at Freystrop, parcel of the lordship of Stackpole of the lord of Haverford, the manors and advowsons of Langum and Talbenny, with other lands of the lord of Carew, land at Marteltwy, also parcel of Stackpole of Isabella, widow of Sir John Wogan of Picton , land at Guilford, near Langum also lands at Herbrandston.

Roche Elizabeth 1410, 5 July widow . On 5 July in the same year, at Haverford, the same Master John Hiot Bishop of St David admitted Sir Thomas Eynon, priest, to the church of Talbenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Heche last rector of the same, and in the gift of Elizabeth late wife of Thomas Roche in right of dower, and Edmund Ferreres and George Longevile in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of Thomas Roche aforesaid and instituted him

1811 Fenton Talbenny

After a pleasant ride by the church of Talbenny through a rich well cultivated country , and passing Pearson, one the residence od a family of considerable repectability in this county, Mears, but , by purchase now the property of Lord Kensington.

1849 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Telbenny, or Talbenny

TELBENNY, or TALBENNY, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, in South Wales, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 257 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of St. Bride's bay, on a ridge overlooking which the village is chiefly built. Goldtop Road, off the coast of the parish, forms the south-westernmost recess of the bay, and affords safe anchorage for vessels during gales from certain quarters. According to Mr. Morris' account, in his survey of the Welsh coast, it might be made a very safe roadstead, in three or four fathoms water, by the construction of a pier on Burrow Head, in the erection of which the beach might be cleared of the large stones that now encumber it. This improvement of the haven, it is thought, would make it a place of some trade, as there are several mines of stone-coal in the neighbourhood. At the western extremity of the parish is the small inlet of Mill Haven, and at the eastern that of Little Haven. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; patron, Sir John Owen, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150; and there is a glebe of 25 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated near the coast, below the village. A small school is supported by the rector.

1856 The Parish Church Dedicated to St Mary --Glynne Arch Camb 1886

A neglected Church in a high situation, not far from St Bride's Bay. It has a nave and chancel of some length. The chancel arch is Pointed, and very rude. There is some indication of capitals in the north and south walls of the chancel, as if there had been an aisle or chapel. On the north of the chancel is one trefoil headed lancet and one square headed slit. On the north of the chancel arch is a rood door. The north door is obtuse, the south door rudely pointed; the windows mostly modern, and closed by shutters. The font has a square bowl scalloped at the bottom of the form common in the county. At the west end is a bellcot with two open arches, but only one bell. Carried on a kind of buttress down to the ground. The exterior walls and roof are whitewashed.

1920 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

This church is on plan a simple rectangular chamber consisting of chancel 26 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft and nave 42 ½ ft by 15 ½ ; it has a double bell-cote above the west gable. On the north and south sides of the chancel are the original stone benches with return ends to the chancel arch. In the north west angle is a plain square headed doorway which lead to the rood loft. The entrance doorway is in the

north wall; within are the remains of a stoup. A brass plate indicates that “underneath lies an ancient tomestone found in this spot during the restoration on the chancel in 1893 and also other ancient worked stones found buried in the north wall” The west wall is supported by a rude and massive masonry buttress possibly comparatively recent. The font basin has been recut and spoiled. It was of the cushion type. The original circular shaft is used as the support to the vestry table. – Visited 8th September 1920

The church of St. Mary the Virgin, Talbenny is a grade II listed building.

Church Bell

The single bell which is of pre Reformation date bears the inscription :SANCTE MARTEINE ORA PRO NOBIS, and the dedication to St Martin has led to the suggestion that the church itself was dedicated to St Martin, and not, as generally accepted to the Virgin. There can , however, be little doubt that the bell at Talbenny is the identical one removed from the Friars Church of St Martin Haverfordwest, taken into possession of an official of the Court of Augmentations and accounted for by him.

CADW

Anglican parish church, medieval origins, the W wall and bellcote probably late C15 or C16. The church was much restored in 1868-9 for £77, with new windows and fittings, and another nave restoration is recorded in 1887. The chancel appears to be mostly rebuilt, 1893 by D.E. Thomas of Haverfordwest for £350.

1869

The interior has plastered walls, 1869 nave roof with arch-braced collar trusses. Plain pointed chancel arch with slight step in of jambs. Opening set high to left, part of former rood stair. At West end of nave, blocked window recess, which if genuine must pre date the bellcote. Pine pews, screened-off West vestry and lectern of 1869. Pulpit with single-panel sides and simple cusping, and matching stalls, mid to later C20. Chancel has iron and brass standards to sanctuary rails, encaustic tile floor.

1974

East window of Risen Christ, SS Mary and Mary Magdalene,

1978, 4 chancel lancets by Frank Roper of Penarth, in thick slab glass sparingly leaded and the clear glass varied with applied lumps of clear glass.

At the West end a much re-cut C13 or C14 square font with arrowhead scalloping below an incised line, round shaft and moulded round base.

The exterior of the parish church, consists of rubble stone with slate roofs and red terracotta ridge tiles. Nave and chancel of equal roofline, divided by stone coping with cross finial. Similar coping and cross to E end. West end rough masonry, probably medieval, with battered wall-base and big projecting centre battered bell-cote tower. Plain masonry with two arch-headed bell-openings and a

hipped stone ridge to flat top. Stone coping to nave gable each side. Nave has plain North wall: three ashlar trefoiled lancets with stone visors, arch-headed door with stone visors, between first and second windows. Buttress between nave and chancel. On nave east coping, north side, a stone chimney projects. Chancel masonry appears entirely C19. Two small North lancets, traceried East window of 3 lights with octofoil head, pointed arch and hood mould. Side side has 2 similar lancets and nave South has 3 lancets similar to those on North.

The Church Plate Of Pembrokeshire. Evans, John Thomas, 1905

Talbenny .

A plain egg-shaped Chalice resting on a circular base with ball mark for 1791 and maker's mark for Peter and Ann Bateman; height, 7in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 4 in.; weight, 9oz. 1. Its Paten cover which carries the same hall marks, has the bullet-shaped knob on the top damaged; diam., 3 ½ in.; weight, 3oz. 13 dwts

A pewter plate, was originally a Credence Paten but the foot has been broken off. The marks are as follows :—a fleur-de-lys ; animal couchant; [?]; lion rampant; TW.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The nave windows and chancel are of 1893. The nave walls and plain pointed chancel arch are 13th century. The double bellcote on the thick west wall is 15th century 14c bell “sancte Marteine Ora Pro Nobis”.

The rectory of Talbenny was appendant to the manor of that name. - Owen's Pem.

In the beginning of the 14th century the Roch family held the patronage, and from them it descended to the Devereux of Lamphey and from them it was acquired by the Owens of Orierton.

1291. This church was assessed at £6 13s 4d for tenths to the King, the sum payable being 13s. 4d. - *Taxatio*.

Talvenny. - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione domirii de Ferrers unde Thomas Beynon est rector habens rectoriam ibidem et glebam. Et valet fructills hujus rectorie com munibus annis x i. Inde sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xxijd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vs ixd. remanet clare £9 12s. 5d Inde decima 19s. 3d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading “Livings Discharged”:- Talbenny R. (St. Mary). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. 10d. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 5s. 5d. Dom. de Ferrers, 1535; Wyrriot Owen, Esq., 1714; Sir Arthur Owen, Bart., 1727; Sir William Owen, Bart., 1760, 1780. Clear yearly value, £35. King's Books, £9 12s. 6d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

1864 7th April. The rectory of Talbenny was united with the rectory of Walton West, under an Order in Council.

Clergy

Talbenny

Bulkley , Gabriel 1620 *Dispensation*) Rector

Rushton,	Thomas	1661	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Rushton,	Thomas	1692	Rector	
Cunningham,	Hugo	1715	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Williams,	Counsel	1715	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Williams,	Council	1719	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Rice,	Theophilus	1719	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Howell,	Thomas	1724	Curate	
Rice,	Theophilus	1727	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Philipps ,	John	1759	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Wollcock ,	John	1762	Stipendiary Curate	
Morris ,	David	1764	Stipendiary Curate	
Lewis ,	Owen	1772	Stipendiary Curate	
Phillips ,	John	1780	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)	Rector
Tasker ,	William	1780	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Evans ,	John	1788	Curate	
Tasker Nash ,	John	1791	Curate	
Rees ,	James	1795	Stipendiary Curate	
Tasker ,	William	1805	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Roch ,	Nicholas	1805	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector
Roch ,	Nicholas	1811	Disp-App	Rector
Ferrier ,	Robert	1814	Stipendiary Curate	
Turner ,	Robert	1814	Stipendiary Curate	
Roch ,	Nicholas	1831	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Rees ,	William	1831	(<i>Institution</i>)	Rector

The Religious census of 1851

According to the Religious Censis of 1851 the Talbenny Parish Church Curate William Roch, lived at Little Haven, Haverfordwest

Non Conformist

Hall, Talbenny Wesleyan Methodists,Erected in 1830 in Middle Hall

Tabernacle, This was just within the boundary of Talbenny and the village of Little Haven

Independents or Congregationalists Erected about 1812, rebuilt in 1842. In 1851 "For some time past we have had no Sunday School in this place there being a large School both day and Sunday with the Established Church and the attendants of the day free school are required to attend Sunday School" Theophilus James, Minister, demolished 1992.

1847 State of Education in Wales Parish of Talbenny – Village School

On the 7th of January I visited the above school. It was held in a room part of the Rectory House. There was no furniture in the room but two tables and a few chairs. The woman who kept it

received from the Rector £5 per annum for educating 10 poor children of the parish. There were only three present at the time of my visit – one four years old and the other two between the ages of 5 and 6. they all attempted to read the Testament, one little girl could read pretty well, but the other two read very badly

Jottings Names for Talbenny

ap Res John 1487, 15 May. On the 15th day of the same month in the above said place, one Sir Barret, Richard chaplain, of the diocese of St David's was admitted to the parish church of Talbenny in Ros, vacant by the death of Sir Persivall Philip last rector of the same on the presentation of Master ap Res John patron of the same church for this turn in right of ap Res Margaret his wife as lady of Talbenny and Howeliston in Ros, as was then clean by an inquisition thereof taken by faithful clerks and laymen having the best knowledge (This John ap Res and his wife indeed afterwards lost in the King's court upon the right of patronage of the said church). *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397*
– 1518

Allen Richard 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barret Richard 1487, 15 May On the 15th day of the same month in the above said place, one Sir Barret Richard , chaplain, of the diocese of St David's was admitted to the parish church of Talbenny in Ros, vacant by the death of Sir Persivall Philip last rector of the same, on the presentation of Master ap Res John patron of the same church for this turn in right of Margaret his wife as lady of Talbenny and Howeliston in Ros, as was then clean by an inquisition thereof taken by faithful clerks and laymen having the best knowledge (This John ap Res and his wife indeed afterwards lost in the King's court upon the right of patronage of the said church).- *WWHR-----*

Bevan Griffith 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Thomas 1534 est rector of Talbenny *Valor Eccl*

Bowen Thomas 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cornocke Robert 1670 . Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Cote Henry 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton Jane 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton Oliver 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton Penelope 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Coulton Rowland 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davids Joseph 1670 Talbenny H2 Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Duphin John 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eynon Thomas 1410, 5 July . On 5 July in the same year, at Haverford, the same Master Hiot John Bishop of St David admitted Sir Thomas, Eynon, priest, to the church of Talbenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Thomas, Heche last rector of the same, and in the gift of Elizabeth late wife of Thomas, Roche in right of dower, and Edmund Ferreres and George Longevile in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of Thomas, Roche aforesaid and instituted him etc.

Fayrfax Arthur 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ferreres Edmund 1410, 5 July On 5 July in the same year, at Haverford, the same Master Hiot John Bishop of St David admitted Sir EynonThomas, priest, to the church of Talbenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Heche Thomas, last rector of the same, and in the gift of Roche Elizabeth late wife of Roche Thomas, in right of dower, and Ferreres Edmund and Longevile George in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of Thomas, Roche aforesaid and instituted him etc.

Gittoe Morgan 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Heche Thomas 1410, 5 July On 5 July in the same year, at Haverford, the same Master John Hiot Bishop of St David admitted Sir Thomas Eynon, priest, to the church of Talbenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Heche last rector of the same, and in the gift of Elizabeth late wife of Thomas Roche in right of dower, and Edmund Ferreres and George Longevile in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of Thomas Roche aforesaid and instituted him etc.

Heth Thomas 3 June 1495 rector Talbenny prior of Pylle

Hicke Rowland 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell David 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Henry 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Llewelin 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones William Marloes Yeoman Offence Forcible entry and ejectment. Talbenny 1 July 1784
Prosecutor Walter John, Talbenny Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lewis David 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Longevile George 1410, 5 July . On 5 July in the same year, at Haverford, the same Master John Hiot Bishop of St David admitted Sir Thomas, Eynon, priest, to the church of Talbenny of the diocese of St David's vacant by the death of Sir Thomas, Heche last rector of the same, and in the gift of Elizabeth late wife of Thomas, Roche in right of dower, and Edmund Ferreres and George Longevile in right of their wives, daughters and heirs of Thomas, Roche aforesaid and instituted him etc.

Owen Mathew 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Wyrriot 1715 died Roberston House Talbenny son of Anne and Sir Hugh spouse Dorothy

Crow widow of Sackville Crow *Pemb Hist Vol 5 Owen of Orielton.*

Owens George 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch Thomas 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowland Thomas 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Russen David 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Russen William 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Storke Katherine 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Swath Allen 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vittle George 1670 Talbenny H Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Thomas 1670 Talbenny P Roose Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Evan 13 June 1768 Roch Labourer Offence Theft of a horse. Talbenny Prosecutor
Wathen, Henry Talbenny, Yeoman *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

RCAM

Mound RCAM

A circular mound locally known as "Twmpath" standing on Twmpath Park a field on the farm of South Hill. It has a base circumference of 180 ft a height of 4ft, and is probably of sepulchral origin. It was under cultivation on the day of inspection, when it was noted that the crop on it was lighter than that on any other part of the field. It is not marked on the 6in sheet and owes the attention it now receives to the name given to it in the Tithe Schedule – Visited 25th September 1920

Howney Stone Rath

This is a much weathered cliff castle on Howney Stone point in the extreme north west of the parish. An area of about half an acre is enclosed by two lines of banks, of which the inner rampart is over 200ft in length. The entrance is about midway in the inner bank. The outer rampart is not carried across the promontory, but ends with a slight curve directly beyond the entrance. The site is known as the Rath in the Tithe schedule. The ground rises somewhat steeply behind the banks – Visited 15th September 1920

Broadmoor Rath

A cliff castle about 500 yds south west of Howney Stone cliff castle. It is also known as Mill Haven camp, the name of the small bay which forms its defence to the west. The work consists of a deeply convex rampart and ditch. The bank has a length of 300ft, the entrance being midway. The rampart rises to a maximum height of about 8 ft, falling to an outer ditch. The entrance is 10ft across; the base is faced with massive boulder stones which appear to be part of the original work. The area enclosed is about 1 1/2 acres – Visited 15th September 1920

Castle

This site has been much disturbed by mining operations, and is now densely overgrown. It occupies the third field north east of Howelston farmstead, the field being still called "Castle" A modern road divides it from the steep cliffs of Mussel Wick. So far as examination is possible, the work appeared to be a rough square, measuring 200ft on the west 216ft on the north, 272 ft on the east and 165 ft on the south. To the east and south the ground falls sharply, and on the south between the bank and the slope is a broad platform. The sea front would seem to have been further strengthened by a ditch, now incorporated in the narrow lane which runs between the bank and the sea. The entrance 15ft wide, is in the centre of the bank facing the sea. It is defended on either side by two parallel banks, which curve inwards; that on the north running into the enclosure to almost a third of its breadth, so that a passage is thus formed 15ft broad. The enclosure contains several circles several circles similar to hut circles, which however are said locally to be the remains of surface mining. The site should be carefully cleared of its almost impenetrable brush wood. It was probably intended for the protection of sea rovers, and its general rectangular form suggests it one of the best preserved examples of a small Norse earthwork. --Visited 23rd September 1920

Flemings; Flemings Corner

The names given in the Tithe Survey and still in use for three fields on Broadmoor farm. -- it is not possible to connect these names and localities with the unquestionably historical settlement of Flemings in the cantred of Rhos, but there can be little doubt that they point to a term of limit of that settlement.

Talbenny Airdrome CADW

Talbenny was built with three runways with a central intersection. Additional facilities included two T2 hangars and 36 frying-pan hard standings. Later in the war concrete aprons were added. The runways are intact. A few Maycrete and Nissen huts remain utilised for farm storage.

Event and Historical Information:

Talbenny opened on 1 May 1942 as 19 Group Coastal Command station using Dale as a satellite landing ground. 4 Armament Practice Camp was part of 19 Group and gave training in anti-submarine bombing, air-air gunnery and air-surface firing and was based at Talbenny from the time the airfield opened until the airfield was placed into care and maintenance in August 1945. The Vickers Wellingtons of 311 Squadron, a Czech bomber squadron, arrived in June 1942, with Dale being occupied by 304 Squadron (Polish). Both units undertook anti-submarine patrol in the Bay of Biscay. Fighter cover for the Wellingtons was later supplied by detachments of Bristol Beaufighters from 235 and 248 Squadrons. By March 1943, these units had departed to be replaced by 303 Ferry Training Unit who prepared crews to fly Vickers Wellingtons, Warwick Bombers and Lockheed Venturas overseas. On 11 October 1943, the airfield were transferred from coastal to transport command. 16 Flight of transport command were used for transportation of VIPs. The flight was based at Talbenny with an assortment of Handley Page Halifaxes, Douglas C-47 Dakotas, Vickers Warwicks, Airspeed Oxfords and Avro Ansons until August 1945. 303 Ferry Training Unit (FTU) was joined by 3 Overseas Aircraft Preparation Unit (OAPU) in July 1944, to be brought under the umbrella of 11 Ferry Unit (FU) on September 1944. In August 1945, 11 FU was transferred to Dunkeswell and Talbenny was placed into care and maintenance to be finally closed on 23

December 1946.

Treffgarne

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Treffgarne is a small village in Pembrokeshire, south-west Wales.

It lies to the south of the Preseli Hills. The village name is derived from 'tref' meaning town and 'garne' meaning rock, or the 'town of the rock'. The rock in this case is the locally infamous Treffgarne Rocks, a series of ancient Ordovician rhyolite volcanic plugs, now exposed, that form the Roche Rhyolite Group. A number of interesting minerals have been recorded including Brookite crystals (Titanium dioxide) and possibly tin. Small regular cavities can be found in the rocks where crystals of at least 1 cm width once resided. Gold has also been found at the rocks from drillcores and placer gold in the local Eastern Cleddau below the village. There is also an old legend of old gold workings near Treffgarne (possibly towards the farm Mount Pleasant) from the Roman period. Roman activity is certainly attested in the region with at least two Romano-British settlements nearby at Ambleston (Castle Fleming) and Wolfscastle and a possible extension of the Roman road from Carmarthen into Pembrokeshire.

The site of the village itself goes back to at least the medieval period. Evidence for this is in the form of a nearby medieval strip lynchet field system to the north of the village and a suggestion that the current church sits on the site of a medieval monastery.

Until the 1970s the village was quite small with no more than 120 inhabitants but has since grown with the development of a modern estate to the west of the church. Close to the village to the west is Treffgarne Hall, erected in 1842 by **Dr. Evans**. It was converted into a restaurant in 1979 by executive chef, **Derek Stenson** and his partner **John Neville**, former sous chef at the Dorchester Hotel, but this endeavour did not last.

Close to the village to the north east is the disused Treffgarne Quarry which provided roadstone.

The village is not very significant, with a rambling collection of houses and bungalows in the vicinity of a little bellcote church. Treffgarne Gorge is far more interesting; a natural route way followed by road rail and river. This deep cleft through the upland ridge of mid Pembrokeshire was once a haunt of robbers (and wolves), and it has always been well wooded. There are large stone quarries here, now abandoned. Above the gorge are the sentinel rocks of Maiden Castle and Lion Roch among the oldest rocks in Pembrokeshire and reminiscent of the Dartmoor tors. At the northern end of the gorge is the tourist centre of Nant y Coy mill.

Iron Age fort.

It is on the Lansker dividing line, and the Brunel railway line that was never finished was supposed to go through the Gorge.

1811 Trefgarn –Fenton Tour

Hence I proceeded towards Trefgarn, or the town of the Rock, still keeping the Fishguard road that takes its course for above a mile through a long reach of wood overhanging the Cleddau, here straitened by the opposite hills of the two Trefgarns. Little Trefgarn, a single mansion house on the top of the hill, the east side of the vale, is held under lease from the precentor of St David's by John Edwards, Esq. Whose ancestor, when he filled that stall in the cathedral, having made it his residence, his descendants for near two centuries continue to inhabit it, and, in my remembrance, in great style of great hospitality, till the present possessor leaving it for Sealyham, the seat of his lady in the neighbourhood, it has dwindled into a farm-house.

This place, at the founding of the precentor's stall by Gervase or Jorwerth, was annexed to that dignity; but as its forest abounded with game, Bishop Gower, the luxury of whose table may be presumed to have kept pace with the other part of his magnificent establishment, since the raising of that noble structure, his palace of St David's resumes it for the use of the episcopal table, giving the precentor in lieu of it twenty marks, and assigning his reasons for the resumption.

The other, called Great Trefgarn, lies at the back of the wood; The west side of the river is a small village containing a few houses and the church, which is a rectory of small value, the advowson, together with the fee simple of the whole parish, and manor coextensive, belonging to a Mr Evans who lately purchased it..

In this little parish, on a high ridge of waste ground, the continuation of Plumstone mountain terminating here, stand those very curious detached rocks called Trefgarn Rocks, having the appearance of ruined towers, which are seen from a great distance, and form the most remarkable features in that part of the country.

At the exit of the new road where the river presses on it, pass was obliged to be cut through a projection of the rocky precipice overhanging it which produces a most picturesque appearance. The rock to the land-side, that rises almost perpendicularly from the road to a great height, is finely broken, covered with tangled shrubs, lichens and mosses of various sorts and colours, and has its summit crowned by an ancient British encampment.

When the ingenious mineralogist Rasp was in this country making observations and collections for a most interesting work he then had in contemplation, nay, had begun, a mineralogical chart of Wales, he showed me some fine specimens of porphyry and jasper he had discovered in these rocks, and said they involved very valuable and extensive strata of them

1839 Topographical dictionary of Wales – Trevgarn, Great - Lewis

TREVGARN, GREAT, a parish, in the poor law union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 100 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by Spittal and part of St. Dogmael's, south and west by Camrhôs, and north by Hayscastle; and is intersected by a stream called the Nant-y-Coy, and from north to south by the Western Cleddy river, up the valley of which, and through the village, passes the turnpike road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard. It is computed to contain 1200 acres, including that part of it termed Little Trevgarn, lying east of the Cleddy; 700 acres are arable, 400 pasture, and 100 woodland, chiefly oak. The surface is generally hilly, with a southern inclination, so as to command extensive views over the south-western part of Pembrokeshire, embracing St. Bride's bay and Milford Haven. Of the cultivated portion, consisting of a very good soil, the principal produce is oats, barley, and wheat; but the north-western part is composed chiefly of the Trevgarn and Leweston mountains, which form an elevated, heath, and barren tract, unfit for tillage. Trevgarn Hall, situated a little to the west of the village, was erected in 1824 by the late proprietor, Dr. Evans, and commands a fine view over the district of Rhôs.

The most remarkable natural feature of the surface, is that which gave name to the parish, Trevgarn signifying "the town of the rock." It consists of three separate piles of rocks, of striking aspect, rising perpendicularly and abruptly to a considerable height from the ridge of the moor, and presenting the appearance of ruined castles, an idea that seems confirmed to the eye by their being situated so as to command the narrow pass of the mountain through which the Western Cleddy here flows, and which, on the opposite eastern side, exhibits a fine grove, feathering down to the water's edge. They are of the transition formation, containing, it is said, valuable veins, and situated about 500 yards from each other, the whole chain running west and east, and continued on the eastern side of the river Cleddy, in Little Trevgarn. The western or most elevated, called "Polegarn," appears, when viewed from the south-east, like a huge dismantled tower, and is visible from distant parts of the county: on a nearer approach, it is found to consist of disrupted masses, covered with lichens of varied and vivid colours. The second pile, termed "Picketgarn," exhibits the most irregular and grotesque forms, displaying from the south the aspect of a vast dilapidated castle, while from the east it presents among its outlines the figures of two lions couchant. On the northern side of this stupendous group, and detached from the great mass, is a very large equilateral and triangular stone, twenty-one feet long and five deep, supported by a few points of its base on a cubical block about seven feet six inches square, the whole suggesting some artificial means for its erection. The third group rises in fearful grandeur from the brink of the Cleddy, and is intersected by the new Fishguard road, offering to artists from its colour, form, and composition, studies for striking and effective display. It has been surrounded by a ditch and rampart, part of which is still remaining: doubts are entertained whether these are of Roman or British structure.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £1. 13. 9., present net income, £60, with a glebe-house adjacent to the church, of ample and convenient form, built in 1832 by the incumbent; patron, **John Evans**, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish. The church, a plain but neat edifice, measures, with the chancel, about sixty feet in length, and eighteen in breadth; all the sittings are free. The old road to Fishguard passed over the hill, through the village of Trevgarn, where a tradition still prevails that it was once the seat of Cambrian royalty; which receives some countenance from the circumstance, that in 1798, on pulling down some buildings used as a barn and out-offices, the massive walls were found to be built upon circular arches almost buried in the earth, and these arches supported on some rude stone columns: on digging up the floor of the subterraneous pile, a quantity of coins and silver and gold trinkets were discovered and secreted by the persons employed. Some old encampments were formerly traceable in different parts, but their defences have been levelled.

The Welsh hero **Owain Glyndwr** was born here.

1895 Nooks and Corners - Timmins

At the adjacent village of Trefgarn, that great Welsh patriot and freelance, the famous **Owen Glyndwr**, is said to have first seen the light ; an event that took place about the middle of the fourteenth century. Certain strange phenomena that were observed at the time of his birth, were turned to full account by this enterprising adventurer ; hence **Shakespeare**, in his play of Henry IV., puts into the mouth of Glyndwr the proud words :

'At my birth

The front of heav'n was full of fiery shapes ;
 The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
 Were strangely clamorous in the frightened fields :
 These signs have marked me extraordinary,
 And all the courses of my life do show
 I am not in the roll of common men.'

Church History

1923 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments. The Parish Church dedication unknown

A building erected at the
 beginning of the fourth
 quarter of the 19th Century,
 probably upon the
 foundations of an earlier one.
 The only objects preserved
 from the latter are the



octagonal font basin which stands upon a circular shaft and a modern base and a fragment of a rude
 stoup – Visited 5th August 1923

1994 The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The rectory of Trefgarn seems to have always been in private patronage. In 1594 it was; appendant
 to the manor of Trefgarn, owned by the Newport family [of High Ercall, Salop]. – *Owen's Pem.*
 Tref Garte. - Ecclesia ibidem ex collacione Thome Newport armigeri unde Thomas Powell clericus
 est rector unam parvam mansionem. St valet fructus hujus beneficii per annum x19. Inde sol in
 ordinaria visitacione quolibet tercio anno viijd. Et in visitacione archidi aconi quo]i bet an n o pro
 sinodal ibus et procuracion i bus vs ixd. Et remanet clare 33s. 7d. Inde decima 3s. 4d. - *Valor Eccl.*
 Under the heading, "Livings Discharged":- Trefgarn R. Ordinario quolibet tertio almo, 8d.
 Archidiac. quolibet anno,. **Thomas Newport**, Esq., 1535; **Martha Fowler**, widow, 1715; **James**
Jones, 1720; **Eleanor Jones**, widow, 1739;. – *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

1896 11 May. A faculty was obtained for the removal of cottages and buildings belonging to the
 livings of Spittal and Trefgarn.

1415 11 August. Exchange of benefices. Institution of Sir **William Carpenter** to the church of
 Johnston on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of the Blessed Mary of Pill and of Sir

William Lightfote to the church of Treffgarne on the presentation of **Hugh Burgh** lord of the manor of Treffgarne. Given at Portchester.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire Trefgarn

— The only piece of silver which this parish now possesses is an Elizabethan Paten cover, on the foot or handle of which is inscribed the date " 1575 " ; it bears no hall marks or ornamentation of any kind; height, ; weight, 3 oz. 3 dwts. The Chalice has been lost or stolen.

— A pewter Plate, 8 in. in diameter, bearing the stamp of ALLEN BRIGHT of London

Clergy CCED

Curryer, Georgius	1663	Rector	
Lewelin, Johannes	1674	Rector	
Llewelin, Johannes	1674	Rector	
Lewelin, Johannes	1692	Rector	
Llewelin, Johannes	1714	Rector	
Rice, Edwardus	1715	Rector	
Llewelin, Johannes	1715	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Elliot , Phillip	1767	Vac (natural death)	Rector
Smith , Thomas	1767	Rector	
Cormouls , Thomas	1786	Rector	
Smith , Thomas	1786	Vac (cession)	Rector
Thomas , James	1788	Curate	
Davies , Michael	1791	Curate	
Davies , Michael	1792	Curate	
Davies , Michael	1796	Curate	
Carmouls , Thomas	1804	Rector	
Davies , Michael	1804	Curate	
Morse , Stephen	1804	Curate	
Davies , Michael	1816	Curate	
Griffiths , Thomas	1825	Curate	
Jenkins , Thomas	1826	Rector	
Evans , David	1826	Vac (resignation)	Rector
Jenkins , Thomas	1826	Rector	

1851 Treffgarne Parish Church Thomas Jenkins, Rector

1929 St Mary & Parish Church (Treffgarne) W H A Walters

Treffgarne Gorge, Hut Used As Catholic Church



A hut alongside the road, used as a Roman Catholic church / place of worship, by Irish workmen employed in building the railway. L. Moore, RCAHMW, 14th November 2012

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

1847 State of Education in Wales - Parish of Treffgarn

On the 4th of January I visited the above parish. The Rector informed me that there had been no school of any description in the parish for the last twelve years. There had been one until within the last twelve months a charity school in the adjoining parish of Spittal (supported by the Rector of Treffgarn, who is also Incumbent of Spittal, and the gentlemen residing in the two parishes) to which the children from Spittal were in the habit of going. It was discontinued in consequence of a promise made by the trustees of the late Mrs Bevan to send one of their masters into the parish of Spittal, which would be for the benefit of the children of both Treffgarn and Spittal. He did not consider the labourers in Treffgarn in any way poor. There was scarcely a man in the parish who did not keep a cow, and they were all in full employ. Wages were 1s per day on their own finding, or 8d per day with food. They were all remarkably sober and industrious. He did not know an instance of drunkenness in the parish. Nevertheless great difficulty was experienced in inducing parents to send their children to school. David Lewis Assistant.

Names for Treffgarne

Under the rocky eminence of Trefgarn (the "rock settlement") was the Bishop of St. David's forest, where game was reared for the bishop's liberal table at St. David's; but here also was the house of Little Trefgarn, where lived **Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Owain** and the only survivor of his line, who married a granddaughter of the last Prince **Llewelyn** whose daughter **Helen** was mother of **Owen Glyndwr**. **Owain**, in right of his mother, claimed the throne of the Principality; and it is maintained by many that his birthplace was Little Trefgarn, his mother's early home (Thomas's *Memoirs of Glyndtor*, p. 48).

Burgh Hugh 1415 11 August lord of the manor of Treffgarne .

Carpenter William 1415 11 August Exchange of benefices church of Treffgarne.

David John 1493 30 May On the 30th May Sir John David chaplain was admitted to the parish church of Treffgarne and instituted rector of the same then vacant by the death of Sir Page William last incumbent there by the reverend father

Lightfote William 1415 11 August Exchange of benefices church of Treffgarne. Exchange with Johnston .

Page William 1493, 30 May On the 30th May Sir John David chaplain was admitted to the parish church of Treffgarne and instituted rector of the same then vacant by the death of Sir William Page last incumbent there, by the reverend father.

Walter William Born 1605 at London, Middlesex, England -of Roche and Treffgarne Some records suggest he was christened on 29 Mar 1605 in Mawgan, Meneage,

Walters Lucy In her book "South Pembrokeshire" - a local author Mary Mirehouse, refers to **Lucy Walters**, as the daughter of **Richard Walters** of Treffgarne and Roch, - no mention of Rosemarket but says she became the mistress - some say the wife of Charles II. She was then eighteen.

Treffgarne Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Browne Richard	Treffgarne	H
Page Walter	Treffgarne	H
Peregrine Morgan.	Treffgarne	H
Higgon James . .	Treffgarne	H 2
Browne Thomas	Treffgarne	H
Browne William	Treffgarne	H
Evans Richard.	Treffgarne	H
Currier,George clerk .	Treffgarne	H
Simon John	Treffgarne	H
Fallent Tobias .	Treffgarne	P
Griffith Henry .	Treffgarne	P
Thomas Robert	Treffgarne	P
Hughes Thomas	Treffgarne	P
Browne . Henry	Treffgarne	P
Nicholls John	Treffgarne	P
Bowen Sage	Treffgarne	P
Harry Jane, widow	Treffgarne	P

Sites of Interest

Treffgarne Bridge Quarry

A Site of Special Scientific Interest in Pembrokeshire, South Wales. It has been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest since January 1954 in an attempt to protect its fragile geological elements. The site has an area of 0.4 hectares and is managed by Natural Resources Wales. The name derives from the Welsh "Trefgarn". This site is designated due to its geological qualities: Cambrian sedimentary rocks exposed in a disused quarry and road cutting. The sedimentary rocks have yielded a variety of fossils that indicate that the rocks were formed around 490 million years ago and therefore provide a means of correlation with other key sites such as those in North Wales and Shropshire.

Treffgarne Lake

Treffgarne Lake is on the site of the former Treffgarne Quarry that was once part of the Treffgarne Estate. The quarry was used as a source of andesite, which is used for road construction, up until the 1960s. In the 1970s the quarry was sold to Sealyham Activity Centre and it has been subsequently used for canoeing. It was photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 15 June 2004. Claire Parry, RCAHMW, 10 February 2011.

Treffgarne Hall

A privately owned Grade II listed Georgian country house, located to the west of the village of Treffgarne, West Wales. Set on a S-shaped hillside to provide panoramic views South West over Pembrokeshire, the building was erected in 1824 for **Dr. Evans**. Built out of stone with two storeys, the two hipped end panels frame a flat central-door entrance on the three-panel house. The main door opens to an axial passage which passes numerous living room doors to the large rear kitchen, also enabling access to both main and servants staircases. In 1905 the estate was bought by **Victor James Higgon**, whose wife **Catherine Octavia Edwards** was the last of the Tucker family to live at Sealyham House. Land owned previously by Evans family, and an earlier house may be incorporated in the rear wing. **David Evans** (d 1841), his widow **Bridget** of Ciliauwen, Llanstinan, (d 1857), daughter **Elizabeth** (d 1865) and third son, **David**, of Ciliauwen (d 1878) and **Evan Higgon** of Ciliauwen (d 1855) all buried in Evans of Ciliauwen burial enclosure at Treffgarne church. Memorials also to **John Evans** died in 1893. and his wife **Eliza** in 1894. Victor Higgon (owner of Sealyham in 1920), High Sheriff in 1931.

Trefgarn Hall;Treffgarne Hall:

Trefgarn Hall is an eighteenth or nineteenth century stone building, with an L-shaped plan, of two and three storeys, under a slate roof. There is a long painted staircase window, inscribed 'Erected by D Evans 1824'. The interior includes a marble fireplace and wrought iron stair balustrade. RCAHMW, 01 January 1993.

Lodge, Trefgarn;Treffgarne

It was built of rubble with a slate roof in the 1830's as a lodge to Treffgarne Hall. Single storeyed plus attic with a distinctive 3-bay front which has tall pointed arch recesses containing Tudor-like

flat pointed headed windows all with voussoirs.
PE/Domestic/SM92SE from Cadw.RCAHMW

Gold Mine ?

Un-named Mine Exact location no known; various rumours and legends of gold working in area south of gorge - no documentary evidence - presence of alluvial gold in Cleddau confirmed by panning.

1924 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The surface of this parish is considerably diversified and highly picturesque efforts are produced by the outcrops of rock, which from a distance take the form of castellated crags. Small earthworks abound, but they are of a minor character, and appear to have been agricultural enclosures, rather than military camps.

Great Trefgarn wood Camp

Great Treffgarne Rocks

Great Treffgarne Rocks is an oval enclosure, measuring c.80m by 50m, and defined by double banks and ditches to the west and south, scarping to the south-east and precipitous crags above the Western Cleddau to the north and east. There is an entrance in the south facade and reports of 'crude walling' to the south-east.

There is a second defended enclosure 210m to the north-west, and unenclosed roundhouse platforms 90m to the west. (source Os495card; SM92NE1) J.Wiles 11.09.03 RCAHMW

Great Treffgarne Rocks, Open Settlement

Three unenclosed conjoined probable roundhouses, the largest, to the South, being 12.5m in diameter, the remaining two, 9.0m and 7.0m in diameter. The houses are terraced into a slight North facing slope and have stone walls c.0.9m wide. Adjacent "old field walls of rough boulders" may be associated with the settlement, which lies 90m W of one defended enclosure and 130m to the South of a second (source Os495card; SM92NE2) J.Wiles 02.05.02 RCAHMW

Big Clines

Pant Lladron, Enclosure; Great Treffgarne Wood Camp

The oval enclosure at Pant Lladron, 40m by 30m, set on a level area between hillslopes to the west and a steep river scarp to the east. The site, shaded by current road on the east, is bivallate with a medial ditch and has a south-west facing entrance. (source Os495card; SM92SE13) RCAHMW AP965014/50 J.Wiles 11.09.03

Upper Furzey

Poll (?Pwll) Carn

It will be observed that these enclosures are all within easy distance of each other, several in close proximity; it is highly improbable that they form a group of related earthworks. Near the Ord sheet marks some "Tumuli" of which there are at present no indications; and the Pem Arch Survey schedules several hut circles adjoining the same enclosure which could not be located, nor are such features known to the residents or older parishioners –Visited 8th March 1924

Little Treffgarne Wood, Enclosure;Hazel Grove Camp (S)

Medieval homestead.

An enclosure, set on a gentle S facing slope above steep natural scarps down to the Spittal brook. A roughly circular enclosure, c.40m in diameter, the N arc of which was later raised and extended to the SE and W so as to cut off the angle between the natural scarps, leaving the S arc relict within. (source Os495card; SM92SE16) J.Wiles 11.09.03 RCAHMW

Little Treffgarne Wood Camp

Little Treffgarne Wood Camp is a subcircular enclosure, c.50m in diameter, resting on natural scarps to the west, elsewhere embanked, with traces of a ditch on the north. (source Os495card; SM92SE10) RCAHMW AP965014/48 J.Wiles 11.09.03

Little Treffgarne Camp

Little Treffgarne Camp is a circular enclosure, c.25m in diameter, defined by a bank and ditch, resting on steep natural slopes on the west. (source Os495card; SM92SE11) RCAHMW AP965014/48 J.Wiles 11.09.03

Treffgarne Gorge Defended Enclosure

Treffgarne Gorge Defended Enclosure comprises a small enclosure, under coniferous forest, on the east side of the gorge. It has a bank and ditch encircling an area about 25 meters in diameter, with a surviving curved bank entrance. The external ditch is about 4 meters wide and at its deepest about 3 meters deep. This site has at least seven others of its kind surviving within a mile and a half stretch of the steep-sided Treffgarne Gorge. Source: Cadw scheduling description. F.Foster/RCAHMW 22.04.2010

Nant-Y-Coy Mill, Treffgarne Gorge

The mill reputedly dates from 1332, but the present mill dates from 1844, as evidenced by a plaque with the date and the initials J E. The mill forms an L-plan with the mill house, both being built from rubblestone under slate roofs. Attached to the north end of the mill is a lower building with arched brick doveholes with slate shelves.

The mill was part of a working farm until 1971, and is now a tourist mill with a restored, 13ft 6in diameter overshot waterwheel on its west wall. B.A.Malaws, 11 February 2003

Walton West

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Walton (WEST), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Haverfordwest; containing 544 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon the coast of St. Bride's bay, by which it is bounded on the west; the adjacent country is destitute of beauty, but the view over the bay is very fine, and enlivened by the passing and repassing of vessels. On the shore is the small watering-place of Broadhaven, much frequented in summer, celebrated for the extent and hardness of its sands, and well supplied with fish of different kinds. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; patron, the Rev. Robert Ferrier: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £134. 15.; and there is a glebe of one acre, valued at £1. 10. per annum. The church is not entitled to architectural notice. Here are two places of worship for dissenters, and two Sunday schools are held, one of them in connexion with the Established Church.

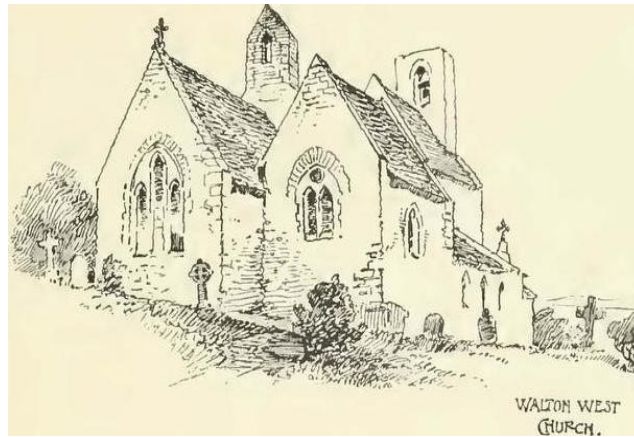
1851 29th August Walton West Parish Church Glynne

This church is now in a most forlorn state of dilapidation but improvement is contemplated. The nave has a very low and narrow north aisle. The chancel is properly developed, and there is a west tower. Over the east gable of the nave is a bell cot for one bell. The tower is patched, and partly rebuilt. It has a saddle roof, and the west gable is terminated by a bell cot for two bells. Its lower part internally has a rude stone vault, and opening to the nave by a very plain Pointed arch. It has but little architectural character but a double window with two obtuse heads. The windows are all bad and modern except one on the north of the chancel, now closed which is a single square headed light, trefoiled. The chancel arch is but small, opened in a plain wall or mass of masonry, and so strangely misshapen that it is difficult to comprehend what it could originally have been. There is on the south side a very large hagioscope with straight sided arch. There are two very low flattened arches between the nave and aisle, not exactly similar, without mouldings, and with plain wall pier. The aisle seems never to have had windows. There is much dead wall about the chancel arch. In the chancel, on the south side is a stone bench, and another at the west of the aisle. Under the east window is an arch, closed externally; and there is a small rude piscina. The masonry near the east end is varied and evidently of different ages; but it is not easy to say what is the architectural character of the church, from its rudeness as well as its mutilation. The font has the common square bowl, scalloped below, and a cylindrical stem. The interior is dilapidated to an incredible degree, and the ground rises high against the walls.

1856 September

Walton West Church is now in an excellent state, thoroughly restored, and partially rebuilt; a small aisle or chapel added on the north of the chancel, opened by a low flat arch. The new inserted windows are lancets, some trefoiled; the east window of three lights; the seats low, open and uniform.

1895 Nooks and corners of Pembrokeshire Timmin



Presently the blue sea opens out ahead, and the lane makes a sudden turn over against a lonely country church. As we approach it, the little edifice presents such a curious medley of gables and turrets, as to tempt us to closer inspection.

Walton-West church has been carefully and wisely restored of recent years, and not before it was needed, for it is on record that in the 'good old times' two boys were kept at work on rainy Sundays, sweeping the water that flowed in at the porch into a pit formed in a disused pew. Eventually matters were brought to a climax by the snow falling through a rent in the roof, and lodging upon the bald head of an ancient worshipper! As usual, the tower, which appears never to have been completed, is the oldest remaining portion of the fabric; indeed, it has been considered as pre-Norman, a stone having, as we are informed, been found in the wall bearing the date AD 993. A small effigy, apparently of the Elizabethan period, built into the interior of the tower, is usually supposed to represent the patron saint of the church. Upon the north side of the chancel stands a well-proportioned chapel that formerly appertained to the family of Lort-Philipps.

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Davids (possibly a modern Dedication) – Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The building with the exception of the tower, is practically a modern structure; It consists of chancel, chapel on the north side, nave, north side aisle, western tower and south porch. The tower is now crowned by a saddle-back roof, but the sudden ending of the internal stairs (twenty three in number) shows it to have been shortened; local tradition speaks of great damage done to the edifice by a storm. It has two storeys, the lower being vaulted and opening to the nave by a plain pointed arch. A rough buttress has been built against its west wall, and on this buttress has been erected a double bell-cote, whilst a single and now empty bell-cote crowns the east nave wall. In the interior west wall of the tower is a small and much obliterated effigy, possibly that of a female, about 18in in height. It is too defaced to permit of detailed description. The font basin 26in by 25in externally and 21in by 20in internally is of Norman type, and stands upon a circular shaft and square base, the total height of the structure being 33ins. Visited 3rd September 1920.

Church All Saints(?)

Tower is 14c, the rest rebuilt 1854. Has 12c Norman Font and a 10c grave stone.

The short west tower with an impossibly low doorway to its staircase in a SW turret is 14th century. The font is of c1200. The nave and chancel were also of that period but have been rebuilt above the foundations in about 1854. There is a tiny female effigy. In the Lady Chapel is a rounded 10th century stone with Latin wheel cross, showing Irish influence, found in the Churchyard by gravediggers.

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire 1904

Walton West — There is here a beautiful little Elizabethan Chalice, retaining its Paten cover, with shape of the conventional type and decoration varying in having one band of interlacing and foliated strap-work engraved round the bowl, whilst a criss-cross and dot ornament takes the place of the usual vertical line moulding beneath the bowl and on the foot. The hall marks are the small black letter r for 1574 with maker's mark M as in O. E. P. at 1565. The knop on the stem is covered with intermittent lines Height, 6 in.; diam. of bowl, 2½ in.; depth, 3 in.; weight, 4oz. 6dwts. The Paten cover carries the same hall marks whilst on the foot or handle is engraved within a circle the date " 1573 ". There is also on the cover a belt of similar strap-work which like that on the cup intersects three times, a spray being carried above and below each intersection. Diam., 2 in. ; weight, 1 oz. 10 dwts. Both pieces are in excellent condition. The chalice at Camrose is by the same maker and of the same date.—There is also a Service of plated metal, consisting of Chalice, Paten and Flagon. The cup is 6 in. in height and is ornamented with I. H.S. and cross within a glory. The paten is 8 in. in diameter and the flagon 11 inches high.

Clergy Walton West

Bowen Thomas	1761	Curate
Dalton Thomas	1763	Rector Natural Death 1763
Evans Thomas	1763	Rector Natural Death 1808
Philipps Benjamin	1774	Curate
Hughes Thomas	1788	Curate
Levett John	1795	Curate
Ferrier Robert	1808	Rector

Pembrokeshire Parsons

The rectory of Walton West appears to have been in private patronage at all events since 1536. It seems to have belonged to Henry Catharne and others at that date, but in 1594 the patrons are said to be the families of Newport, Stepneth [Stepley], Woodford, Kette [Kettill] and Longvill in right of Catharn. — *Owen's Pembroke*.

These were probably all representatives of Henry Catharne; in fact Stepney, Woodford, and Kettill are no doubt the Alban Stepney, Thomas Woodford, and William Kettill, who married three of the coheiresses of Thomas Catharne, the son of the Henry Catharne in question.

Waltan. - Ecclesia ibidem er collacione Henrici Cathern arnigeri et aliorum unde David Powle est rector habens ibidem unam mansionem. edt valet comm1mibus annis in fructibus et elaolimentis vij'i. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno. Et in visitacione archidiaconi pro sinodalibus et ptocuracionibus quolibet anno V4. iXd. Et remanet clarer £6 13s. 4d. Inde decima 13s. 4d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Walto alias Walton West R. Ordinaria quolibet tertio anno, 10d. Atchidiac quolibet anno, 5s. 5d. Henry Cathern and .alii Patr., 1535; Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart., 1719, 1739, 1763, Clear yearly value, £10. King's Books, £6 13s. 4d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

1851Walton West Parish Church "The Church cannot contain more than the *sixth* part of the population; it is in a very dilapidated & dangerous state, not fit for Divine Service, and ought to be rebuilt and enlarged" Joseph Brown, Minister

1929 All Saints & St Mary (Talbenny) Incumbent and Curates; C Paley

Nonconformist Chapels:

Hepzibah Baptist chapel, Broadhaven Built 1841.Still open 1998

Chapel [Wesleyan Methodists, 1835]. Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Wesley Rd, Little Haven Erected in 1835 William Spriggs, Local Preacher, Dale no chapel here by 1905

Tabernacle Congregational Chapel Little Haven was built 1812 and rebuilt in 1842. This chapel was demolished in 1992 and houses have been built on the site.

1847 State of Education in Wales

Parish of Walton West – On the 6th January I visited the above parish. The day-school was one of Mrs Bevan's circulating schools. It was held in the parish church. The master had formerly been a mason, but from an accident was incapacitated from following his trade, and therefore applied for and obtained one of these mastership. There were a great number of children on the books, but the master told me attendance was irregular. There was a Baptist chapel at Broadhaven but no Sunday-school held since the coming of Mrs Bevan's school into the parish. The children all went to Church Sunday-school. Mrs Bowen a lady living at Little Haven and one who is very active in promoting Sunday Schools, informed me that wages in the parish were 8d per day with food or 1s 4d without. Labourers were in general a very industrious and sober class of men. There was no gentleman possessed of a considerable property living in the parish. There had not been one of Mrs Bevan's schools before the present held in the parish for the last thirty years.-- David Lewis Assistant.

Jottings Names for Walton West

Catharne Henry 1595 patron Walton West Church

Catharne Thomas 1594. the son of the Henry Catharne patron Walton West Church

De Brian Family St Bride's, Hasguard, St Ishmael, Marloes, Dale, Herbrandston
Hubberston, Talbenny, Haroldston West, Walton West and Robeston West
Old Pembrokeshire Families H Owen

Harries Elizabeth 25 March 1826 Walton West Singlewoman Offence Theft of money, Walton West Prosecutor James Benjamin Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Kettill William 1594 patron Walton West Church son in law of Thomas, Catharne

Lloyd Philipps Fredrick of Penty-park JP Captain in the Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia Patron of the living of Walton West son of Col James Philipps Lloyd Philipps born at Mabws Cardiganshire 1823 Married Elizabeth Francis daughter and co-heiress of John Walters Philipps of Aberglasney Carmarthenshire succeeded to the Pentry Park estate on the death of his brother J Beynon Lloyd Philipps in 1865.

Morse Henry 1 March 1776 Milford Haven Yeoman Offence Theft of hay from a rick. Harries Dinah, Walwyn's Castle, implicated but not indicted. Walton West Prosecutor Noot, Francis, Milford Haven *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Page Thomas 5 January 1791 -- John Walter Nolton Labourer Charged with Murder of Thomas, Page by casting an iron gun barrel into ten barrels of gun powder hidden by a heap of stones, thus causing an explosion. Nolton Prosecutor Owen, Thomas, Walton West, Yeoman Verdict No prosecution? – fled. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Rees Letty born 29 Dec 1860 Broadway Walton West Pembrokeshire died 29 Jun 1944 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Married to Allgood, George on 3 Jul 1877 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Mary born 13 Sep 1841 Walton West Pembrokeshire , Married to Miles, Edward David on 25 Oct 1869 Married to Smith, William Ross *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees Thomas Parley born 22 Jul 1864 Broad way Walton West Pembrokeshire died 27 Feb 1943 Loa Wayne Utah Married to John, Sarah Jane on 31 Dec 1884 at Logan , Cache, Utah Married to Rees, Ellen on 1 Jul 1887 at Logan , Cache, Utah Married to Williams, Mary on 1 Jul 1887 at Logan , Cache, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Stepney Alban 1594 . patron Walton West Church son in law of Thomas Catharne

Summers John born Dec 1813 Walton West Pembrokeshire died 12 Dec 1873 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Sep 1872 aboard the Minnesota Arrived in New York on 16 Sep 1872 Married to Howells, Anna F on 22 Aug 1839 at Lambston *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Walter John 5 January 1791 Nolton Labourer Offence Murder of Thomas Page, by casting an iron

gun barrel into ten barrels of gun powder hidden by a heap of stones, thus causing an explosion.
 Nolton Prosecutor Owen Thomas, Walton West, Yeoman Verdict No prosecution? - fled *Before the*
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Woodford Thomas 1594 patron Walton West Church son in law of Thomas Catharne.

Hearth Tax 1670. (Walton West)

Rossiter	Ellinor	Walton	H
Bengrisse ..	Henry.	Walton	H.
Thorne	Francis	Walton	H
James	Phillip .	Walton	H
Lewis	Anne .	Walton	H
Gibbon	Thomas	Walton	H
Allen	Phillip	Walton	H
Barlow	William	Walton	H
Howell	Francis .	Walton	H 2
Lambert	Tho.	Walton	H
Thomas	John. .	Walton	H 3
Phillips	Elizabeth	Walton	H
Doven	William.	Walton	H
Griffith	William	Walton	H
Bengrisse	Richard	Walton	H
Note	Francis	Walton	H
Thorne	Richard	Walton	H
Hitch	John	Walton	H
Pollett	Lewis	Walton	H
Currier	George	Walton	H
Barry	Thomas	Walton	P
Button	Elizabeth.	Walton	P
Baskervill	William	Walton	P
Waters	Thomas	Walton	P
Allen	George	Walton	P
Thomas	Arnold	Walton	P
Griffith	Phillip	Walton	P
Evan	John	Walton	P
Reynolds	Richey	Walton	P
Kelly	Jone.	Walton	P
Filly	Marry	Walton	P
Webb	Phillip	Walton	P
Kelly	David	Walton	P
Butler	Peter	Walton	P
Wilkin	Thomas	Walton	P
Row	Henry	Walton	P

Places of Interest

Broadhaven

located next door to Little Haven.The seafront borders a large, west facing, open expanse of beach,

hemmed in at each end by cliffs which attract geologists from all over Britain because of their unique features.

Fenton Tours 1811

Fenton was travelling along Newgale sands from St David's]

Open the sands of Broad Haven, of late become a favourite resort for bathing where many little villas are scattered about for that purpose, it being very commodiously situated, as not exceeding the distance of seven miles from Haverfordwest, for the gentry and fashionables of that place, many of whom pass the greater part of the summer here. The air here is remarkably salubrious, coming laden with salts wafted over Bride's Bay, and the sea being quite pure and unmixed, as receiving no influx of fresh water, the bathing is admirable, either in a machine on the fine hard sands, or in the retired coves under the romantic and high cliffs of Drewson...

Some gentlemen frequenters of this spot have their yachts sailing about the beautiful bay, abounding with fish, turbot, soles, and doreys, whereby their own tables are amply supplied and the public are treated with the surplus at sixpence a pound.

Wrecks

1876 Broadhaven

The ANN AND MARY was a wooden schooner built at King's Ferry, Flint, in 1851. Technical and configuration specifications are given as: 63.80gt; 66.1ft length x 18.2ft breadth x 8.95ft depth in hold; 1 deck, 2 mast, rigging schooner, stern elliptical, built carvel, head woman's bust, framework wood; official number 22303. At time of loss on 15 November 1876, the Port of Chester Shipping Register (3 in 1873) notes that the owners were Anne Powell (managing owner), Mary Powell and Margaret Powell of Queen's Ferry, Flint, spinisters. The schooner was on passage from Cardiff to Holyhead when it became stranded at Broad Haven. Its Register entry is closed with the annotation 'lost at sea near Skomer Island near Milford 15 November 1876'.

Little Haven - Little Haven is a picturesque village facing a small sandy cove with pebbles above the high tide line. The beach faces north west and offers some shelter from the prevailing south westerly winds. In the past, locally mined coal was shipped from Little Haven in small sailing vessels.

Little Haven Fenton Tours 1811

Hence to Little Haven, separated from Broad Haven by a narrow rocky projection, but not such as prevents a ride over the sands without it at low water. Little Haven affords shelter for small country vessels frequenting it in summer to ship culm raised near this place in great quantities, and of a peculiarly excellent quality, an officer of the customs being here stationed to clear them out.

Coal Mining Walton West & Talbenny Parishes

Woodland Pit Coal Mine --worked the Crane seam inland of the village

Engine Field Coal Mine

Foxhill Pit Coal Mine

Slashpond Pits Coal Mine

Swanswell Coal Mine

Howeston Level driven into ground south of the village.

Broadhaven – When I stayed at Broadhaven in the 1970's I talked to some of the older local people and they told me about places where they said coal-mining had taken place. I have since tried to find records but as far back as Fenton Tours published in 1811, I could find no reference and Fenton records it as a holiday resort with no mention of mining although he does refer to Little Haven as exporting culm in summer.

Broadhaven

Recently a report came to my notice and I quote a small portion from it.

The report is the published product of a study made by the British Geological Survey (BGS) in response to a public concern regarding geohazards affecting Broad Haven Primary School,

Broad Haven, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. BGS Enquiry IDA 165862.

Serious problem regarding drainage and ground stability in an area bordering the village of Broad Haven on the south Pembrokeshire coast. His enquiry concerned the possibility of old mine-workings in an area of land that he farmed adjacent to Broad Haven Primary School, where there had been problems with flooding after several periods of heavy rainfall during the wet summer and autumn of 2008. During a site visit by Dr J.R. Davies of the British Geological Survey (BGS) on 11th October, it was noted that there was continuing substantial run-off from the adjacent field into the school site. The school lies in the floor of a shallow valley, down-slope and immediately west of the field from which run-off occurred.

Coal Mining History

Mining within the Pembrokeshire Coalfield appears to have reached its zenith in the latter half of the 18th Century, from when it rapidly declined. As a result, sources of information are lacking for large parts of the coalfield, and the relationships between coal seams within different areas are not fully understood. Much of the coal was worked in a piecemeal manner from opencast pockets ('slashes' or 'slatches') as, and when, they were discovered, although underground working also took place.

In the Broad Haven area, both methods were in operation at various times. Large opencast workings for 'Culm' (crushed and tectonised coal) took place in the valley immediately north of the Royal Hotel, whereas to the east and south-east, coal was worked at depth from a number of mine shafts. In this area, which extends as far as Broadway, coal was worked from at least three closely-spaced seams; these are, in descending order, the Foxhill, Migrement and Coal veins. The seams were exploited over a wide area, and, as a result, were considered to be uneconomic when investigated for their opencast resource potential in the late 1940's.

Mine Workings

The mines east of Broad Haven were drained by a 'level' which was driven from a point within Mr Clark's field eastwards towards Foxhill Farm, and then north-eastwards towards Broadway. A number of shafts are situated along the line of the level, and at least four of these are shown on the 1907 geological map within Mr Clark's field. The two westernmost airshafts are shown as dashed circular features on the 1889 OS map and it is possible that these had collapsed or were partially filled by this time. The map also shows two further mineshaft's in the upper part of the field, close to its south eastern boundary and more occur nearby within adjacent fields. Small areas of spoil that previously surrounded these features are also shown on the geological map.

They are now recognisable by areas of dark soil within the upper part of the field. An area of tipped and partially re-excavated material at may represent the remains of one of the spoil heaps. The survey of 1907 also shows a 'hole', which was probably a 'crown hole' (a circular depression caused by collapse above a void) in the upper part of the field at However, none of the features identified on the geological map (drainage level, shafts or crown hole) are visible at surface at present, and it is likely that they have been filled in and ploughed over.

Castle RCAM 23 September 1920

This site has been much disturbed by mining operations. It occupies the third field north east of Howelston farmhouse. The enclosure contains several circles similar to hut circles, which however are said locally to be the remains of surface mining.

Strawbury Hill Culm Pits RCAM

An area of surface irregularities, at least 50m across, that appears to include at least one culm pit:

Rosepool

Two circular features, appearing on AP (RCAHMW AP965020/63), possibly culm pits, although

there are a number of barrows in the vicinity

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Woodlands; Strawberry Hill, Enclosure; Little Haven Enclosed Settlement

Woodlands is a sub-rectangular enclosure, about 85m by 50m, with indications of a further enclosure or an additional rampart to the west. Six circular structures were noted in 1926, whilst excavation, through to 1965, examined one circular and one rectilinear structure, as well as the elaborate, inturned, west facing entrance. A long occupation was indicated but no datable finds were found.

Woodland Round Barrow

A barrow, 24m in diameter and 0.5m high, ploughed-down and crossed by an old field bank

Tump Cottage, Tump Park, East Tump RCAM

Two (formerly three) narrow meadows in the extreme south of the parish. The names may have no archaeological significance but in view of the near proximity of several important camps in the adjoining parish of Walwyn's Castle they should be noted.

Mill Haven Rath; Broadmoor Rath

A curvilinear rampart and ditch cut off a coastal promontory with a level interior, about 108m in depth and 70m-26m across; there is a causewayed entrance across the defences, the bank of which appears to have been boulder-faced; a levelled area, just within the entrance, is thought to contain buildings.

Walwyn's Castle

Barony of Walwyn's Castle

was held for many generations by the de Brians who came from Tor Brian in Devon they had great possessions in the West Country and also held the Lordship marcher of Laugharne
The de Brians held Laugharne in the reign of King John and it is probable Walwyn's Castle also but this was not an appanage of Laugharne as Fenton' states as in 1247 and again in 1331 the de Brians held it of the Earl whereas they held Laugharne direct of the King.
William de Brian had died without issue 1397 and the Manor reverted to the Crown

1470 Walwyn's Castle was held by William Herbert Earl of Pembroke of the King "ut de corondy", and after his death 16th December 1488, under it the Barony of Walwyn's Castle was allotted to Henry Earl of Northumberland in whose family it remained until the attainder of his successor in

1572

The Barony had before that been united to the new shire of Pembroke but the Pembrokeshire possessions of the de Brians and Laugharne were granted to Sir John Perrot

Acc to Old Pembrokeshire families Henry Owen

1811 Fenton Tours P157

Walwyn's Castle, or in Welsh Castell Gualchmai where it is recorded that the body of Gualchmai, of a gigantic stature, was dug up in the time of William the Conqueror. This Walwyn was said to be the cousin of Arthur, and was Regulus of that portion of the island called Galway, and that driven out of his own kingdom he was wrecked on this coast and here buried. For what reason, it may now be difficult perhaps to ascertain, this place became entitled to such distinction, but Walwyn's Castle if it had not all the distinguishing features of a lord-ship marcher, yet in many respects so resembled it that it is seldom mentioned but in union with that of Larharn or Talacharn, of which the famous Guy de Bryan was lord, and by virtue of that tenure was summoned to parliament. Nothing now remains of its primitive consequence, if it ever had any, but the mound of earth that might once have been surmounted with a castle, for probably the bank had been the tumulus that covered the skeleton of the gigantic hero Walwyn, and was on that account so honoured, as it appears to have been for centuries by being an appendage to a lord-ship marcher and given name to a comote of this hundred comprising the six parishes to the westward of it.

Farther on occurs Ramas, or as it sometimes is supposed to be more properly called, Romans Castle, from having some relation to that people, but there is nothing in the form of the earthworks thrown up there that differs in character from others in that line, except in extent. The chain of posts seems to have been established at the time when the Danes began to annoy the coast by their frequent descents on it, a position of such strength as enabled the natives effectually to check their progress up the country, leaving the more rocky and inaccessible parts of the peninsula open to their desultory depredations.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Parish of Walwyn's Castle

The district of which this parish may be regarded as the centre, is, from the archaeological point of view, one of the most interesting in the county. From the mound adjacent to the parish church, or, still better, from the summit of the church tower, the eye beholds at least two of the avenues by which hordes of Goidelle Celts may have entered the larger island of Britain from that of Ireland or withdrawn there from, according to the view taken of the Irish Gaels as fleeing before the incoming Brythons or as settlers in a new country

Slightly more than three miles north west of Walwyn's church and castle is the beautiful strand of Broadhaven, with, at its southern extremity, the small but extremely snug inlet called Little Haven probably of greater area in the early centuries of the Christian era than it is at present. Turning southwards the spectator from Walwyn's church tower will notice at a slightly greater distance away

the ideally placed inlet of Sandy Haven, which was navigable for small flat bottomed craft half way to Walwyn's Castle.

In perfectly favourable weather sea forces, either to or from Ireland, would probably betake themselves to Broad or Little Haven; the neighbouring parish of St Brides as well as the broad expanse of the sea between the harbours of the south-east of Ireland and those of Pembrokeshire which is known as St Brides's Bay, are doubtless the scenes of their activities in the later years of the Roman domination and the early period of British Christianity.

But it is clear that the external traces of Goidels who occupied or had settled in the district and had probably arrived as well as left by the Broad Haven route, were almost entirely swept away by the Norse invaders and settlers of the 8th to the 11th centuries. The renaming of the place-names which the district underwent proves at once the thoroughness with which the operation was carried out and also that it almost certainly proceeded from both north and south of Walwyn's Castle. The names within an area of several miles are almost entirely Norse, with an infusion of what appears to be names of Low German origin due possibly to the Flemish settlement; but the survival of a few Welsh forms of Byronic, rather than Goidelic, type serves to show that the earlier people were not entirely exterminated.

The archaeological evidence obtained from our survey, though much more difficult to interpret, points to similar conclusions. Along the line of Sandyhaven Pill and the little stream into which it flows past the bluff on which Walwyn's castle is placed, is a series of camps of quite unusual strength. We proceed to enumerate them, so far as they fall within the limits of the parish of Walwyn's Castle but it should be understood that such a survey will overstep the artificial boundaries set up at a much later period than that with which we are dealing.

1839 Walwyn's Castle Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

WALWYN'S-CASTLE, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 338 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near St. Bride's bay, is called by the Welsh *Castell-Gwalchmai*, a name probably derived from the tradition that Gwalchmai, cousin of King Arthur, and a warrior of gigantic stature, having been driven from his inheritance in Galway, was wrecked off this coast, and interred here: his remains are said to have been found in the reign of William the Conqueror. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; present net income, £270, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, not remarkable for any architectural details. A day school and a Sunday school are held, in connexion with the Established Church. A tumulus near the church is supposed to mark the site of an ancient castle, but no particulars of any fortress are known; there are no vestiges of buildings of any kind, and the artificial mound may be only a sepulchral memorial raised over the remains of Gwalchmai, or some other chieftain.

Nooks and Corners 1895 Timmins

In an out-of-the-way spot, about a mile to the southward, lies the secluded hamlet of Walwyn's Castle. The distance is nearly doubled by the crooked lanes, but a pleasant field-path saves a longer detour. From the brow of the hill we have three churches full in view, in diminishing perspective — Walwyn's Castle, down in the valley; Robeston West farther away; and Steynton,

The church of Walwyn's Castle stands upon a gentle eminence that slopes to a hollow, wooded dingle overhanging a streamlet, whose waters meander away to a creek of the ubiquitous Haven.

The salient feature of the edifice is its tall, slender tower, and narrow stair-turret rising to the embattled roof. Upon the southern side the land falls away steeply, and the brow of the bank is scored with the grassy mounds of the ancient camp or castle, whence the place derives its curious name.

In an old black-letter chronicle of the sixteenth century it is recorded, ' In the Province of Wales which is callyd Roose, the sepulchre of Walwyne was found. He reigned in that parte of Britain which is callyd Walwythia. The Tombe was found in the days of William the Conqueror, King of England, upon the sea side, and contayned in length fourteen foote.'

A local variation of this time-honoured fable avers that Walwyn was buried on the site of the above-mentioned camp, and a sort of arched aperture, now fallen in and well-nigh obliterated, was formerly pointed out as the burial-place of this very ' lofty ' hero.

Church of St. James

(Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 217)

Walwyn's Castle (St. James).

1851. April 29,

The plan is a tolerably spacious nave and a chancel, without aisles, a western tower, and north porch. The tower is plain and poor, without buttresses, and of no particular architectural character. The lower part has the usual stone vault, and opens to the nave by a plain arch. The north door has a round arch. On the north side, near the west end, is a single lancet-window ; the other windows of the nave are modern. The chancel- arch is plain and obtuse. In its north pier is a square aperture for a squint. On each side of the chancel, near its west end, is a curious projection opening to the interior by a depressed arch ; each of them has externally a cornice of plain corbels. These projections are not uncommon in Pembrokeshire. In the east wall, internally, are two brackets, and a long piscina with trefoiled head and good mouldings, the bowl octagonal. The south-east window of the chancel consists of two lights slightly oged and trefoiled. The roof is open and plain. The font has a small square bowl on a cylindrical stem, with square plinth. Against some parts of the walls of the nave are plain brackets. The church is newly pewed. The pulpit is in the centre.

The churchyard is extremely large, — a circumstance not very infrequent in South Wales, even in small parishes.

The churches of Nolton, Haroldston, Walwyn Castle, and others about, seem to form a kind of connecting link between the small, towerless churches of the Welsh part of Pembrokeshire, and the peculiar ecclesiastical buildings, with lofty towers, of the English districts.

The Parish Church dedicated to St James RCAM

With the exception of the base of the tower the church has been completely rebuilt on earlier

foundations. The tower, of which only the lower story remains has a plain vault. The plan shows a chancel 24ft by 14 ¼ ft, nave, 47 ½ ft by 20ft, choir recesses in the chancel 5ft by 6 ½ ft, and tower 14ft by 15ft externally. The earlier font base 21ins square externally, with a circular bowl 19in diameter is in use

Visited 31st August 1920

(see Glynne Notes Arch Camb 1885 V ii 217)

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The tower top has been rebuilt with continuous corbelled courses and the nave and chancel have been rebuilt on the old foundations.

The rectory of Walwyn's castle was in 1594 appendant to the manor of that name. Owen's Pem.

The barony or lordship of Walwyn's castle was held by several important personages including the Earls of Pembroke, Guy de Brian, in 1350, James, Earl of Wiltshire, and Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, in 1483. - Pat. Rolls.

By 1519 the lordship or manor of Walwyn's castle, with the advowson of the church there had become the property of Sir Owen Perrot, of Eastington, in the parish of Rhoserowther, who, on 15 Sept., in that year, settled the advowson and other property on himself and his heir. - P.M. of Owen Perrot, Imp Hen. VIII.

Described as Ecclesia de Castro Walwani, this church was in 1291 assessed at £9 6s. 5d. for tenths to the king, the sum payable being 18s. 8d. - Taxatio.

collacione Johannis Parrett vel aliter ad collacionem regiam ratione minoris etatis ejusdem Johannis unde Doctor Lorgan est. rector habens ibidem unam mansionem et terras. Et valet in fructibus et emolumentis hoc anno et communibus annis viij'i. Inde sol' in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xjijd Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus et procuracionibus vs ixd. Et remanet clare £7 13s. 3d. Inde decima 15s 4d. Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Livings remaining in Charge":- Castlewalwyn (Castell Gwalchmai) R. (St. James). Ordinario quolibet tertio anno, 1s. Archidiac. quolibet anno, 5s. 8d. The Prince of Wales; John Parrett, 1535. King's Books, £7 13s. 4d., £80. Yearly tenths, 15s. 4d. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

The rectories of Walwyn's Castle and Robeston West were united under an Order in Council on 20 March 1877.

Grade 2 listed buildings

Church of St Andrew(?) Walwyn Castle 3 January 1963 On the S side of the minor road through Robeston West.

Clergy

Williams, Gulielmus	1678	Rector
Griffiths, Morganus	1681	Curate
Williams, Willimus	1692	Rector
Philipps , John	1760	Rector
Morris , David	1764	Stipendiary Curate
Summers , James	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Phillips , George	1799	Curate
Saunders , James	1802	Curate
Philipps , John	1815	<i>(natural death)</i> Rector
Hervey Neve , Frederick	1815	Rector
Owen , Thomas	1818	Stipendiary Curate
Brigstocke , Thomas	1819	Stipendiary Curate

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire

Walwyn's Castle (S. James). —A plain Chalice, bearing the date letter of 1833 with maker's mark WB in a shield. The stem carries a very small filleted knop. The base has been restored by the present incumbent the Rev. T. G-Marshall, Rural Dean of Roose. On the bowl is inscribed " Parish of Castle Walwyn 1825" and it is decorated with the sacred monogram. Height, 6½ in.; diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3in.; diam. of base, 3in.; — A Paten, hall-marked 1836 with maker mark HEW weight, 4 oz. inscription "To the Glory of God and in memory of William Kay Robinson Rector of this Parish 1876-86". In the centre and within a circle is engraved a cross , and a lamb holding a flag, on the staff of which is a passion cross. The rim is decorated with hexapetalous flowers.—A Pyx of parcel gilt, weighing 2 oz. 8 dwts, and inscribed " In Mem : M. A. Allen ". This piece was given by Mr. Jeffery J. Allen in memory of his wife M. A. Allen who died in 1903. The late Mrs. Allen was the daughter of Mrs. Summers of Rose Moor in the parish of Walwyn's Castle.

[Regarding the difference in dates on the plain Chalice (Inscription reads 1825 but date letter 1833) According to Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830, 17 February 1825 accused persons appeared before the courts on a charge of Sacrilege having stolen a silver sacramental cup from church. The offence took place at Walwyn's Castle and the offenders were transported. The prosecutors both came from Walwyn's castle – Churchwardens ? – Was the stolen silver cup replaced in 1833 and the original inscription engraved on it?]

Jottings Names Walwyn Castle

Holland family of Walwyn Castle and Robeston West – The Rev T G Marshal wrote

Towards the end of the 16th century, Robert Holland, M.A., in 1581, of Jesus College, Cambridge, a younger son of the family which had been settled for several centuries previously at Conway (where they became the principal landowner, and where the Church abounds with their monuments), migrated to South Wales, and was presented by the Picton Castle family to the Vicarage of Llanddowror, and by the Crown to the Rectory of Prendergast (1591). He married Jane, daughter of Robert Meyler, of Haverfordwest, and was the author of a poetical 'Holie Historie of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ' in English, as well as several prose works in Welsh. Resigning his former preferments, he was presented in 1607 to the Rectory of Walwyn's Castle, and in 1613 to that of Robeston West. Both of these Crown livings were held by him together until his death in 1633. His descendants held lands in Walwyn's Castle, and several neighbouring parishes, certainly as early as 1634, and for a hundred years afterwards. His son Nicholas was presented to the Crown Vicarage of Marloes, and he had a son also named Nicholas, who practised as a lawyer in Haverfordwest, residing also at Walwyn's Castle. This latter, Nicholas Holland, married (1) Dorothy Laughame of Orlandon; (2) Eliza Davies, widow of T. Couzens; (3) Martha, also a widow, whose family name has not been preserved; (4) Eleanor Hathias. It was Martha, the third wife of Nicholas Holland, who presented the Chalice to Robeston West. She died in 1704, and was buried at St. Mary's, Haverfordwest. Her husband died in 1718, and appears to have been buried in Walwyn's Castle Church, where his widow Eleanor directed her own interment to take place (1730)

Adams Thomas 20 December 1771 Walwyn's Castle Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. Prendergast Date 20 December 1771 Prosecutor White Ann, White William the Younger & White Eliz Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Bevan John 20 December 1771 Walwyn's Castle, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. Prendergast, Prosecutor White Ann, White William the Younger & White Eliz Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Bowen John 20 December 1771 Prendergast, Shoemaker Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of White William the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Prendergast, Prosecutor **Mathias John**, Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailif Punishment Fined 6d
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Brown William 20 December 1771 Walwyn's Castle, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. Prendergast, Prosecutor White Ann, White William the younger & White Eliz Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Corbet William 1326 the son of Roger, held of Martin, William lord of Kernes, one fee at Henrys Moat worth £4, and one at Difffrantha (Llanfyrnach) worth 60s." In 1327 **William Corbet** (then a Knight) was present at the court of Pembroke, and in 1334 he settled his lands in the counties of Pembroke, Haverford, and Carmarthen, which included, besides the fees mentioned above, the manors and advowsons of Lawrenny and Begelly in the barony of Carew, and a rental at Ramascastle in the barony of Walwyns Castle. William Corbet was succeeded by his son,

Davies David 20 December 1771 Prendergast Hatter Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of White William the elder arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother Prendergast Prosecutor **Mathias John** Walwyn's Castle farmer/bailiff
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

de Brian Guy 1350 lord-ship of Walwyns Castle.

Grimes James 17 February 1825 Alias James Graham, Milford Haven , Yeoman Offence Sacrilege, Theft of silver sacramental cup from church, Prisoner aged 27, Walwyn's Castle, Prosecutor **Edwards Richard & Lewis, Thomas** Walwyn's Castle Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Hempson John 20 December 1771 Alias John Henson, John Emso Prendergast Excise officer Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of White William the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother Prendergast **Mathias John**, Prosecutor Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Hopkins John 20 December 1771 Prendergast Shoemaker Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of William White the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother Prendergast Prosecutor **John Mathias**, Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Howells Thomas 17 February 1825 Milford Haven Yeoman Offence Sacrilege, Theft of silver sacramental cup from church, Prisoner aged 22, Walwyn's Castle Prosecutor **Edwards Richard & Lewis, Thomas** Walwyn's Castle Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Hugh William 20 December 1771 Walwyn's Castle Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors Prendergast Prosecutor Ann White, William White the Younger & Eliz Verdict no true bill
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

James Earl of Wiltshire lordship of Walwynscastle.

James John 25 April 1809 Walwyn's Castle Yeoman/ Servant Offence Assault on Hughes Ann, prosecutor's wife, whilst he endeavoured to impound the prosecutor's horse on his master's orders, No indictment, NLW MSS 201D records indictment of assault against prosecutor, Walwyn's Castle Prosecutor **Hughes David**, Walwyn's Castle, farmer
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

John Thomas 6 April 1818 Walwyn's Castle Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel belonging to James Mason and prosecutor and of money belonging to George Lewis from prosecutor's dwelling house, Prisoner aged 16, Walwyn's Castle Prosecutor Rowe Ambrose Verdict Guilty, Punishment Transported for 7 years
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Lewis William 4 February 1801 Walwyn's Castle Labourer Offence Theft of cattle. Walwyn's Castle Prosecutor **Summers, John** Walwyn's Castle, esq Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Lewis William 4 February 1801 Walwyn's Castle Labourer Offence Theft of a horse. Walwyn's Castle Prosecutor **Summers, John** Walwyn's Castle, esq. Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Llewellyn William 20 December 1771 Prendergast Carpenter Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of White William the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Prendergast Prosecutor **Mathias, John** Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Lorgan ? 1534 Doctor est rector Church of Walwyns Castle *Valor Eccl.*

Marshall T G 1897 August Walwyn Church Rev annual Meeting at Haverfordwest. *Arch Camb* 1898

Mathias John 20 December 1771 Walwyn's Castle Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. Prendergast Prosecutor **Ann White, William White the Younger & Eliz** Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Morse Henry 1 March 1776 Milford Haven Yeoman Offence Theft of hay from a rick. **Harries Dinah**, Walwyn's Castle, implicated but not indicted. Walton West Prosecutor **Noot, Francis**, Milford Haven *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Parret Johannis 1534 patron Roberston Church .Patron rectory of Walwyns Castle 1534
Castlebythe1535

Rowland David 1 January 1777 Boulston Offence Theft of personal goods - silver shoe buckles and buttons. Walwyn's Castle Prosecutor **Williams Robert, Walwyn's Castle**, Yeoman
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Sinnott Rowland 20 December 1771 Walwyn's Castle Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. Prendergast Prosecutor **Ann White, William White the Younger & Eliz** Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Sutton Francis Walwyn's Castle Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. Prendergast 20 December 1771 Prosecutor **Ann White, William White the Younger & Eliz** Verdict No true bill.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Tackry Thomas 20 December 1771 Alias **Thomas Tackery** Prendergast Shoemaker Offence assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Prendergast Prosecutor **Mathias John**, Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Thomas John 20 December 1771 Walwyn's Castle Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. Prendergast Prosecutor **Ann White, William White the younger & Eliz** Verdict No true bill.

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Twigg Thomas born 14 Feb 1843 Syke Hill Walwyn's Castle Pembrokeshire died 13 Feb 1928 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool on 27 Nov 1854 aboard the Clara Wheeler Arrived in New Orleans on 12 Jan 1855 Married to **Stevenson, Jemima** on 12 Jul 1869 at Logan , Cache County, Utah Three sons **Robert "Bert" James Twiggs, Leo Stevenson Twiggs , John Thomas Twiggs**
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Warlow George 20 December 1771 Walwyn's Castle Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. Prendergast Prosecutor **Ann White, William White the Younger & Eliz** Verdict No true bill.

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

White Ann 20 December 1771 Prendergast Married Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Indicted with her Husband, son and daughter. Prendergast Prosecutor **Mathias John**, Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

White Elizabeth 20 December 1771 Prendergast Spinster Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Prendergast Prosecutor **Mathias, John** Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

White William 20 December 1771 Prendergast Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Prendergast Prosecutor **Mathias, John** Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

White William 20 December 1771 the elder Prendergast Butcher Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of himself from their custody following his arrest for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Indicted with his wife, son and daughter. Prendergast Prosecutor **Mathias, John** Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

White William 20 December 1771 the younger Prendergast Butcher Offence Assault on prosecutor and other bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Indicted with his parents and sister. Prendergast Prosecutor **Mathias, John** Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Williams Robert 20 December 1771 Walwyn's Castle Yeoman Offence Riot and assault on prosecutors. Prendergast Prosecutor **Ann White, William White the Younger & Eliz** Verdict No true bill.

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Wise John 20 December 1771 Prendergast Yeoman Offence Assault on prosecutor and other

bailiffs and rescue of **William White** the elder, arrested for debt due to prosecutor's mother. Prendergast Prosecutor **Mathias, John** Walwyn's Castle, farmer/bailiff Punishment Fined 6d
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Wogan John 1636 the son of Sir William Wogan was sheriff in 1636 and sat for the county of Pembroke in the parliaments of 1614, 1625, and 1640 he had an elder son, **Wogan Thomas** 1646 M.P. for Cardigan in 1646. This **Thomas**, who succeeded to Wiston and the Wogan Irish estates, which were confiscated in 1662, but afterwards restored to his brother **Roland**, was one of those who signed the death warrant of **King Charles I**. At the Restoration he escaped to Utrecht, where he is heard of engaged in plots in 1666. Fenton gives the tradition how he afterwards returned to the county and lived on charity in the church porch of Walwyn's Castle, where he was one morning found dead.

Fenton Tour p 160

“ Soon after the restoration an unknown person appeared in the neighbourhood of Walwyn Castle, seemed always melancholy and dejected, and studiously shunned all society, refusing every invitation from the country people to their houses, and evading as much as possible every enquiry. He staid day and night in the church porch, where he was relieved by the neighbours, who remarked that he had every appearance of a gentleman, and that his hands were delicately white. He was generally believed to be the Wogan (one of the house of Wiston) who sat as one of Charles's judges at his trial. When asked his name he said it was Drinkwater. He was at length found dead in the church porch.

Wogan Judge, Walwyn and the Roundhead

Judge Wogan was one of the fifty nine Regicide Judges and officials who in 1649 conducted the trial and execution of King Charles I.

After the restoration of Charles II to the throne in 1660 these regicides were excepted from the Amnesty granted by royal authority to all other political offenders. That year ten were pronounced guilty nine of which were hanged drawn and quartered and one hanged. Two years later three more were hanged drawn and quartered while nineteen served life imprisonment. A few were pardoned but even the graves of those that had died were desecrated. Some escaped abroad to countries in Europe or to the American colonies. One who is listed as escaping to Holland was **Judge Thomas Wogan** . Originally he had been held at York Castle until 1664 when it is recorded that he escaped to the Netherlands. Previously three of the regicides who had escaped there had been arrested by the British Ambassador. returned to England and executed so it seems a very unsafe destination to head for.

But what has this to do with Pembrokeshire, I could not find many reference to a **Thomas Wogan** of around that time but *Brown in his History of Haverfordwest with that of some Pembrokeshire Parishes* originally written about the 1880's but revised and published in May 1914 by subscription has an interesting story about Walwyn's Castle Church and I quote

“Well, it must have been some years after Cromwell had passed to his long account, and the country folk were beginning to forget the troubles the land had suffered—for this part of Pembrokeshire, from its vicinity to Milford Haven, had had its full share in the struggles, and now a new generation was growing up,— that an aged man appeared in the neighbourhood one day, and sat down on that same old bench in the church porch, with the air of one who was weary of life and its surroundings. It may have been that at first a feeling of curiosity, not unmixed with awe, crept over the rustics as they observed the weird appearance and strange manner of a visitor who was evidently used to other scenes and ways of life. Pity, in time, would lead them to proffer him some simple service, but he needed none. He seldom quitted the quiet resting-place he had chosen day and night still found him there sad, silent, and alone. The summer's heat and winter's cold seemed to pass over him unheeded. But one morning the stranger "was not"—only that which men, often using the phrase without noting its significance, call "his remains." The tenant had quitted the worn dwelling and departed to

the undiscovered country. And who, think you, was this mysterious personage who was consigned to Mother Earth by the simple rustics, with the beautiful and universal expression of the hope of our Church, though he was entirely unknown to those who in charity buried him?

Long afterwards it was discovered that he was one of the Regicide Judges, who, feeling that he needed mercy at the hands of the Judge of the whole earth, and cowering under the terrible responsibility which he had once assumed, chose this obscure spot to hide his head and die

Walwincastle Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Laugharne . John.	Walwincastle	H4
Hyer Francis. .	Walwincastle	H
Barlow Thomas of Rosepool	Walwincastle	H5
Ganocke William.	Walwincastle	H
Webbe Thomas, miller	Walwincastle	H
Eynan Thomas	Walwincastle	H3
HoLland.Nichola	Walwincastle	H3
Moore Elizabeth	Walwincastle	H2
Bevan John.	Walwincastle	H
Bevan Francis, widow	Walwincastle	H
Griffiths Thomas	Walwincastle	H5
Lloyd John.	Walwincastle H2	
Bateten John	Walwincastle	H2
Carow Francis, widow	Walwincastle	H
Nicholl Henry	Walwincastle	H
Lewis John	Walwincastle	H
Wilkin Elizabeth	Walwincastle	H
Andrew John	Walwincastle	H
Prothero William	Walwincastle	H
Harryes William	Walwincastle	H
Bevan Thomas	Walwincastle	H4
Smyth John	Walwincastle	P
FoLlond William	Walwincastle	P
Moore Sampson	Walwincastle	P
Warlow John	Walwincastle	P
Key Thomas	Walwincastle	P
Hyre Mathew	Walwincastle	P
Warlow Howell	Walwincastle	P
Hire John	Walwincastle	P
Thomas Joseph	Walwincastle	P
Wogan William	Walwincastle	P
Griffiths Henry	Walwincastle	P
James Griffith	Walwincastle	P

Sites of Interest

Rosemoor, Walwyn's Castle RCAHMW

House enlarged in the late 19th century. Retains a wide flat lateral chimney.

PE/Domestic/SM81SE from A.J. Parkinson

Walwyn's Castle; Walwyn's Rath; Castell Gwalchmai; Castell Gawayn RCAHMW

IRON AGE;Medieval

Site Description

The earthworks of the medieval castle occupy the southern end of a steep-sided inland promontory and are thought, though not proven, to have utilised an earlier prehistoric inland promontory fort; one of a number situated along the river to Sandyhaven Pill. Tradition also associates the site to the grave of King Arthur's nephew, Gawain.

The medieval castle was situated in the Cantref of Rhos, an area settled by the Anglo-Normans from 1093, brought under control by Roger de Montgomery's son Arnulf from his base at Pembroke. This area was subsequently reorganised as the Lordship of Haverford, initially subject to the Earls of Pembroke. From 1247 onwards, the Lordship also contained the large barony or sublordship of Walwyn's Castle, commonly independent of Haverford and for which the castle here was the main stronghold and administrative centre. By the mid thirteenth century the castle had been acquired by the de Bryan (de Brian) family, whose main seat was at Laugharne and thus the castle never further developed and remained a predominantly earthwork castle throughout its existence.

The earthwork remains comprise a 5m high curving bank that crosses the neck of the promontory on its north side, cut by a 4m wide entrance. Slight traces of an external ditch survive, as does an outwork surrounding the entrance that defines a circular area 56m in diameter. Traces of stone and the outline of a probable curving structure survive here. The interior area of the castle is an irregular roughly tear drop shape, 1.3ha in extent. On its east, south and west sides it is predominantly defended by steep natural slopes with the exception of a 75m stretch along the west side which has been artificially enhanced. It is unclear whether a similar although much slighter enhancement along the east side also relates to the castle or is of a later date. The castle's interior is divided in two by a straight section of bank and ditch running across the promontory's narrowest point. This stops short of the western edge of the promontory and thus provided an entrance into the lower bailey. At its eastern end the dividing bank curves outwards to create a roughly square motte nearly 6m high by 13m wide. A depression on top of the motte is likely to mark the site of a circular tower and here there are also traces of stonework, which may indicate both a stone tower as well as a wall along the top of the bank. The only other extant remain within the interior is an earthwork running southwards and dividing the upper bailey, most likely representing a later field division.

A detailed survey of the castle was carried out by RCAHMW and the Walwyn's Castle Historical Society in 2009.

Louise Barker, RCAHMW, Jan 2010.

RCAM

Promontary Forts

Syke Rath -

This earthwork has been formed by drawing three slightly curved lines across the neck of a little bluff that projects into the valley of the Sandyhaven stream. The inner and middle banks are formidable defences but the outer is no more than 3ft high on the average. The entrance was on the easter side of the enclosure, where the first two banks are joined to form a platform --Visited 31st August 1920

Capeston Rath – Promontary Fort

About 1,000 yds further down the same stream and on Capeston Farm, is an earthwork similarly situated to that described. There are two defensive but not quite continuous banks. The entrance was at the western end of the banks. Visited 31st August 1920

Romans Castle -earthwork

This fine earthwork is in shape a rude pentagon of 200ft north to south and 210ft east to west. There are two banks from 8ft to 12ft high, and a shallow intervening ditch. The entrances in the two banks are not in line – Visited 22 July 1920.

Note – On 5th June 1879 there was exhibited to the Archaeological Institute what is described as a short sword said to have been ploughed up at Romans Castle Pembrokeshire. The blade had a length of 11 ins; was double edged to the extent of 5ins, and had a studded and tapering ivory haft 6ins in length; Guard 3 ½ in in length, with a human head at each end. (Arch Journal xxxvi 385)

Howelston Rath

An irregular square earthwork having only a single bank and shallow ditch. It has been almost entirely removed on the north and west sides where the entrance would seem to have been places – Visited 6th March 1924

Chapel Park

A name still used locally for the second field west of Roman Castle Rath. In the north east corner are the indistinct and grass-grown foundations of a small building which was known as Romans Chapel. It would appear to have been a medieval way-side chapel, but without clearing away the undergrowth it is impossible to do more than note the site – Visited 22nd July 1920

Meeting House Park

This name is still locally used for the second field west of Syke farm house, and Lower Meeting house Park and Upper meeting house Park are names attached to two adjacent fields. No place of worship is recorded as having stood here, nor does the surface exhibit signs of foundations. Visited 31st August 1920